

M. L

Gc
929.2
St937s
v.2
1307801

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01434 6610

THE
PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
SURTEES SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR
M.DCCC.XXXIV.



VOL. LXXVI.
FOR THE YEAR M.DCCC.LXXXIII.

RIPON :
PRINTED BY WILLIAM HARRISON,
MARKET-PLACE.

THE FAMILY MEMOIRS
OF THE
REV. WILLIAM STUKELEY, M.D.
AND THE

Antiquarian and other Correspondence

OF

WILLIAM STUKELEY, ROGER & SAMUEL GALE,
ETC.

VOL. II.

Published for the Society
BY ANDREWS & CO., SADLER STREET, DURHAM.
LONDON: WHITTAKER & CO., 13, AVE MARIA LANE;
BERNARD QUARITCH, 15, PICCADILLY.
EDINBURGH: WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS.

1883.

At a Meeting of THE SURTEES SOCIETY, held in Durham Castle, on Tuesday, December 4th, 1877, MR. GREENWELL in the Chair, it was

ORDERED, "that a Selection from the GALE AND STUKELEY CORRESPONDENCE should be edited for the Society by the REV. W. C. LUKIS."

JAMES RAINÉ,

Secretary.

CONTENTS.

1307801

BEDFORDSHIRE -	-	page 1 to 3
BERKSHIRE -	-	,, 4 to 8
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE -	-	,, 9 to 17
CAMBRIDGESHIRE -	-	,, 17 to 52
CHESHIRE -	-	,, 52 to 53
CORNWALL -	-	,, 53 to 60
CUMBERLAND -	-	,, 61 to 113
DERBYSHIRE -	-	,, 113 to 117
DEVONSHIRE -	-	,, 117 to 120
DORSETSHIRE -	-	,, 121 to 134
DURHAM -	-	,, 134 to 144
ESSEX -	-	,, 145 to 168
GLOUCESTERSHIRE -	-	,, 168 to 170
HAMPSHIRE -	-	,, 170 to 188
HEREFORDSHIRE -	-	,, 188 to 191
HERTFORDSHIRE -	-	,, 121 to 213
HUNTINGDONSHIRE -	-	,, 213 to 223
KENT -	-	,, 224 to 238
LANCASHIRE -	-	,, 238 to 245
LEICESTERSHIRE -	-	,, 246 to 249
LINCOLNSHIRE -	-	,, 249 to 346
MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS FROM DIARIES	-	,, 347 to 385

PREFACE.

A FEW words are necessary to explain the arrangement of the Correspondence and Extracts from the Diaries which are contained in the present volume.

Among the large number of documents placed in my hands, I found that many letters related to archaeological discoveries made in the various counties of England, as well as in Scotland and Wales ; and that there were frequent brief allusions to matters of antiquarian interest in those counties, some of which came under Dr. Stukeley's personal observation, and also to matters of scientific and general interest that were laid before the Royal and Antiquarian Societies of London, during the time when he acted as Secretary, and when he subsequently resided in town as Rector of St. George the Martyr, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, and regularly attended the meetings. These he was in the habit of jotting down in his diaries.

I have sorted the entire mass, and placed the information under the heads of the counties to which it relates, by which arrangement any one who is interested in a particular county will at once gather whatever the Doctor thought worthy of being recorded. Sometimes the contents of a Letter related to researches and discoveries in

more than one county, in which cases I have found it desirable to separate the subject-matters, and put each part in its proper place.

The counties are arranged alphabetically, and are brought down to Lincolnshire in the present volume. When volume I. was printed, it was supposed that a second volume would suffice to contain all the documents then in hand, or that were likely to be collected. The materials have, however, multiplied to such an extent that a third volume will be necessary to include what is left, and it will contain most interesting correspondence relating to Middlesex, Monmouthshire, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Rutlandshire, Shropshire, Somersetshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwickshire, Westmoreland, Wiltshire, and Yorkshire ; besides much valuable information relating to south Scotland.

Stukeley travelled through many of the counties on horseback, and in one of his letters describes the true pleasure this mode of travelling afforded, and the facilities it gave for becoming acquainted with the antiquities of the country. In many respects he may be compared to Leland, for, like his observant predecessor in his “laborious journeys and serches for Englande’s antiquites,” he very carefully “notid a hole worlde of thinges very memorable.”

Allowances must be made for some of his mistakes and guesses, arising partly from the measure of the scientific knowledge of his day, and partly from self-confidence bordering upon conceit, and the tenacity with

which he held to his own opinions ; in confirmation of which the reader is referred to the discussions at the Royal Society, in which he took part, upon the growth of corals, and the causes of earthquakes, recorded in pp. 376, 379, 382 of this volume. What Doctor J. Woodward wrote to Sir Christopher Wren, in 1707, of Mr. William Somner, author of the “Antiquities of Canterbury,” is applicable to Stukeley : “’tis not easy, when once a man suffers himself to grow fond of a subject, not to be over far transported, and screw things to a pitch too high for those who are only indifferent lookers on, and not much in the passion that such a writer may himself feel.”

In the Appendix, the reader will find accounts of certain inventions, *viz.*, that of the velocipede, which may be regarded as the origin of the bicycle, and the numerous modifications of this now popular vehicle ; and of a revolving breech-loader cannon ; also curious experiments upon the strength of several sorts of gunpowder, and the advisability of reducing within certain limits gun-charges whereby the velocity and range of the projectile is increased ; the ascent of rockets for signal purposes ; the utilization of fire-damp in coal pits ; hatching of eggs artificially ; and the improvement of the ship’s log by an application of clock-work.

In the Preface to volume I. there is mention of a fine brass effigy of Sir Nicholas de Stukeley, formerly on the floor of the church of Great Stukeley, Hunts. An auto-type print of it is now given at page 222. Upon submitting it to A. W. Franks, Esq., F.R.S., he considered

it deserving of being inserted ; and further expressed his opinion that it was probably a palimpsest brass, the original having been a floriated cross, upon which the image of Sir Nicholas was engraved. He also confirmed my opinion that the date of the figure was not earlier than A.D. 1460.

Under Lancashire there are four Letters from Samuel Peele to Stukeley concerning a grave constructed with Roman tiles, one of them being inscribed. After the sheet was printed, Mr. Thompson Watkin, to whom I am greatly indebted for other communications, kindly furnished me with the following information relating to Samuel Peele. "From the register of freemen of the borough of Lancaster, this gentleman appears to have taken up his freedom in 1752. He was at that time an officer of excise at Lancaster. Before 1768 (probably about 1766), he was removed to Durham, and he died before 1784, as his name disappears from the list of freemen before that date."

I have not attempted to write even short biographies of Stukeley, the Gales, and several others whose names appear in these volumes, because their lives are already well known, but as mention is made of one member of the Stukeley family, viz., Adlard Squier Stukeley, whom the Doctor speaks of, vol. i., p. 209, as his cousin, it is well to state here who he was, and who are the present representatives of this the *elder* branch of the family. His father was Adlard Stukeley, the Doctor's uncle, who had three sons, Adlard Squier, Robert, and Austen, and three daughters, Margaret, Sarah, and Mary. The first

of these sons was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1718, and withdrew from the Society on going to reside in the country in 1721. As far as I know, the only representatives of the family are the descendants of Margaret, who married Jacob Davey, of Holbeach, who was agent or steward to Mr. Duncombe, lord of the manor. Their daughter Sarah married Thomas Sturton, of whose posterity the following are now living : Thomas Sturton, Esq., of Upper Norwood, who resided for many years in Stukeley House, built on the site of the old Stukeley Hall, Holbeach, where his children were born, viz., John Phipps Sturton, Esq., of Holbeach, Rev. Jacob Sturton, rector of Woodborough, Wilts, and Miss Annie Sturton, of Upper Norwood. The old Stukeley Hall was possessed by the Palmer family after the Stukeleys, and by one of them rebuilt. Afterwards it passed into the possession of Thomas Sturton, as above stated, who made considerable alterations, and about twenty years ago both house and grounds were still further altered.

My grateful acknowledgments are due to the Incumbents of several parishes for their courteous and prompt replies to my inquiries, and the trouble they have taken in searching registers, copying monumental inscriptions in their churches, and giving information relating to ancient buildings, earthworks, &c., in their respective neighbourhoods. Among them I would make particular mention of Prebendary Blenkin, Vicar of Boston, and Canon Venables, Precentor of Lincoln. My warm thanks are also given to Sir Reginald Graham, Bart., of Norton Conyers ; J. Brooking-Rowe, Esq., F.S.A., of Plympton,

South Devon ; W. H. D. Longstaffe, Esq., of Gateshead ; and W. Thompson Watkin, Esq., of Liverpool, for friendly services rendered.

W. C. LUKIS.

Wath Rectory, Ripon.

LETTERS AND EXTRACTS FROM DIARIES
OF WILLIAM STUKELEY, ROGER GALE,
AND OTHER EMINENT MEN OF THE
EARLY PART OF THE EIGHTEENTH
CENTURY. (*Arranged under Counties*).

BEDFORDSHIRE.

THOMAS BROMSALL, "FOR DR. STUKELEY, NEXT DOOR TO
POWIS HOUSE, IN ORMOND STREET, LONDON."—H. F. ST. J.

Blonham,¹ Novr. 7, 1724.

Sir,

According to my promise I have here inserted the medals found in Sandye,² as viz., Titus Vespasian, Antoninus Pius, Tetricus, Allectus, Plautilia,³ Diva Faustina, Posthumus, Cunobalus,⁴ Agrippina, Constantius Chlorus, Constantine Magnus,

¹ Blunham, a small village in the hundred of Wixamtree, about eight miles east of Bedford. In the parish church are some of the memorials of the family of Bromsall, one of whom served the office of sheriff of the county in 1650, and was instrumental in preserving the Cottonian library, then at Stratton, during the civil war.—*Lysons's Magn. Brit.*, vol. i., 60.

² Sandy, in the hundred of Biggleswade, about nine miles east of Bedford. At a place called Chesterfield, in that parish, Roman urns and coins have been found. It was a large camp situated on a hill, and is justly allowed to be the Salinæ of Ptolemy and Ravennas, though at a later period Salinæ was placed at Droitwich, Worc. Mr. N. Salmon, writing to Roger Gale in 1725, thought Magiovintum might be Sandy, but Gale was not of this opinion. Magiovintum is Stony-Stratford, Bucks.—*Stukeley's Itin. Cur. Iter* V. 78. For further discoveries of Roman pottery and coins made towards the close of the last century, see *Archæologia*, vol. viii., 377. They find things there now.

³ *Quere Plotina.*

⁴ Cunobelinus.

Valentian, two of Theodosius, Magnentius, Clodus,⁵ Carausius, Hadrianus, Philippus, Divus Augustus, Constantinopolis, Trajan, Severus, Alexander, and one of Caesar Alexander,⁶ a Denarius, &c.

As to what you proposed as to our preserving the Cottonian library⁷ from desolation at Stratton⁸ in our county, anno 1650, or thereabouts, being then high sheriff of the said county will be sufficient to arrest.

I shall in a few days see and know that famous MS. at Luton.⁹

I am, with great respect and vallue [*sic*],

Sir, your most assured humble Servant,

THO. BROMSALL.

⁵ Probably Clodius Albinus.

⁶ Alexander Severus.

⁷ Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, the founder of this famous library, now at the British Museum, was born in Huntingdonshire in 1570, and died in 1631. His collections were given to the nation by his grandson, Sir John Bruce Cotton, who died in 1702. They were formed by great labour, and with great judgment, and, after having been with difficulty rescued from the fury of the republicans during the protectorate, became public property in 1701. They were removed to Essex House in 1712, and in 1730 to Dean's Yard, Westminster, where, on October 23, 1731, a part sustained damage by fire. They were removed to the British Museum in 1753.

⁸ A hamlet in the parish of Biggleswade. Towards the end of the sixteenth century it became the property of the Andersons of Eyworth. Edmund, eldest son of Sir Francis Anderson, left an only daughter, Dorothy, who became the wife of Sir John Bruce Cotton, Bart., the munificent donor of the Cottonian library, which had been collected by his grandfather. During the civil wars, this national treasure was preserved at Stratton, whither it had been removed, for greater security, from Conington, the ancient seat of the Cottons. See *Stukeley's Itin. Curios. Iter V.* 78, and *Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. i., 57.

⁹ Luton-Hoo was the property of the Napiers of Merchester, and passed with the manor of Luton to the Marquis of Bute. John, Lord Napier of Merchester Castle, near Edinburgh, was a celebrated mathematician, who, towards the close of the sixteenth century, discovered the method of superseding long and laborious arithmetical operations by the invention of his logarithmic tables. The principles of this invention were detailed by him in two works published in 1614 and 1619. He was born in 1550, and died in 1619. The MS. alluded to by Mr. Bromsall may have been the well-known work on Logarithms. According to Leland (*Itin.*, vol. viii., 1), Luton was "a very good market-town for barlye."

Sandy.

Sept. 23, 1736. Visited Mr. Wagstaff at St. Neots. He has a large collection of Roman coins. He gave me a brass Cunobeline, Augustus's head, *reverse*, a monetarius, found at Sandy. Many found there with British beads of glass. A palace of his there among the Cenemani, and at Kinnibantum, Kimbolton.¹⁰—*Stukeley's Diary*, vol. i., 127.

Dunstable.

Mar. 3, 1747-8. At the Royal Society. Mr. Professor Ward's¹¹ account of a brass Tessara lately found by the Watlin Street Road, near Dunstable [inscribed] thus: TES · DEI · MAR · SEDIARVM. It was a Tessera or Ticket by which the proper officer collected the revenue due from the city of Sediæ toward the maintenance of the sacrifices and religious rites of the God Mars there.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 5.

Luton and Bedford.

Sept. 9, 1748. We set out for Boughton, Duke of Montague, myself, Colonel Brudenel, Mr. Barton, Capt. Stephenson. At Luton in Bedfordshire, upon the downs beyond the town, I saw a treble ditch and bank running east and west, for half a mile. I can't guess at the meaning of it. 'Tis a fine chalk down. At Bedford I viewed the ruins of the old castle.¹²—*Diary*, vol. vii., 79.

¹⁰ "It seems likely to me," writes Stukeley (*Itin. Cur. Iter V.*, 82, note), "that Kimbolton was the town where Boadicea lived; as she was making homewards, she was met by the Romans at Ravensden, or the Roman valley, where the battle was fought; and that they buried her at Reynold, where the circular antiquity is, by the road side between Bedford and St. Neot's. It lies near the meadow, and seems to be a British place for the celebration of sports."

"At the time of the General Survey, *temp.* William the Conqueror, Kinebanton was held by William de Warren. A suit was instituted in 28th of Henry III. by Ralph de Mortimer against Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, as to the right to four carucates of land at Kinebanton (Kimbolton, co. Hunts), which Ralph claims as having been held by his ancestress Matilda la Meschine, in her own right, *temp.* Henry I."—See Article by the late J. R. Planché, Somerset Herald, in *Journ. of Brit. Archaeol. Assoc.*, vol. xxiv., 28, 30 n.

¹¹ Printed in *Phil. Trans.* xlv. (1748), p. 224; also in *Gough's Camden*, ii., p. 56 (1789, i., pl. xvi., fig. 3, p. 332), *Hübner, Insc. Rom. Britan.*, vol. vii., No. 1262, says Sediæ "may be nomen gentis."

¹² The barony of Bedford was given by King William Rufus to Pain de Beauchamp, who built a strong castle adjoining the town. This castle sustained a siege against King Stephen, in 1137. It was a fort of great strength.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. i., 43.

BERKSHIRE.

FROM THE REV'D. MR. KNIGHT, OF HARWOOD, NEAR LEEDS,
WHETHER THE LETTERS ROUND THE HEAD OF ONE OF THE
XXX TYRANNI UPON MEDALS ARE TO BE READ LAELIANUS
OR L. AELIANUS, TO ROGER GALE.—H. C.

Harwood, March 25th, 1735.

Sir,

I am glad the medals came safe to your hands, though late, for which I think myself over paid by former favors. Whether antiquarys be in the right or not, that the true name of the Tyrant, of whom I sent you a medal, is LAELIANVS or AELIANVS, I will not take upon me to determin, onely I must observe that the legend of the medal that came to me from Wallingford, which I have yett by me, and which is very fair and apparent, is the same with that I sent you, and there is upon it an equall distance between the c and the L as there is between the L and the A and the rest of the letters ; and yet the letters do not stand so close on mine but that there is room enough to have allowed a sufficient space between the c and L for distinction had it been thought fitt. But what is more material, it is observable that Mezzabarba among the coins of this Tyrant, inserts one from the Nummi Fæschiani [p. 391. R.G.] with this legend, IMP . C . AELIANUS . P . F . AVG.¹³ Mr. Pointer allso in his Britan. Romana sets down a single coin of the same Tyrant with the same legend, but with a different reverse, viz., PAX AVGVSTA, which he says was found in an urn, with a great many more, in Oxfordshire, near Ewelm, A.D. 1722, and which he says he saw. These 2 instances leave no room to doubt of its having been any other than AELIANVS, the L here being left out, and these authoritays may perhaps be thought sufficient to balance Banduri's,¹⁴ if they do no more : but I dare pronounce

¹³ "The reverse of this is VICTORIA AVG."—R. G.

¹⁴ "Banduri's reasons for reading it LAELIANUS are very strong, among others, p. 316, he produces a coin with the following inscription round the head [A.D. 267] : IMP C VLP COR LAELIANUS. Rev. VICTORIA AVG ; which seems to put an end to the dispute ; and the coins, quoted by Mr. Knight from

nothing about it, unlesse I could have seen those coins of Banduri, the coins themselves being the best authoritys.

I am, with great esteem, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

R. KNIGHT.

Abingdon.

18 Sept., 1736. At Abingdon was one of the mitred Abbys,¹⁵ the gate-house only remaining, turned into a prison. My old friend Mr. Becket,¹⁶ the surgeon living there, told me John Arden,¹⁷ surgeon in 1200, who first wrote of surgery, was born at Lincoln, practised at Newark. He was surgeon to the Black Prince in his French wars, particularly at the battle of Cressy. John Gale, another author in surgery, was surgeon to Henry VIII., present with him at the siege of Bulloign. He had a brother Roger.—*Diary*, vol. ii., 43.

Mezzabarba and Pointer, may have belonged to L. AELIANUS, Bagaudarum in Gallis Dux, who rebelled and called himself AVGVSTVS under Dioclesian, A.D. 284, and was killed the next year by Maximianus Herculeus; or in the year 287, according to Banduri, vol. ii., p. 86.”—R. G.

Little is known of this personage who caused himself to be acknowledged emperor in Gaul during the reign of Gallienus. Many coins attributed to Laelianus and Aelianus are doubtful.—*Humphrey's Coin Collector's Manual*, vol. ii., 645.

¹⁵ Founded in the reign of Centwin, king of the West Saxons, who died in 686, by Cissa, or Heane, or both, for twelve monks of the Benedictine order; destroyed by the Danes in the reign of King Alfred; partially rebuilt by his grandson Edred, and completed by Ethelwold the Abbot (afterwards bishop of Winchester). Here Egelwinus, bishop of Durham, was imprisoned in 1073. In 1326, the abbey was plundered by the townsmen of Abingdon. Browne-Willis speaks of the gate-house as the only remaining vestige of the place, and it became a gaol.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. i., 217.

¹⁶ William Becket was the author of an essay on the antiquity of touching for the king's evil, and of other works. He died Nov. 25, 1738.—See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 96, 98, Surtees Soc.

¹⁷ John Ardern, an eminent English surgeon of the fourteenth century, was the means of superseding the use of the cautery in cases of fistula, as practised by Albucasis, and introduced incision in its stead. He wrote in Latin several works on surgery, that on fistula having been translated into English, and published in 1588. He also invented a syringe for the administration of clysters, which were scarcely known in this country in his day; and is considered as the earliest to introduce into England a rational system of practice in surgery.—*Beeton's Dict. of Biog.*, p. 79.

Wallingford.

18 Sept., 1736. Wallingford was a Roman Brittish city probably.¹⁸ The vallum and ditch on one side the town is now very apparent. Here has been a very strong castle, now ruined. I looked over 2 pecks of Roman coyns lately found at Ewelme. They are small ones of the Roman empire : Allectus, Victorinus, Tetricus, sen. and junr., Claudius Gothicus, &c.—*Diary*, vol. ii., 61.

Newbury.

Aug. 2, 1740. The Duke of Devonshire's gold Carausius was found at Newberry.—*Diary*, vol. v., 17.

Aldermaston.

22 Dec., 1748. At the Royal Society. Mr. Ward speaks of a date, 1317, on a brick in a chimney¹⁹ at Aldermaston.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 120.

Maidenhead.

Whitsun tuesday, May 20, 1755. Set out for Oxford to carry Mr. St. Amand's books,²⁰ in 27 cases. Lay at Madenhead, called in old writings Madenhithe, i.e. the stath for boats to unlode to carry goods to Silchester. The manor of Madanhythe is the

¹⁸ There are reasons for supposing that this was a town in the time of the Romans, though its ancient name is unknown, the only itinerary stations, within the county, being Spinæ and Bibacte. The former is Speen, and the situation of the latter is uncertain. Wallingford appears to have been a place of great importance in the time of the Conqueror, where the form of the ramparts is pronounced to be Roman, and where coins of Posthumus, Gordianus, &c., have been often found.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. i., 392.

¹⁹ Probably on a large stack of chimneys in brick-work, which is variously ornamented, and exhibits the remains of a much more ancient mansion. Aldermaston House is the seat of Mr. Congreve, and was in great part rebuilt by Sir Humphrey Foster in 1636.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. i., 267.

²⁰ Mr. St. Amand died in September, 1754. Dr. Stukeley and Mr. Salt were his executors. He bequeathed his valuable library of philosophical and classical books to Oxford.

king's, comprehends Bray,²¹ and all the west side of Madanhyth. The eastern side is in the parish of Cookham. I found it to be the Roman Bibracte. 'Tis an old corporation or borough. Bray hard by, a great church there, to which the inhabitants of Madenhyth go to Divine service. This is just the case of Grantchester by Cambridg, of Chesterton by Durobrivis, and many more. The Roman city was on the edg of the Thames, between it and the other brook.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 72.

On the Population of a Parish in Berks.

17 Nov., 1757. At the Royal Society. A letter from a clergyman²² in Barkshire, with a ten year's register of his parish, and many curious and useful reasonings from it, relative to the number of inhabitants in England, births, buryals, &c. Among other matters he takes notice of the millars mixing spanish whiteing with their flour.—*Diary*, vol. xvii., 50.

22 Dec., 1757. At the Royal Society. A letter from Mr. Foster of Berkshire, with more calculations on the number of souls in England, and increase of inhabitants, wherein he evidently differs from Dr. Brackenridge. He counted, for instance, the number of houses and cottages in many villages and towns in his neighborhood, and found the cottages in a much larger proportion. He concludes the number of souls much larger, and that they are upon the increase. Dr. Brackenridge, *vivâ voce*, answered these suggestions.—*Diary*, vol. xvii., 60.

²¹ Fuller, in his "Worthies of England," published in 1661, relates a story of the versatility of a vicar of this parish, who is said to have conformed readily to every change of religion, during the reign of Henry VIII., and his three immediate successors, and to have been steady only in one principle, which was to live and die vicar of Bray. Other writers besides Stukeley have supposed Bray to have been Bibracte.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. i., 201, 249.

²² Rev. Mr. Foster, who gave part of a paper on this subject at the Royal Society, 18th January, and another part 25th January, 1759.

Shottesbrook.

May, 1758. At the Royal Society. An account of the effects of lightning near Shotsbrook, Berks, a great hole struck in the steeple, much damage to the church.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 1.

Whitehorse Hill.

Oct. 3, 1758. My daughter [Anna] Fairchild having been in Barkshire, gave me an account of Whitehorse-hill, and the places thereabouts; the remains of a round temple²³ of the Druids called Wayland Smith. Here the country people have a notion of an invisible smith living there; and if a traveller's horse happens to lose a shoe, leave him there, and a penny, and your horse shall be well shooed. I have often taken notice of these magic notions affixed to Druid temples. The figure of the horse²⁴ on the side of the hill is poorly drawn, though of an immense bulk: but, she says, very much in the scheme of the Brittish horses on the reverse of their coins. They found a quantity of gold Brittish coins near there lately, hollow, and like of Cunobeline. Near the white horse, upon the hill, is a large tumulus, which they call pendragon. I believe this hill was one of their places of horse and chariot races at the midsummer sacrifice in the times of the Brittish kings, like that of black Hameldon in Yorkshire, it being a fine down.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 12.

²³ A chambered round barrow, with formerly a ring of stones at the base of the mound. The chamber is cruciform in plan.

²⁴ Near Uffington Castle, a rude figure of a horse, formed by cutting away the turf upon the side of the chalk hill, of great antiquity; supposed by some to have been a work of the Britons, and by others to be a memorial of Alfred's victory over the Danes. Just under whitehorse-hill is a round hill called dragon-hill, but whether artificial or not, is held to be doubtful. The ancient figure of the horse gives its name to the adjoining vale.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. i. 215, 391.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

FROM J. COLLINS "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, QUEEN SQUARE,
LONDON."—H. F. ST. J.

Newport Pagnel, 30 Sept., 1753.

Revd. Sir,

*

*

*

A great number of that emperor's (Carausius) coins was found near that place (Amersham),²⁵ about two years ago, as Mr. Drake was making a large sheet of water which covers 40 acres, but most of 'em are in the hands of the lord of the manor. The workmen, as they were digging, laid open a curious burial place, in form of a minced pye, built with flints, several bodys found therein, some with ear-rings, all dropt to dust soon after they were exposed to the air. Near to that place I discovered a Roman pavement, and took up several square bricks, about an inch square, out of the margin of the pavement, of divers colours. Mr. Drake has been acquainted with it, and said he durst not open it till a proper opportunity, for fear the workmen's shovels dammage it, and nothing has been done since.

The people here have a notion that Carausius was slain near this place, in a ffield call'd Caversfield, about 4 miles from Newport.

*

*

*

Revd. Sir, your most devoted faithful Servant,

J. COLLINS.

²⁵ Amersham, in the hundred of Burnham. The manor was given by William the Conqueror to Geffrey de Mandeville, which descended from him to the noble family of Stafford, among others. After the attainer of Ed. Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, King Henry VIII. granted it to Sir John Russel, ancestor of the Duke of Bedford. In 1665 it was purchased by Sir William Drake, knt. The family of Drake had been settled in the parish for some time. Shardeloes, the seat of Mr. Drake, stands about a mile from the town, and formerly belonged to the Brudenells, collateral ancestors of the Earl of Cardigan. The gardens were formed out of a morass, by Sir William Drake, knt. There are several monuments of the Drake family in the chancel of the parish church. *Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. i., 496.

J. COLLINS TO REV. DR. STUKELEY.—H. F. ST. J.

Newport Pagnel, 13th Feb., 1757.

Revd. Sir,

*

*

*

If you go on with your discourses on the antiquities of Britain, I wish you would honour us with your company at Newport. I can shew you such amazing works in this county that Mr. Camden I believe never saw, otherwise he must have taken notice of them. Whether they are British, Roman, or Danes, I cannot learn, but there is a Danish Camp at Bledlow, near Prince's Risborow ; and about two miles east of that place, on the side of a chalky hill, called White Leaf,²⁶ is a large white cross, cut in the side of the hill, which may be seen as far as Oxford, 20 miles distance. This cross is thought to be in memory of a victory obtained over the pagan Danes, by king Alfred. And not far from thence is a box grove, containing several acres of ground, and near that several prodigious high banks raised as high as some churches, and near to them some outworks, which appear to have been fortifications. I wish I could give you a more particular account of them, &c. *

Revd. Sir,

Your most obedient, and most faithful humble Servant,

J. COLLINS.

DR. CROMWELL MORTIMER²⁷ TO DR WALLER,²⁸ ON LEAD INCORPORATED IN BONES. [Printed in *Nichols's Bibliotheca Topog. Brit.*, No. II., Part II., *Reliquiae Galeanae*, p. 155.]

July 28, 1729.

Sir,

I am almost ashamed to write to you on this subject, your curious leaden bone, which has been the wonder of all I have

²⁶ Mr. Wise supposes white-leaf cross, cut on the side of the chalk hills near Risborough, to be the memorial of some Saxon victory over the Danes, and that the name of the neighbouring village of Bledlow is derived from Blod-law, the bloody hill.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. i., 450.

²⁷ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 233 n., Surtees Soc.

²⁸ See *Stukeley's Diaries, &c.*, vol. i., 498, 501, Surtees Soc.

shown it to. I am sorry you gave yourself the trouble of sending the carrier to me; I shall keep it as choice as old gold, and return it again to you whenever you order it; but by several accidents on other bones which I have endeavoured to fill with lead, and hoped still of doing it better every time, I deferred shewing yours and my imitations of it to the Royal Society till their last meeting, and then Sir Hans Sloane being taken unluckily ill, and I being obliged to be with him, I could not carry it that day, and did not care to trust it in anybody's hands, so have not yet shewn it them, we having adjourned to October next; so I should be glad if you would let me keep it yet some time; nay, Sir Hans and some of our anatomists wish you would send the head to town, and let them cut into the Ossa Bregmatis, to see whether the lead is between the tables of the skull, which I think it is. I have been hindered in this affair by removing from Hanover Square to Bloomsbury Square, to be near Sir Hans Sloane, for on Dr. Scheuchzer's²⁹ death, who lived in the house with him, he desired my coming into his neighbourhood, and so I have the pleasure of being at Sir Hans' at all leisure hours in the day, continually entertained with new curiosities in his prodigious collection, and having the opportunity of the use of his library, as well as his ingenious and learned conversation.

I must congratulate you and the University on Dr. Woodward's legacy, and am glad you bought the remainder of his collection.³⁰ I hope this may lay the foundation for enquiries into natural knowledge, joined with experiments and observations, and that such studies may be more cultivated daily.

We hope from Professor Boerhave's having retired from the fatigue to reading lectures, that he will have leisure to communicate to the world many curious things; his Chemistry is in the press, just finished, under his own directions, at Leyden, in Latin and in English.

I have never heard from Mr. Halfhead. Pray my service to all friends, and

Believe me to be, your obliged humble Servant,
CROM. MORTIMER.

²⁹ See *Stukeley's Diaries, &c.*, vol. i., 133 u, Surtees Soc.

³⁰ See *Stukeley's Diaries, &c.*, vol. i., 67 u, 213.

LEAD INCORPORATED IN BONES MENTIONED IN WEEVER'S ANCIENT FUNERAL MONUMENTS IN BRITAIN, AND THE ISLES ADJACENT, FOL. LOND. 1631, GIVEN TO THE LIBRARY OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, BY EDMUND WALLER, M.D., AND SENIOR FELLOW OF THE SAID COLLEGE, 1745. [Printed in *Nichols's Bibliotheca Topog. Brit.*, No. II., Part II., *Reliquiae Galeanae*, p. 156].—H. C.

“In the north isle of the parish church of Newport-Pagnell, in Buckinghamshire, in the year 1619, was found the body of a man, whole and perfect, laid down, or rather leaning down north and south: all the concavous parts of his body, and the hollowness of every bone, as well ribbs as other, were filled up with solid lead. The skull with the lead in it doth weigh thirty pounds and six ounces, which, with the neck bone, and some other bones (in like manner full of lead), are reserved, and kept in a little chest in the said church, near to the place where the corps were found, there to be shewn to strangers as reliques of admiration. The rest of all the parts of his body are taken away by gentlemen near livers, or such as take delight in antiquities. This I saw.”—(Chap. 6, p. 30).

This Mr. Weever, a person of veracity, asserts he saw. The skull is now in the possession of Dr. Waller, at Cambridge, to whom likewise belongs the upper part of the *os humeri* here shewn, which are all the remains I can learn are in being of this surprizing curiosity. The account Dr. Waller gives me of these things coming into his hands, with an undoubted testimony that this before you is the same as Weever saw, is in these words, which are in a letter dated Sept. 10, 1728, which he did me the honour to write, and with it sent me this *os humeri*, in order to satisfy the curious here in town, by ocular demonstration of what otherwise would seem incredible and impossible.

As to the curiosity of the bone (says the doctor), I can give no farther or better account of it than you will find in Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 30, to which I refer you, or any curious

inquirer; and I can affirm this [bone] I have sent you to be the same, knowing from a child all the hands it has passed through, and do remember an ancient relation of mine, who was a young school-boy, when they were digged up. An apothecary of the said town, who first took them out of church to secure them from being all taken away, had the greatest part of the skull in his custody, and in my remembrance disposed of many of the small bones; and some of the larger were sold to a plumber, who only preserved what I have, and of whom I purchased them. I shall be glad to hear a reasonable solution of the matter.

This bone has retained its natural shape, having all the protuberances and furrows for the insertions of the muscles, and the cartilage pretty entire on the head of the bone, which if cut through discovers the bony partitions of the.....substances the.....is; so that the lead does not cut like one solid piece of fluxed metal, but seems to have filled each cell separately, and thus all the spongy cellular part of the bone is filled, but as the bone becomes more solid, and towards the middle as it is compact, the lead has not penetrated, having only filled the cavity where the marrow was lodged, as appears from the substance of the bone being broke away about the middle, between the shoulder and the elbow, and the metal not being bigger than that cavity usually is, and growing gradually bigger towards the.....where the bone being porous it received the lead, and could not be shivered by a hammer, as what was not strengthened by the metal could, though it might be bruised, as is here to be seen. The greatest difficulty is to conjecture how the lead could be so intimately carried into the minutest recesses of the bone. Some have imagined that the body might have laid for several ages in a bed or vein of lead ore, and that so the particles of the lead might insinuate themselves into the hollow cells of the bones, and so in time become solid and fixt there, as the stony ones do into shells and vegetables, but this could never be the case here, for there never were known any lead mines near the church where this body lay; besides, this lead is ductile, and in all aspects like the common sort that hath been fluxed from the ore, whereas this metal is never or seldom found ductile, till it hath undergone a melting.

Others suppose the corps must have been buried in a leaden coffin, and that the lightning may have melted the lead, and made it penetrate the bones: but this scarce seems likely, when the corps was covered with earth, and was buried within the church, and not in the churchyard, where it would have been more exposed; but allowing this to be the cause, surely lumps of melted lead would have been found near the corps, and even some part of it encompassed by the metal adhering to the outside of the bones, which would have been so remarkable a circumstance that Weever must have heard of it, and taken notice of it; neither do I conceive how lead in a state of fusion from lightning could remain in the cavities of the body, for the cavity of the skull is still full of lead, and none seems to have run out by the great hole through which the medulla spinalis passes, but seems to have been filled when the skull stood on the vertex: and how could hot lead remain in the cavities of the thorax and abdomen, as Mr. Weever says it was found, but must burst them and run out again? Or, if you suppose this to have happened when the integuments and flesh were perfectly dry, then they would not have had strength enough to support the weight of it, but would have mouldered and fallen to pieces: indeed the thorax and abdomen being filled is what stumbles me mostly, for how could the ribs and vertebræ be filled, when the membranes and muscles were adhering to them? I should rather believe, that upon seeing the skull full, Mr. Weever might more easily give credit to the persons who shewed him this curiosity, and who perhaps, to magnify the matter, might say all the cavities were filled full; for it is certain Mr. Weever did not see the body entire, he having only seen the skull with the neck bones, and some few others.

In my own opinion, I imagine the bones were first separated and cleaned of all muscles, membranes, &c., then carefully dried, so that no moisture or oil remained; then they must have been kept immersed in lead oar (*sic*), or liquefyed by some cold menstruum, which could carry the particles of lead along with it into the utmost recesses of the bones, in the same manner as water would salt into a sponge, the solution must have been inspissated, or perhaps the menstruum, if volatile, for'st (*sic*) of by gentle

heat, and so the lead left, and this reiterated till all the pores were filled, for the very ribbs and vertebræ, which have no cavities like the humerus and other such bones, were perfectly full, as is the substance of the skull between the tables, and that no great heat has been used appears from the remains of the cartilage upon the head of the humerus, which as well as the skull looks outwardly like common bones, which have been a long time buried. What such menstruums are, and how made, I confess I know not, and so shall leave the imitation of this wonder (if I may so call a thing that many learned men have declared they can't dream how it can be performed), I shall leave it, I say, to the disquisition of persons better skilled in chymistry than I am. I shall only add an easy experiment I have made myself, but which fell far short of the original bone. I took the upper part of the humerus, covered it with a strong lute, and let it dry in the shade for three months, then I placed it in a wind furnace, surrounded it with charcoal, and laid some other pieces of bones among the coals, then lighted them, and at last made as strong a fire as the furnace would make, which was built for melting gold and brass: when I saw the bones in the fire were burnt white and almost mouldering, I poured melted lead into the hole where the marrow is contained of the os humeri that was covered with the lute, and so filled it full of lead, then I let the furnace and all cool together, and breaking off the Inte found the bone very black in some parts, the cartilage destroyed, but the cells pretty well filled with lead: but that ribbs or such bones could be so filled I do not believe.

Transcribed literally with the inaccuracies and omissions from the copy, consisting of eight pages in small quarto, kept along with the bone, August 29, 1758, by George Ashby, Fellow of St. John's College.

This winter, 1761-2, the skull has been sawn through transversely, I don't know with what view or by whose orders.
Feb., 1762. Barrow, Suffolk, May 15, 1777.

Who the writer of the preceding letter is, to whom Dr. Waller sent the small bone, &c., doth not appear. I can answer for the exactness of the transcript, which is the more material, as I saw at Cambridge last week, in company with Messieurs.

Gough and J. C. Brooke, that the original was torn all to pieces, and very little of it left. I very well remember the original small bone, but that hath been missing these several years. The bone mentioned to have been done in imitation still remains, but is very little like the original, being honey-combed, and having the appearance of a burnt bone in its shining black colour ; and that the lead and bone are not so intimately united as to form one body, which is true in the original, in which one plainly sees the colour, &c., of the bone and lead ; just as in the best specimens of petrified wood, shell, or bone, one distinguishes the appearances of the wood, &c., and stone, though so intimately united and blended. How any one could think that lightning, &c., could occasion the bones of an whole skeleton to be thus leaded, without a single knob of lead anywhere to be seen (if we may judge of the whole from the skull and one small bone) is more than I can comprehend : I believe no petrifications are so exquisitely and exactly executed. Corpses do not usually lye n. and s. See Bourne and Brand's Popular Antiquities. The expression of the bones being filled with solid lead may mislead, for the lead is not confined to the tubular cavities, but incorporated with the most solid bones, as the scull, nor doth the cavity of it seem filled with solid or pure lead, but as if intimately mixed with the brains or some other substance : the colour not being that of lead, but rather a reddish brown.

The preceding account seems to have been read before some Society, probably the Royal. Weever seems to describe it as if it had been a solid leaden statue, including an human skeleton, and of that shape : whereas there is little reason to doubt but that it had the appearance to superficial observers of a leaden skeleton. The writing from which this was taken seems to have been copied by some illiterate person, who left blanks for the terms of science.³¹—G. A.

³¹ An account of human bones filled with lead, was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, London, in 1774, by J. Worth, of Diss, in Norfolk. His letter, which is printed in the "Archæologia," vol. iv., 69, mentions the discovery of some bones in a vault in the chancel of Badwell Ash, near Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk, in April, 1774. Upon examination these bones were found to be filled with lead, or to use the expression of the sexton, "to have had lead run into them." Mr. Worth conjectured that this had been caused either by

Buckinghamshire.

Aug. 2, 1740. Mr. Gale's gold Nero, which Mr. Browne Willys¹ gave him, was found in Bucks, near him.—*Diary*, Vol. v., 17.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

SAMUEL GALE "TO DR. WILLIAM STUKELEY, IN ORMOND STREET,
THESE."—H. F. ST. J.

Cottenham,² Augst. 27th, 1724.

Sir,

I made an excursion yesterday from hence to visit the town lightning, or some subterraneous vapours taking fire in the vault, and inclined to the former view. Dr. Hunter, who examined the thigh bone, described the lead as genuine and unmixed, *i.e.* not reduced to an amalgam. The natural supposition would be that the lead had been poured into the medullary canal after the marrow had been consumed by time. He experimented upon a bone, and produced a similar result, except that his specimen was more imperfectly filled, and had a little more of the burnt appearance. Dr. Fothergill, to whom the bone was shewn, suggested that it might have been a method sometimes used to preserve relics.

In October, 1882, the Rev. S. S. Lewis, F.S.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, with the help of Mr. J. W. Clark, a learned osteologist, carefully examined one of the three relics in St. John's College Library. At the first glance Mr Clark insisted that the three objects consisted of nothing but lead, and this view was confirmed when they proceeded to saw out a segment from the very centre of one of them. Mr. Clark's theory is that these pieces are probably the debris of a leaden coffin after some great fire.

¹ Browne Willis, of Whaddon Hall, Bucks, was the grandson of Dr. Thomas Willis, an eminent physician, who was born at Great Bedwin, Wilts, in 1621. B. Willis was educated at Westminster School, and Christchurch, Oxford, and became a distinguished antiquary. At one time he was M.P. for Buckingham. His coins and MSS. he gave to the University of Oxford. He published a "Survey of the Cathedrals of England," also an "Account of the Mitred Abbeys," &c., and was one of the revivers of the Society of Antiquaries. Born at Blandford, Dorset, 1682; died 1760. The manor of Whaddon was a part of Jane Seymour's dowry. On the attainder of William, Lord Grey de Wilton, to whom it belonged, the manor was given to Sir George Villiers, afterwards Duke of Buckingham. In 1698 the manor and chace were purchased by James Selby, Esq., and Dr. Willis, the celebrated physician. On a partition it became the property of the latter, and was inherited by Browne Willis the antiquary. Dr. Cox, bishop of Ely, tutor to King Edward VI., and one of the composers of the Liturgy, was a native of Whaddon.—*Beeton*, p. 1096. *Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. i., 662.

² The estates of this parish were purchased by Thomas Hobson, the celebrated Cambridge carrier, and about the year 1700 they were in the family of

of Ely, a journey of ten miles by reason of the great circumference we were obliged to make, through the fens in many places having impassable ditches. The Isle of Ely was by the Saxons antiently calld Eliz, which signifies a willow, with which sort of tree the island abounds to this day, so that I am of opinion it took its name from these, and not from eels, as is commonly said. It scarce retains this appearance of an isle at present, the great waters, which formerly coverd the fens, and the old river Ouse that formerly divided some part of it from Cambridgeshire, being now dryd up or diverted by other canals.

The cheife town or city, which is an episcopal see, is of a large extent, situate on the summit of a hill, having many streets and outlets, and is waterd by the Cam, a navigable river, abounding with great store of fish, which being taken they putt into ponds or reservoirs, to feed them for sale ; there is one person here who has nine of these ponds, which produce about £150 per annum to the owner. The markett place is spacious, and there are two parish churches, one dedicated to St. Michael, a neat gothick structure with a pyramidal tower of stone ; the other to the Trinity, adjoyning to the cathedral, but was formerly a sumptuous chapel founded by bishop Montague in honour of the B. Virgin, being a large fabrick enlightened with vast windows, and all the walls enriched with niches, supported with columns of Sussex marble, the whole adorned with infinite carvings, but much defaced (as I was told), at the Reformation. This is that chapell which is celebrated by the monkish poet in the following distich as one of the most famous curiosities of Ely :

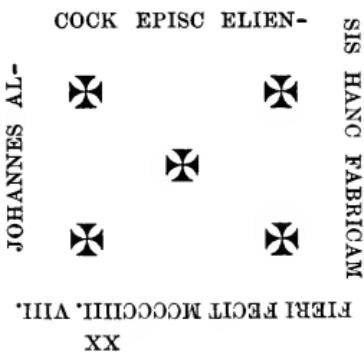
Quatuor Eliæ, Lanterna, Capella Mariæ,
Atque molendinum, nec non dans Vinea Vinum.

But the greatest ornament of this place is the magnificent cathedral, formerly monastick, in which were 70 monks, and is still richly endowed. 'Tis remarkable for its great length, with a

Rogers. Mrs. Alice Rogers, who died in 1728, bequeathed them to Roger Gale, by whom they were sold to Mr. Snagg, of Marston-Morteyne, Beds. Cottenham is the place whither Geffrey, abbot of Crowland, sent the monks who seem first to have established a regular course of academical education at Cambridge. The two principal manors in the parish belonged to the monks of Ely and Crowland.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.* vol. ii., 170.

high square tower of stone at the west end, and an octagonal lantern in the middle, riseing from 8 arches, the roof of which, consisting of small ribbs of timber, with the panelling, are painted after the gothic stile on the inside above the stately windows, which give a great light down to the choir, which is placed under it, in which there are 70 stalls or seats of plain woodwork, divided from each other by small columns that support an arched canopy, and answer to the number of monks who formerly resided here. The bishop has no episcopal throne as in other cathedrals, but sitts in one of the stalls on the south side of the choir door. The altar has nothing remarkable, but stands against a plain old wainscott skreen that seperates the choir from the presbytery. This part of the church is beautified with the monuments of several antient bishops in theire habits, though much defaced, as Hotham, who built much of the presbytery, Redmayne . . . &c., of the moderns, with bishop Gunning, Laney, Patrick, Moor, and Fleetwood, and the 1st bishop under queen Elizabeth.

At the end of the south side isle beyond the choir there is a chapell, built by bishop West, of most exquisite sculpture, full of small niches and bass releives. On the south side is his arched monument, in the wall, but the whole is defaced in a rude manner, and hacked with chissels ; at the end of the opposite north isle is another, built by bishop Alcock, adorned all over with curious spire-work in stone. Under the pavement of this chapell a few years since there was accidentally [found] a small square stone with the following inscription upon it, and is now placed in the east wall of the same chapell, to preserve it.



There are a great many gravestones in different parts of the church, which were most of them inlaid with brass plates, but particularly of several antient bishops before the high altar, which stood behind the present, and are all torn away except that of bishop Goodrick.

The bishop hath a neat palace of brick at the south-west side of the cathedral, the dean and præbendarys have theire distinct houses adjoyning, being parcels of the old monasterry, and the old gate house leading to it, built of stone, is the most magnificant I have seen ; and thus I take my leave of Ely. As I know you are curious in etymology, you will excuse me if I acquaint you that I have frequently mett with the word Howard (the name of a great family), all over the fenn country, by which they mean the person that guards the vast herds of cattle which are turned out every day from the respective villages to feed in the open fenns, of which there are above 1500 belonging to this town, the usual call to the cattle being Ho, to which the particle Ward being added gives you the name Howard. I am glad of this opportunity of assuring you, Sir, that I am,

Your most affect. freind and very humble Servant,

SAML. GALE.

FROM MR. VYNER SNELL TO ROGER GALE. [Printed in *Nichols's Biblioth. Topog. Britan.*, No. II., Part II., *Reliq. Galean.* p. 163].—H. C.

January 16, 1730-1.

Sir,

The occasion of this is one received from Dr. Knight, dated the 11th inst. He lies out of our post-road, so that I could not return my answer to him before he sets out for London. He tells me you are so curious as to enquire about the Roman money found lately here in my parish ; it was, I believe, when together in the urn it was found in, a very valuable collection of the Denarii Romani.³ I have endeavoured to collect the inscriptions of all I could borrow from my neighbours, and have perused above 100 of them, besides my own ; and if I may credit the

³ They were all of the emperors, from Vespasian to Antoninus Pius, both inclusive.—R. G.

authors, I reckon there may be about 60 more sent to several places out of the parish. One Mr. Collier,⁴ of London, who lately purchased a good estate here, has, I am told, received near 20 of them as a present. I shall be obliged to him, or any other gentleman, who will please to communicate to me the inscriptions I have not seen, and I promise in return to send him twice as many as those I have taken. I cannot learn the truth, and perhaps it may be impossible to come at it, how many there were in the pot. They have told so many lies to me, that I cannot believe anything they say. I bought a little piece of brass, which they told me was the only one of that sort among them, but I am now persuaded it was a stratagem to help a poor woman to more for it than it was worth. It is, as I read it, though much defaced, a MARIVS of a far different date from any of the others which I have seen. Of all the collection, which I have perused with my best eyes, I do not find any two of them alike; and, I am persuaded, if there had been a thousand of them, there would have been some very different. This is a problem, therefore I desire the opinion of your ingenious Society to solve it; for indeed to me it seems surprizing. I enclosed two of the most curious ones in my eye, in a letter to a relation of mine in London. I have since some suspicion, because I have heard nothing of them, that they may be stolen; but I know, if so, I shall find out the thief, for I dare say there are not two others in England every way like them. The inscriptions were these, viz.: 1 . . AVG . III . VIR . R . P . C . LEG . VIII., tria signa Rom. in medio Aquila. 2. HADRIANVS . AVG . COS . III . P . F., Hadriani caput; FORTVNAE . REDVCI, Fortuna dextram porrigena Imperatori.

I have 13, which I distinguish by the name of Triumvirati, a word perhaps of my own coining, but I do not know any other to call them by. I shall seal this with the stamp of Pyra Romana, which in my judgement does more lively represent that bonefire, than the most elegant description of a fine author I have in a whole page of Greek. There were three urns of burnt bones near the pot of money; I have two of them, and some potsherds of another, with the contents. Sir, you will excuse

⁴ Mr. Collier had but six, and those I saw.—R. G.

me, but I am sorry your Iter. Britann. Antonini takes no notice⁵ of Marciæ Vadum, in English Marchford, and this town, I find in old writings I have by me, was so called three or four hundred years ago. If your friend Dr. Stukeley would do me the favour of a visit, I could shew him some antiquities here which he never dreamed on. I am, though unknown, with all respect,

Sir, your most humble Servant,

VYNER SNELL.

FROM BEAUPRE BELL, JUNR., ESQ., WITH AN ANCIENT PAINTING OF CHAUCER; AND TOUCHING SOME ANTIQUITYS FOUND IN THE FENNS, AND A MEDALL OF CARAUSIUS.—H. C.

Beaupré Hall, Norfolk, Jan. 14, 173 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Sir,

What little collection of antiquitys I have lye in my chambers,⁶ at Cambridge, and I will write to a friend there to search out the medall of Carausius,⁷ which is extreamly at your service, and wish you had pleased to mention some more that the pacquet might have been of some bulk, as there will be danger of loosing so small a piece in the carriage. I beg leave to send with it a cartoon of Chaucer, pasted on a pannel of wainscot of some antiquity, and pretty well preserved. I had once a design of publishing that author, and collected what memoirs I could, but have laid it aside, and shall be glad to assist any gentleman with the collations of what manuscripts I have made.

There is no doubt, as you observe, that the Romans inhabited the fenny parts of Cambridgeshire very early. The stupendous banks, still remaining, shew them to have first undertaken the draining, and their coins frequently found in the Great Level tell us they remained here at least till Gratian's time; for besides those found at March, multitudes have been dug up in

⁵ How could it take notice of this place, known then for nothing, nor does Antoninus come near it?—R.G.

⁶ In Trinity College.

⁷ The same as expressed in *Haym's Tesoro Britan.*, Pl. xxvii., 6, and p. 286.—R. G.

other places not far distant, as at Elme,⁸ part of which fell into my hands, of which I enclose a catalogue,⁹ and at Welney, whence I had most of my Carausius's, particularly that which you are so kind as to accept.

Many other monuments allso of them have been discovered, as an alltar at Elme, 21 inches high, but no ways remarkable, and the pipes of aquæducts at Wisbich and Walpole. The urns which contained the coins at Welney lay within reach of the plowshare, and demonstrate that the surface of the countrey in those parts, which have not been subject to overflowing, remains in the same state that it was 1500 years ago, and consequently that the turf or moor does not vegetate. The Roman remains all round us, induces me to think that this town of Well is of Roman originall allso, which I conjecture from the name, having I confesse met with nothing here that seems to have belonged to that people, unlesse an instrument of brass.¹⁰

Mentioning this town, you may not be displeased to see a short account of it which I have just drawn up for Mr. Blomfield, who is writing a History of Norfolk,¹¹ which when you have done with, pray seal and send to the post. I am much better furnished with materialls for Cambridgeshire, and if there is any town either in that county or the Isle of Ely that you would gladly see some notices of, I believe I can furnish you, and am,

Yours,

BEAUPRE BELL, JUNR.

P.S.—You may not perhaps have seen Mr. Blomfield's proposalls, therefore enclose them, and desire to receive them at

⁸ At Elm, an urn full of Roman brass coins was taken up in 1713, and a Roman altar is likewise said to have been found near the same place. In the road between March and Ely, 3 urns full of burnt bones, and a pot containing 160 Roman denarii were found in 1730.—*Stukeley's Itin. Cur. It.*, I., 13, 14. *Gough's Camden*, vol. ii., 142. *Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. ii., p. 43.

⁹ Nothing curious among them. They were of Gallienus Salonica, Victorinus Sen., Claudius Gothicus, Tetricus Sen. and Jun., all of the third brass; Dioclesian, Constantinus M. of the second brass; Valentinian and Gratian, of the third brass.—R. G.

¹⁰ This instrument is figured in *Nichols' Biblioth. Topog. Brit.*, No. II., part II. *Reliq. Galean.*, Pl. iv., fig. 18.

¹¹ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 275, 393 n, Surtees Soc.

leisure by the post. He is a laborious man, and among other assistance has the use of Mr. P. Le Neve's papers, who spent many years in collecting materials for a History of Norfolk.

FROM THE MINUTES OF THE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AT SPALDING,
SEPTR. 4TH, 1735.—H. C.

A letter from the Revernd. Mr. Pegge, a member, to the Revernd. Mr. Ray, the V.P., was read, giving an account of Dr. Wm. Warren's having advanced a notion of the castle end of Cambridge being the Grantchester¹² or Grantceaster of Bede, and which he says the doctor has demonstrated.

FROM DR. STUKELEY, OF THE ROMAN DYKE, NEAR COTTONHAM,
AND S. OWEN'S CROSSE, AT HADDENHAM, IN CAMBRIDGE-
SHIRE, TO R. GALE.—H. C.

Stanford, Novr. 13, 1736.

Dear Sir,

I begin to think myself now gott into winter quarters, and it is time for me to return my thanks for your kind entertainment at Cottenham and at Ely. I had great pleasure at Ely, so immediately after at Lichfield, whither I went at returning. The discovery we made about the Roman dike¹³ in your neighborhood is very considerable, nor was I lesse pleased when I came home to peruse the draught I made 30 years ago of Had-

¹² Grantchester has evidently been a Roman station, and was situated, according to some, in what is now the north suburb of Cambridge. It has been supposed by others to have been the ancient Grantaceaster of Bede.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. ii., 202.

¹³ "This dike we traced from Water beach through the Fens and pastures till it falls into the river on the east side of Cottenham. It is above 3 miles in length, and 50 foot wide, running in a streight line between 2 banks, still very visible. The use of it seems to have been for a short cutt for their boats from Clayhive towards the place where Audry bridge now stands, the river winding there very much, and perhaps not then navigable."—R. G.

denham Crosse.¹⁴ I find it was erected by St. Owin,¹⁵ a native of that place, and tenant of Tondebert (prince of the east Angles and one of St. Audry's husbands]. He became house steward to her, went with her into Northumberland when she turned religious, he did so too, and followed St. Chad to Lichfield. I found out St. Chad's well there, and the place where St. Owin heard the celestial musicians descend upon it, as Bede relates.¹⁶ St. Owin died about 680, so that this Crosse bears the oldest inscription we have in England of that sort, &c.

W.M. STUKELEY.

FROM THOMAS BLACKWELL,¹⁷ PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK TONGUE
AT ABERDEEN, TO R. GALE, CONTAINING SOME REMARKS
UPON CAMBRIDGE, AND A CONVERSATION WITH DR. R.
BENTLEY. [Printed in *Nichols's Reliq. Galean.*, p. 173].
—H. C.

Grantham, Oct. 2, 1735.

Sir,

I had certainly writ to you from Cambridge, which I left

¹⁴ There is no crosse now standing at Haddenham, but a great stone that seems to have been the pedestal of the crosse, lies against the wall of the 3 King's Inn, just by the left hand of the gate as you go in, with the following inscription cutt upon it:  LVCEM . TVAM . OVINO . DA . DEUS . ET . REQVIEM AMEN.—R. G.

At the west end of north aisle of Ely cathedral, is preserved the base and part of the shaft of this cross.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. ii., 73.

¹⁵ V. Bedæ *Histor.*, l. iv., cap. 3.

¹⁶ Being one day "alone reading or praying in the oratory, on a sudden he (Owin) heard the voices of persons singing most sweetly, and rejoicing, and appearing to descend from heaven. Which voice he said he first heard coming from the south-east, and that afterwards it drew near him, till it came to the roof of the oratory where the Bishop (Ceadd) was, and entering therein, filled the same and all about it. He listened attentively to what he heard, and after about half an hour, perceived the same song of joy to ascend from the roof of the said oratory, and to return to heaven the same way it came, with inexpressible sweetness. 'They were angelic spirits,' remarked the bishop to Owin, 'who came to call me to my heavenly reward, which I have always longed after, and they promised they would return seven days hence, and take me away with them.' Which was accordingly fulfilled as had been said to him." *Bede's Eccles. Hist.*, lib. iv., c. 3, Giles's edit.

¹⁷ Author of the "Life of Homer, 1735," 8vo.; "Letters on Mythology, 1748," 8vo.; and "Court of Augustus, 1753," 3 vols. 4to.; and of a comment on a Greek Inscription, in *Archæol.*, i., p. 358.

only last Tuesday, but being resolved to pay a visit to your son and Dr. Stukeley at Stanford, I delayed that pleasure till now ; when I called at Petershill, I had the mortification to find they were gone somewhere near by into the country. You will allow me to discharge a little of a very full heart, and make this tell you, that a train of favors, bestowed in the most obliging manner, have impressed me with the truest gratitude to you ; and that an opportunity to show it would be amongst the greatest pleasures of my life. The effects of your friendship attended me very sensibly at Cambridge, which, without your letter, would have proved as insipid a place, as Dr. Middleton made it entertaining. He kept my friend, a professor of Glasgow, and myself, to dine with him, and sup, in that easy familiar manner as shewed our welcome, and treated us with all the humanity which a polite ingenious man could do to those recommended by you. He conducted us everywhere himself, made us look over all his curiositys, contrived everything for our convenience, and sent us away with a great opinion of his worth and understanding. I can write nothing new to one so well acquainted with these parts as you must certainly be ; but as the observations of a novice serve to divert persons of more experience, I will send you a few of mine upon Cambridgeshire. The first thing that struck me was to find a countrey, not overstocked with fuel, so bare and ill-planted ; then cultivated grounds lying at so great a distance from any human habitation, that it must be a great part of the fatigue to bring cattle and instruments to labour them.

The town of Cambridge looks but mean ; the little trade it might drive, being, I suppose, hampered by licenses to be bought of the University. The buildings of the colleges are very fine, and have been costly. The senate house, both without and within, is one of the noblest rooms I ever saw. The King's chappel is amazing, not so much for the greatnesse of the work, though truly great, as for a lightnesse and elegancy beyond any Gothic structure in my knowledge. One should think the carving was but newly done, it looks so fresh, and if it was not for the most impertinent music gallery which cuts it in two, and destroys the unity of the design, it might perhaps have as magnificent an aspect as any old building in Europe. But after all,

what pleased me most at Cambridge of this kind was, the suite of colleges, King's, S. John's, Trinity, and Clare Hall, which stand upon the river, and form a kind of façade of a most sumptuous appearance, and with their gardens, and walks, and bridges, mix the rural beauty with the grandeur and statelynesse of a town. Had this façade been uniform, and the ground on both sides of the river been truly laid out, it might have been one of the finest things to be seen in any countrey : but this would require a harmony in the black gowns not very common.

The more I see of the university constitution, with its effects, I am the more persuaded of the hazard of their colleges degenerating into convents, and of the necessity of a lay government, and the gymnastic exercises, to answer the good ends of bringing learned men into a college. It is certain, real learning has received the greatest advantages from independent gentlemen in free countrys. Trinity College library is a noble apartment, and richly furnished : that part of the public library given by the late king is a present worthy of a great prince. The keepers showed me a MS. of an anonymous greek lexicon, but know nothing of Photius : the longer I think of yours, I am the more convinced of its being a valuable book.

Dr. R. Mead having been so good as to write to his friend Dr. Bentley, that I intended to visit Cambridge, the old gentleman, who never stirrs abroad, sent for us, and did us, I'me told, unusual honors. We spent some hours with him, had a deal of conversation about himself, and some about Manilius and Homer. He spoke very freely ; so I found his emendations of the latter solely to relate to the quantity of the verse, and supplying the lines, where the Cæsura cutts off a vowel, which the ancient critics called Μεισρὸν or Λαγαρὸν, as it was in the end or middle of the verse. This he does by inserting, or, as he says, by restoring the Eolic digamma **F**, which serves as a double consonant, and which he pronounces like our **W**¹⁸; thus, ἀντὰς δὲ ἐλώρια τένχε κυνέσσιν, he reads, ἀντὰς δὲ Εελώρια τένχε κυνέσσιν, and pronounces *autous de wheloria*, &c. So ὄινος, *Foίνος*, *Woinos*, *Wine*, *iç Flıç*, *Wis*, which has likewise the sound of the Latin

¹⁸ The first 10⁶ lines of the first Book of the Iliad, nearly as written in Homer's time and country, were published by Dr. Salter in 1776, 8vo.

Vis ; so they said, according to him, Virgilius, Warro, Ovidius, Wah ! Yet, if you please to look into the first or the second book of Dionysius Halicarnassæus's Antiquitys you will find the digamma explained by a Φ in Greek, and a V in Latin, and the other Greeks said indifferently Βίργιλιος and ὄνιργιλιος, Βαρρών and ὄναρρών. But the doctor says he, and Aristarchus, and Demetrius, were all dunces who knew nothing of the digamma, which he himself has restored the use of, after it had been lost near 2000 years. If this grammatical chatt proves any diversion to you at an unemployed hour, I shall think my pains happily bestowed in writing it, and in any case be pleased to accept of it as a small mark of my attachment and regard, who am, Sir,

Your most obliged and faithful humble Servant,
T. BLACKWELL.

REV. W. STUKELEY "TO SAMUEL GALE, Esq., AT THE CUSTOM
HOUSE, LONDON."—H. F. St. J.

Stamford, 2 Nov., 1737.

Dear Sir,

Business hindred me from sooner acknowledging the receipt of your kind letter. I think with pleasure on the happiness your company gave me, and the sweet tours we took in our environs. You did our country a great honor in approving it, and I wish for another repetition of the same agreeable amusement, which so good a judg as yourself, and so knowing a companion, doubles to one. Indeed in my present scituation as to my family, had your brother continued anything near the metropolis, as I hoped his good taste would have induced him, I should have been strongly biassed to have made a good part of my annual abode more southward, but now the genius of antiquity, the musagetes, is fled, I give ore those thoughts, and content myself with my present lot, and have reason to be thankful for providence that has cast it in so fair a ground, for I think I may without vanity say, we live in as fine a country and pleasant a town as any in England, and my house is the pleasantest habitation there. And 'tis a great happiness for us yet, that we can ride about without danger of your too frequent banditti. Might I obtain one wish more I should be abundantly happy, that is, that fortune would

give you leave to have an abode here too, if but for some part of the year. However, my house is big enough, and on promise that you will now and then spare me your company when convenience permits you, I shall probably accept of your kind invitation, if to be done with your convenience.

I was highly entertained at Ely, by our friend Dr. Knight's civility, and by the noble antiquitys of the place, and where I made considerable discoverys. You will guess at them by the following list of drawings.¹⁹

1. The inscription on S. Ovinus's Cross at Hadenham, the oldest in England. He was steward to S. Audry, A.D. 653.

2. The remains of the chnrch built by S. Audry.

3. The choir of that church, or east end.

4. S. Audry's bedchamber and closet, hard by it.

5. The outward view thereof.

6. The place of her first interment, in that churchyard.

7. Eight elegant sculptures on the pillars that support the magnificent cupola of the cathedral, being legends of her life and actions : the first, her second marriage with prince Egfrid of Northumberland. These I rescued from a mistaken notion of their being the 7 sacraments, as they vulgarly call them.

8. Her taking the holy veil from S. Ebba.

9. Her sleeping at Etheldred's Stow, when she escaped from her husband, who would have taken her again.

10. Her miraculous escape from the pursuers at Colbert's hill, as she fled to Ely.

11. S. Wilfrid installing her abbess of Ely.

12. The taking her up out of her coffin, uncorrupted.

13. The inshrining her in a new one.

14. A miracle wrought by her afterward.

15. An elegant sculpture of king Egfrid.

16. Ditto of S. Audry.

17. Ditto of S. Wilfrid, my great predecessor.

18. A like sculpture of S. Hunna, who was priest and confessor to S. Audry.

19. Ditto of S. Ovinus before mentioned.

¹⁹ These are contained in one of Stukeley's volumes of drawings in the possession of the Rev. H. F. St. John.

21. Ditto of Sewenna, her maid.

22. A view of Belsars hills and Audry cawsway to Hadham; being originally a Roman work, afterward used by Hugo Balistarius, ingeneer to William the Conqueror in his reduction of the Isle of Ely.

Mr. Collins presents his humble service to you. He has good interest in your new Mr. Ch[ancello]r. He is a good neighbor to me, and we live very agreably, and talk over our coins, which is more than can be done northward.

I am, dear Sir,

Your faithful humble Servant,

W. STUKELEY.

JAMES BENTHAM "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, RECTOR OF ST. GEORGE'S, GREAT ORMOND STREET, LONDON. FREE,
A. J. CADOGAN."—H. F. ST. J.

Ely, Octr. 19, 1756.

Rev. Sir,

Though I have not the honour of being personally known to you, yet I have several times had the pleasure of being in company with you, particularly when some years ago you was at Ely on a visit to the late Dr. Knight, who then kept his residence at my house. I remember too, that during your stay there, you took drawings of those curious reliefs on the eight pillars which support the dome and lantern of our cathedral. You will see by the enclosed catalogue that I intend in due time publishing an History of the Conventual and Cathedral Church of Ely;²⁰ and accordingly, having communicated my intention to some particular friends, and finding that the copper plates necessary to illustrate my account of the fabric, &c., would be too expensive without the assistance of others, I have been advised to propose the engraving them in the manner there mentioned. The drawings are many of them finished, and the rest I hope to have compleated next month by a person who is recommended to me as a good hand for that work; but as you have already

²⁰ Rev. James Bentham published an elaborate history of the Monastery and Cathedral of Ely.

taken those eight drawings, I should think it an honour if you would permit them to be engraved for my book ; otherwise I must be content to have them taken by a less accurate hand than Dr. Stukeley's. I humbly hope also for your favour and assistance in promoting my design, by any of the ways mentioned in the advertisement prefixed to the catalogue, or by your recommendation to other lovers of antiquity.

I was last week at Haddenham, a village about 6 miles from hence, where I went on purpose to view an ancient inscription on a stone there, which seems to have been formerly the base of a cross ; the stone is square $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet over, and 14 inches deep ; in the middle of the upper part is a square mortise-hole, into which is fixed with lead another upright stone about 4 feet in height, and there broke off, the upper part of which, I suppose, terminated in a cross. The inscription fills one side of the base ; both the stone and letters carry with them the marks of great antiquity.

I could get no further intelligence concerning this stone, but that it had laid in the common street time out of mind, and was of late years placed on the top of a horse-block in the same street, where it now remains. Ovinus may probably be the same person who is mentioned by Bede, in his account of the death of Ceadda, bishop of Lichfield, and was chief minister to our foundress St. Etheldreda, accompanied her into Northumbria on her marriage with king Ecgfrid, and afterwards devoted himself to religion in the monastery of Laestingaen²¹ about the same time that St. Etheldreda entered into the monastery of Coldingham. His office that he held under Etheldreda whilst she resided at Ely before her marriage with Ecgfrid, is thus expressed by Bede [Lib. iv., c. 3, pag. 144, Smith's Edit.] : "Venerat enim cum Regina Ædilthryde [Etheldreda] de provincia orientalium Anglorum, eratque primus ministrorum et princeps domus ejus." In the Benedictine Martyrology his name and office is thus recorded [*Ibid.*, note 24], "IV. Non. Mar. fit commemoratio B. Ovini monachi, qui fuit major familias S. Ædilthridis [Etheldredæ] cum ad Regem Ecgfridum sponsa accederet ; idem ejus exemplum secutus est cum religionem intraret." He is also

²¹ Lastingham.

taken notice of on the same occasion in our old MS. Liber Eliensis, “Venerant cum ea [Etheldreda] nonnulli nobiles viri ac feminæ de provincia Orientalium Anglorum, inter quos precipua auctoritatis vir magnificus erat Ovinus nomine, &c.” Where this Ovinus died, and whether he retired after the death of Ceadda to the Isle of Ely again, cannot be said with certainty, but the inscription above seems to be a monumental inscription, and might have been placed over his grave somewhere in these parts. Or was it usual among the Saxons to erect crosses with such inscriptions to preserve the memory of holy persons buried at a distance? If you will be pleased to favour me with your opinion of this matter, you will very much oblige,

Revd. Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

JAMES BENTHAM.

JAMES BENTHAM TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY.—H. F. ST. J.

Ely, Novr. 18, 1756.

Revd. Sir,

Having been absent from home for some time, I ought not on my return to omit my acknowledgment of the favour of yours. You have my sincerest thanks for your kind offer of your assistance, and also of your drawings. Your advice I may often have occasion for, and may give you some trouble on that head. As for the drawings, as I shall not have immediate occasion for them, I hope to pay my respects to you in person some time next spring, and speak to you about the manner of having them engraved.

I had a particular reason for mentioning St. Ovin to you; as I purpose saying something of the origin of the temporal jurisdiction belonging to the church of Ely. For it seems to me that the Isle of Ely was a principality or hereditary province under the kings of the East Angles, founded early in the time of the Heptarchy; and Tondberct, who is called by Bede princeps australium Gyrviorum, which, in the Saxon version, was hereditary governor, or alderman of the province of Suth Girwa, by which name the Isle of Ely was then called. This province was

settled on Etheldreda by Tondeberct, and after his death she became proprietor of it ; and afterwards settled it on her monastery. Now from the titles that are given to St. Ovin of primus ministrorum, and princeps domus ejus, as in Bede, and major familias, in the Benedictine Martyrology ; and again, of principuæ auctoritatis vir magnificus, I apprehend that he had the chief administration of the government of that province under her, in the nature of her chief justice, or as the alderman himself had in a province. This jurisdiction continued in the monastery till it was destroyed by the Danes 870. After which, Beorrhedus Rex Merciorum totam Heliensem insulam fisco suo applicavit, says Ingulphus. By which totam eliensem insulam, I understand, not of the lands, but the profits of the whole principality as such ; for the seculars that got possession of the church before the restoration of it by Edgar, were in possession of, at least, great part of the lands, of the ancient church lands, when Edgar restored it. But Edgar restored the ancient privileges of the Isle again, the profits of the government of it, which had belonged to the monastery founded by Etheldreda, and so continued till Beorrhedus seized upon them after the devastation of it by the Danes. So that the jurisdiction within the Isle of Ely which the bishop of Ely now enjoys (though much diminished by the statute of Assumption, 27 Hen. VIII., c. 24), has subsisted (excepting that interruption caused by the seizing of it by Burrhedus, but restored by Edgar), ever since the foundation of the church, A.D. 673. And this is confirmed by the charter of Edgar (the original of which is now in the hands of Dr. Mason, of Trin. Coll. Camb.), and the confirmation of pope Victor II., and likewise by charter of Edward the Confessor.

The charter of Edgar I have not seen in print. Pray have you met with it ? Among other concessions made to the monastery by Edgar's charter, there is one which I do not rightly understand ; it is thus : "Adhuc insuper omnem quartum nummum rei-publicæ in provincia Grantaceaster fratribus reddendum jure perpetuo censeo." I find frequent mention made in authors of the tertius denarius belonging to the comes in a county, but have not met with this quartus numinus reipublicæ. Has this any relation to the part which the comes had in the county ?

This quartus nummus reipublicæ in provincia Grantacester is again confirmed to the church of Ely by charter of king Edward the Confessor ; but after that I hear no more of it in the confirmations of succeeding kings ; so that I suppose it was resumed by king William the Conqueror.

But I beg pardon for this trouble I give you, and hope you will excuse it.

However, there is one thing more that I think I ought to inform you of, and that is that your letter which you sent in a frank came double charged to me. I mention this (not that I should grudge at double or treble postage for your kind letters), but only because it may reflect upon the great person who franked it, and lest others you send to might be served in the same kind. It was charged at the general post office in London. I have therefore inclosed the cover that if you think proper you may enquire into the reason of it.

I am, Revd. Sir, with the greatest respect,
Your most obliged humble Servant,

JAMES BENTHAM.

Caxton.

July, 1702. In Trinity term, my father and I lay in the balcony room, at the Crown inn,¹ at Caxton. I read the Gazette to him, then the only newspaper. At Caxton is an old ruin called king John's palace.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 87.

Cottenham.

Oct. 28, 1735. I went to pay a visit to Mr. Roger Gale at Cottenham. This was a manor purchased of king James I. by old Hobson,² the famous Cambridge carrier, brother to an

¹ The Crown Inn has been used for some years as a private dwelling house ; and what is now called "The Moats" is the site of King John's Palace. Curiosities, which are in the Museum at Cambridge, have been, from time to time, found here.

² Thomas Hobson was employed by the University as letter-carrier, and this character of his is commemorated in the title of a book, "Hobson's horse-load of letters of President for epistles of Business," 1613. He used himself to ride, as his portrait shows, but he also had a "long tilted wayne" on the road, such probably as his father had before him, and described in his will as "the cart and eight horses, and all the harness and other things thereunto belonging,

1307801

ancestor of mine. He was buried in Bennet church, Cambridge. His son, grandson, and great grandson, lye in Cotenham church. This manor lord Turkeyl gave to Croyland Abby, and it was the occasion of Cambridge University. Wothorp Manor, too, his gift, was the occasion of Stamford University.—*Diary*, vol. i., 124.

May 23, 1736. At Cotenham with Mr. Gale. Drew out the effigies of Gilbert³ the monk, who read lectures at Cambridge, from a sculpture in the church.—*Diary*, vol. i., 40.

and the nag." He travelled weekly between Cambridge and the Bull, Bishops-gate Street, London. The expression "Hobson's choice" signifies "this or none," and originated in his avocation of a letter of horses to the youths of the University. His hacks were excellent and well cared for. When a jaded horse returned to the stable it was placed in the stall furthest from the door, and gradually moved down as others came in, so that by the time it arrived at the door, it was the freshest horse in the stable. Accordingly when a youth asked to see a horse he was shown the one standing in the nearest stall, and if not satisfied, was told "this or none." Hobson die 1 Jan. 1, 1631, aged 85. An original portrait of him, mounted on a stately black nag, was hanging at Mr. Swann's waggon-office, in Hobson street, in 1839. Besides the conduit on the market hill, which bears his name, he also left to the town a building called the Spinning-house, or Hobson's Workhouse.

Baker has preserved [*Harl MSS.*, 6734] these memorials of him :

Hic jacet Hobsonus, qui vixit fowerscore et unus.

Heere lyeth Hobson under this stone
Dryvinge his cart at fowerscore and one.

Heere lycht Hobson, amongst his many betters,
A man not learned, yet a man of *letters*.
Fewe in Cambridge, unto his prayse be it spoken,
But can remember hym by some good token.
From thence to London rode he daye by daye,
Tyll death benighting hym took hym awaye.
No wonder think ye, that he thus is gone ;
For moste men knowe he longe was drawyng on ;
His teame was of the beste, neyther coolde he have
Byn mired in any place but in a grave :
And there he stycks, indeed styll like to stand
Untyl some Angell lend hys helpyng hande.
Then rest thou here, thou ever toylyng swayne,
The supreme waggoner, nexte Charles his wayne.

"This I suppose was composed by some waggish scholar."—See the *Cambridge Portfolio*, p. 311.

"1737-8. My brother Stukeley at Grantham gave me an old print of Thomas Hobson, the famous Cambridge carrier, which he picked up there."—*Diary*, vol. iii., 36.

³ This drawing, dated 24 May, is in one of Stukeley's volumes of sketches, &c. In the same volume is a drawing of Turkeyl, lord of a manor in Cottenham, from a sculpture in the church; and a sketch of the house and grounds of the manor given by him to Croyland Abbey.

Cambridge.

Novr., 1735. Mr. Gale, Dr. Knight,⁴ of Bluntsham, and I visited Dr. Newcomb,⁵ master of S. John's College. They have opened a visto from the lodg through the gallery, to the library, 340 foot long. We found the Carausius coin of Dr. Parker's : IMP . C . M . AVRE . CARAVSIVS . AVG . PAX . AVGGG. We visited Dr. Bentley. He is now 75, and very hearty. We smoaked a pipe with him. He entertained us with much and pleasant discourse. He says he has done reading now, for the ungrateful world ; and reads only for himself, the Old and New Testament, and in our English Bible. Mr. Gale took the opportunity to declare his intention of giving his MSS. collected by his father, about 500 in number, to the library,⁶ and desired the Arabic MSS., formerly given by his father, might be placed among them. Mr. Gale and I visited Dr. Midleton, who showed us many coins and curious antiquitys which he brought from Rome, a fine piece of antient Roman painting, a true antique golden bulla. He is writing the life of Cicero.—*Diary*, vol. i., 125, 127.

May 25, 1736. We visited Dr. Warren, of Trinity hall. He showed us a vast collection of coins and antiquitys dug up in the old Roman city of Granta, north of Cambridge river. Number of coins, and at the camp on Gog-magog hill, an iron pile ; the axis of a camp-mill, with both stones ; brass fibulas, bodkins, a brass chain or necklace found round the neck of a sceleton buried on the hill, Brittish ; some glass beads, the like.

We viewed the camp, called Arborough, by Chesterton, and king's hedges,⁷ the Roman road by Stretham to Ely, a large camp. The north side plowed up. A.D. 876, the Danes wintered in Granta. Pythagoras's school, an admirable piece of Saxon antiquity, remnant of the primordia of the University

⁴ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 331, 331 n, Surtees Soc.

⁵ Recently elected Master ; see *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 501, Surtees Soc.

⁶ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 305, Surtees Soc.

⁷ At Kings-hedges, in the parish of Chesterton, are the remains of a camp called Arbury, which was circular, and contained about four acres. A considerable part of the vallum has been levelled.—*Lyson's Magn. Brit.*, vol. ii., 74.

under Sigeberht. Adulf, bishop of Helham, a native here. Pythagoras's school vaulted with a row of pillars in the middle, 64 foot long, 23 foot 8 inches broad, said to have been the estate of one Merton, founder of Merton College, Oxford. Cam, the name of the upper part of the river; Grant, of the lower, retained in Grunty fen, by Hadenham. When the Roman city here was demolished by the Danes, the memory and name of it remained at Grantchester above; at Chesterton below. The castle is now in that parish. Granta was built to receive the corn to be carried into the Carsdike, so by that river called Whitlesea-dike to Peterborough. Thence to the northern Praetenturas. The original part of the Carsdike was of Hadrian's time, to bring corn to his city of York.

25 Sept., 1736. Mr. Gale and I walked over the circuit of the Roman city of Granta. 'Tis plowed up. Where the wall stood, and ditch, visible enough. Much bits of pottery scattered about.—*Diary*, vol. i., 128.

27 July, 1740. We were entertained at Trinity College all day, by the vice-master, Dr. Walker, and the dean, Dr. Hacket. Mr. Mason, Woodwardian professor, accompanied us, who has lately taken an antiquarian tour into Cornwal, Wiltshire, &c. We went into the library to view the fine collection of antient manuscripts, 500 in number, collected by dean Gale, which Mr. Roger Gale gave to the library. One of Priscian, wrote by a disciple of his. Mr. Thompson of Trumpington lately gave some Roman antiquitys found near Trumpington: several pateras of the finest red earth; several brass vases, platters, brass pieces like clasps for writing tables; a long two-eared earthen vase a yard high, thought to be wine vessels; a brass sacrificing knife handle, the head of a ram on the end; some urns, and such like things.⁸ We saw Dr. Walker's garden at the south-east corner of the chapel next the street, which together with the little house

⁸ These were found in the corner of Trumpington field, in a gravel pit. There were many curious pateræ of fine red ware, one large vase [an amphora] 3 feet long; brass lagenæ, a dish of brass embossed, the handle of a sacrificing knife, coins, &c., all of which were deposited in the library of Trin. Coll. Camb.—*Gough's Camden*, vol. ii.. 142.

and room over it, formerly belonged to Sir Isaac Newton, the one was his dissecting room (that above), the other for chemycal experiments. The doctor has a hothouse, and great collection of curious plants, orange trees, pine apples, sedums, &c., the coffee tree with berries on it, pine tree, and innumerable others. Last week he entertained the whole University with the sight of the cereus, a kind of torch thistle in flower, a very great rarity. 'Tis somewhat like a sunflower. We visited Dr. Bentley, who now is a mere piece of ruins of a great man. He is in reality going to put out his Homer. Mr. Browne Willis met us by appointment. We visited Dr. Richardson,⁹ master of Emanuel, who is putting out Goodwin's lives of the Bishops. He has made an index of all the graduates in this University from the first times. He has a very good collection of coyns, british, roman, english. They have lately pulled down the old wooden building at Christ's College called Rat's hall, where Milton had his lodging. We visited the public library and the king's; now finished quite round the quadrangle of the schools. The Woodwardian collection of fosssils and natural curiositys is removed into a room below stairs. A new statue of king George I. set up in the senatus room. We visited Dr. Midleton. He is working on Cicero's life,¹⁰ now in the press. We viewed the new gallerys and pulpit in S. Mary's church.

28 July. In the evening Mr. Gale set out towards London. I visited Dr. Waterland; next day visited the bishop of Chichester at my own college, Bennet; set out for Bugden, spent the day with the bishop.—*Diary*, vol. v., 15, 17.

1 June, 1754. I took a drawing [to the Royal Society] of the pretty Roman busto, in small brass, lately found in digging the foundation for the new bridge at Cambridge. At first sight I pronounced it to be ORIVNA, for the following reasons: 1. It's undoubtedly a female head, the soft air of the face is too delicate for a young man; but the braided hair puts it beyond debate. 2. 'Tis the busto of a martial lady, because of the laurel crown,

⁹ William Richardson became Master of the College in 1736, and was succeeded by Richard Farmer in 1775.

¹⁰ The life of Cicero was published in 1741.

and she is apparently in armor, as much as the coins of her husband: a small fold of a mantle, which hung mostly behind, next to her neck, which sufficiently denotes the heroin. 3. The ring at top, and point at bottom, to fasten it to the brass garland on the head of a military standard. The magnitude suits it; the casting of brass hollow, but filled with lead, and that closed with a piece of brass; the nose worn; all demonstrate it to be a thing in use, not to be set on a cabinet, or a pedestal. 4. The place found, the Roman city *Granta*, where Carausius and his officers must have been conversant to take care of the Car-dike navigation. 5. The very particular and remarkable turn of the *infula* or ribband that ties the garland behind, so like that at the top of the military standard behind ORIVNA on the coin, seems not a little to appropriate it to her. 6. The laurel is not of that called *laurus alexandrina* used on the heads of Roman emperors, but rather of our English kind. The hair is kept purposely short or trussed up, as became a heroin.

The Cambridge antiquaries make it Caracalla, but without foundation. Some have been apt to fancy it a young Nero, the lowness of the forehead favoring that opinion; but the dress of the hair unquestionably proclaims it a female; and at the time of Carausius the hair is represented as coming down low over the forehead. All the coins of our emperor and his cotemporary emperors demonstrate it. It was, says Mr. Pepys, bored through perpendicularly for a spindle to be run through it.—*Diary*, vol. xiv., 77.

11 Sept., 1754. The duke of Newcastle went this day to Wimpole, from whence he and the Lord Chancellor go to Cambridge to assist at the foundation of the new schools.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 12.

Ely.

13 Sept., 1737. I proceeded to Ely, and staid a week with Dr. Knight, then in residence. I looked into the famous Liber Eliensis,¹¹ an old MS. history of S. Audry, and of the church. I

¹¹ This MS. on vellum, formerly in the Priory of Ely, was sold in March, 1882, at a sale of some of the books and MSS. of Mr. Beresford Hope, for £50. —*Athenaeum*, Ap. 1, 1882.

made many discoverys of the antiquitys of the place, and many designs of them. For instance : S. Ovin's cross now at Hadenham, made by him when he lived there as steward to S. Audry, when she was first married to Tondbert, prince of the Girvii, or inhabitants of that fenny part. A.D. 653. Tondbert's palace was at the bottom of Hadenham hill, toward the south-east, toward the town, now called Audrey from her. 'Tis called Grey's hoff, which seems to have been a new appellation given it from the family of the Greys, who probably took possession of it after the isle was subdued by William the Ccnqueror. Tondbert married S. Audry A.D. 652. He dyed 654 ; so that we may well enough assign 653 for the date of S. Ovin's cross, consequently the oldest inscription of our Saxon ancestors we know of, above 200 years older than that famous sculpture in Peterborough minster, set over the abbot and monks murdered by the Danes A.D. 870.

[Aug. 7, 1740. I sent Mr. Pell Gatwode, of Cambridge, a copy of it. 'Tis his estate. I requested him to remove it into the public library at Cambridg. Wingford, now corruptly Wentworth by Ely, was Winworth, or Ovini prædium originally.]

After Tondbert dyed, S. Audry retired to Ely, which was her dower or jointure, where she built a church dedicated to S. Peter, till king Egfrid of Northumberland marryed her, this was A.D. 660. In 672 she quitted the court for the pleasures of religion, her husband consenting. She was vailed a nun under S. Ebba, abbess of Coldingham. After a year passed, her husband purposed to take her again. She fled with her 2 maids, Sewenna and Sewera, and lay hid a week on the top of a rock called Colbertshed. The former credulous ages pretended to shew the mark of her footsteps in the rock. Being pursued, she fled still to Alfhamb in a marshy ground, and sleeping in a place still called from her Audry's stoll, her stick being pricked into the ground, sprouted up into a beautiful tree, which remained some centuries after. She passed the Humber at Wintringham, and came to her own estate at Ely, and there founded a monastery, about the year 673, and S. Wilfrid constituted or installed her the abbess of it. The church of S. Peter, which she had before built, was now made monastic. It still remains for the greatest part, and I took proper drawings of it to preserve the memory of so very antient and venerable a monument.

2. The manner of building of S. Audry's first church at Ely, most part now remaining, converted into prebends' houses. This church was burnt down (as to the roof) by the Danes, A.D. 870. Afterwards bishop Athelwold repaired it ; then it was burnt a 2d time by the Danes about A.D. 1010. Then the present church was built.

3. A drawing of part of this old church showing the manner of the building, much like our S. Leonard's monastery at Stamford, built by S. Wilfrid, and about the same time, probably by the same workmen.

4. A drawing of the east end, or high-altar part of the church, now a kitchen, and over it a dining room of one of the prebends. 'Tis roofed with stone, magnificently, therefore 'scaped the flames. On the right hand or south side was a loggio or antichamber for S. Audry to assist at divine service when indisposed, beyond that is her bed-chamber, and thereto a closet.

5. S. Audry's closet. This bed-chamber and closet is the s. east corner of the monastery, on the brow of the hill overlooking the river, and commanding a very extensive prospect towards Exning, the place of S. Audry's nativity, and the kingdom of the east Angles of which her father Annas was king.

6. An outward view of that most antient part of S. Audry's monastery, the east end of the church, of her bed-chamber and closet.

7. The inside of her closet. I observed over the capitals of the pillars in the present cathedral, which support the dome, or lanthern as vulgarly called, being 8 in number, are some very elegant historical sculptures in basso relievo, done in a much better taste than one would expect in that age. By carefully considering them, I discovered they are representations of some remarkable passages of S. Audry's life. I took drawings of them all. Three are imperfect, because the woodwork screen of the stalls in the choir are set before some parts of three of them.

8. The marriage of S. Audry with prince Egfrid of Northumberland. This is upon that pillar which is north-north-west of the dome.

9. S. Audrey receiving the vail of religion from S. Ebba of Coldingham. On the pillar north-north-east of the dome.

10. S. Audrey asleep, supported by her two maids, when she fled from Coldingham to avoyd the sollicitations of her husband, then king Egfrid. She is represented under a broad spredding tree, which means the tree that sprung up from her stick fastened into the ground at Etheldred's stow, as the legends relate. This is on the north-east pillar.

11. S. Audrey on Coldbert's head, hill, or rock. She sits between her 2 maids, armed men on horseback and afoot pursuing her. This was another action in her flight toward Ely, and is represented on the south-east pillar.

12. S. Audrey installed abbess of the monastery she had founded at Ely, by S. Wilfrid, bishop of York. On the south-south-east pillar of the dome.

13. S. Audrey represented on a palat as dying, then her coffin taken up 16 years after death by her sister Sexburga, her body found incorrupt. S. Wilfrid stands by, among the other assistants. This is on the south-south-west pillar.

14. The translation of S. Audrey into the mausoleum in the new church. On the north-west pillar.

15. Some miracle performed by her after death, as I apprehend; she and another abbess, and 2 angels, appear to a man, seemingly in prison. On the south-west pillar.

By the side of these sculptures there are heads, well carved, from which (as usual in Gothic structures) the arches spring; two heads in each arch. I easily enough discerned that in the north-east arch they had well designed the head of king Egfrid and of S. Audry. She is always represented with a crown above her vail. Her head is likewise carved again in the same manner under the springing of the arch of the east window of the prior's chapel, on the outside. In the south-east arch of the cupola are two more heads, extremely well cut; that eastward has a miter on, which I doubt not to be the head of S. Wilfrid, who had so great concern in the history of S. Audry; the other head being of a priest, I take to be that of S. Hunna, who was S. Audry's confessor or chaplain, to speak in modern language. The two heads on the north-west arch I conjecture to be that of S. Ovin, and of Sewenna her maid. All these I likewise drew out.

I likewise drew a prospect of the Roman camp at the end of

Audry cawsway, called Belsars hills,¹² from Hugo Balistarius, general to William the Conqueror when he besieged the Isle of Ely. Audry cawsway is undoubtedly a Roman work originally made to subdue the Isle of Ely, when the Romans projected the Cardike navigation which was to pass through the isle from water-beche.¹³

In the month of December, 1737, I got an elegant piece of religious sculpture, on alabaster, being St. Audry in her habit, at full length, preceded by S. Margaret and S. Catherin. Above is a cloud of martyrs, virgins, and confessors, S. Helena with the cross, &c.

Since then my brother, Mr. Samuel Gale, gave me another like carving on alabaster, of S. John Baptist's head.¹⁴—*Diary*, vol. iii., 24, 32.

Isle of Ely.

Aug 26, 1757. Made the map of the Isle of Ely, with the Carsdike from Cambridge to Peterborough, and 3 Roman roads, made by CARAVSIVS, one from Huntington to Cambridge, another from Cambridge to Ely and Downham, another from Downham to Peterborough.—*Diary*, vol. xvii., 47.

Ely.

20 July, 1741. I set out for Ely to visit the bishop on his lordship's invitation. At Hadenham, the place called Gray's hoff (a German term) lies s.e. of the church toward hill row. Probably Tondbert's palace, who married S. Audrey, was at Henton hall, east of the town, now I suppose the manor house.

I staid 4 days with the bishop, and made some new observations and drawings of the antiquitys there. I could trace out

¹² In Willingham field, on the edge of the fen, about half of a circular entrenchment remains, which when entire contained about six acres; it consists of a high vallum and fosse, and is situated near the end of Aldreth causeway. This entrenchment is known by the name of Belsar's hills, and was probably a British work, afterwards occupied by William the Conqueror.—*Lysons' Mag. Brit.*, vol. iii., p. 74.

¹³ Waterbeach.

¹⁴ A drawing of it is in one of Stukeley's Volumes of Sketches, in the possession of the Rev. H. F. St. John.

the square plot of the first monastery made by S. Audrey. A good deal of the most antient building (as it seems to me) remains west of the priory and south of S. Audrey's lodging ; being built of rough red stone, the product of the country, but the cheeks of the narrow windows, made of Bernake stone, of which the church and principal buildings was built, and burnt down by the Danes in A.D. 870.

I returned by Winford, more rightly Winworth, that is Ovini praeium, the birthplace and possession of S. Owen, house steward of S. Audrey, and who dyed at Lichfield. Bede has a remarkable story about him, relishing of the superstition of that time. The town stands on high ground, and has pleasant cornfields all around it. The manor house is a very antient large stone building next the fields, s.e. of the church ; this I suppose was his mansion and the spot of his nativity. The major part of the church seems to have been of his original building. The quire has very long, narrow windows. The n. and s. doors of the church extremely antique. w. of the steeple, under the windows, the busts of Tondebert and Ovin, as I conjecture, made in after times. The former has a princely or ducal coronet on ; the latter a plain, simple country aspect, the character of the man.—*Diary*, vol. v., 33.

Ely Cathedral and Episcopal Palace.

Aug., 1747. At Ely I met by appointment Mr. Burton,¹⁵ of Elveden, Suffolk, and my old friend, schoolfellow, and countryman, Mr. Ambrose Pimlow,¹⁶ rector of Great Dunham, Norfolk. We spent the next day together and 2 nights, with incomparable satisfaction. I had not seen Mr. Pimlow of 20 years. He and myself the only persons left of all our schoolfellows and cotemporaries. I revisited again, with great pleasure, the antiquities of this noble cathedral. We drank tea in the dining room of S. Audrey's, east end of her cathedral, now the prebendal house of the honble. and revnd. Mr. Harvey ; her bedchamber and oratory adjacent. I observed the Roman road passing

¹⁵ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., pp. 373, 381 n., &c.

¹⁶ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., p. 142 n.

through Ely from Streatham to Littleport, and so into Norfolk.

The stewards lived here in the great old house, and vast barn, near the town church. Oliver Cromwell's wife was of this family ; it came here with king James I. ; some of them buried in the cathedral. A whole length in old painted glass, in the north-east window of the *tholus* of S. Wilfrid ; and of king Egfrid, husband of S. Audrey. A head carved in stone on one side of the door going into the vestry of S. Wilfrid ; on the other side, of king Egfrid ; but they have been abused by the rebellious soldiers.

Bishop Alcock built that part of the episcopal palace nearest the church. The rebels turned it into an alehouse, the sign of the black bear. The part of the sign that went into the wall, when sawed down, remains in the wall. Bishop Goodrich, who had a part in compiling our most excellent liturgy, built the other wing of the episcopal palace, and the adjacent gallery. His arms and motto and date are upon the wall, and two inscriptions. He built likewise the stables below the bowling green ; the like sculpture of his arms and name, &c., in stone. We viewed the most elegant chapel of the prior, now the dean's, curiously paved with mosaic, converted into a room ; the after-part into a bedchamber.

I have drawn the ground plot of the *tholus* at Ely, a magnificent projection and finely executed. The 4 pillars in the middle, supporting a tower, fell down, whereupon the architect took away the foundations of them, and threw a cupola upon the 8 circumjacent pillars. This was the first idea of cupolas in cathedrals. The capitals of the 8 pillars supporting this cupola are composed of historical bas-reliefs of the history of S. Audrey, well cutt. On the north-west pillar is the marriage between her and king Egfrid of Northumberland.

[East pillar, on north side]. Her escape from the king, with her two maids.

[East pillar, on south side]. The king's soldiers pursuing her.

[North-east pillar]. The abbess Hilda consecrating her to religion.

[South-east pillar]. Her installation at Ely by bishop Wilfrid.

[South-west pillar]. Her death ; and the taking up her body.

[West pillar, on south side]. A miracle performed ; unknown.

[West pillar, on north side]. The translation and inshrining of her body.

Further, 'tis observable that there are heads as large as life, well cutt, under the arches of these pillars. Pillar B. king Egfrid ; d. S. Audrey ; c. Wilfrid ; e. S. Huna, priest and confessor to her. After her death, he went and spent his life in a little island in the fens, called from him Hunea ; there he dyed an hermit, and was buryed. On pillar A. is a head, rustic and simple, which I take to be S. Owen, her steward ; i. a female head, her maid Suenna.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 75.

Cratendon.

1736. S. Audry and S. Wilfrid built Ely church, at a place then called Cratenden.¹⁷ Her well is southward ; Rough hell north. The Roman road goes from Ely thither northward. Went hence to Cambridge, before the river was made at twenty-pence ferry.—*Diary*, vol. i., 126.

Haddenham.

May 24, 1736. Mr. Gale and I visited the camp, called Belsars hills, at the entrance of the Roman road going across the fen to Haddenham, made use of by Odo Balissarius, engineer to William the Conqueror in reduction of the isle of Ely. The Romans under Carausius made it, a guard to the corn boats here passing by the Cardike. They now dig away the rampart to mend the highways. We went to Audrey, the town of Tondbert her husband. I showed the cross of Ovin, her steward, at Haddenham. The inscription I took when a student at Cambridge ; the oldest inscription we know of.—*Diary*, vol. i., 126.

Roman Way from Ely to March.

23 Mar., 1737-8. Mr. Moor, of Whittlesey, tells me there is a Roman way across the fens from Ely to March, made of gravel laid very deep. Some time they make ditches across it,

¹⁷ Cratendon is about a mile from the city of Ely, where Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, is said to have founded a monastery, which was destroyed by Penda, king of Mercia.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. ii., 185.

and find it so petrified that they have difficulty to break it with pickaxes.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 38.

On Michaelmas day, 1736, riding out to view the Roman road going from Cambridge to Ely, we fell upon the artificial canal called Carsdike, going by Smithea to Audrey bridge. This I showed to him (R. Gale), and since found it to be the work of Carausius.—*Diary*, vol. i., 128.

April, 1741. I observe there's an artificial cut, north of Whittlesea mere, leading from Ramsey mere to Peterborough river, by Horsey bridg, called Swerd's dike, Canutus or King's dike, Steed's dike, the bound between Huntingdon and Cambridgshire, said in the little history of Ely, quoted by Camden in Huntingdonshire, to have been scoured and cleansed by king Canute. This I take to have been a Roman ditch, and part of the cut in Cottenham fen, leading to our Carsdike, made to avoyd the danger of Whittlesea mere.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 57.

Whittlesey.

13 July, 1741, Mr. Collins, the collector, showed me a Roman sepulchral lamp. Several of them were lately found by Whittlesea. The country thereabouts must have been frequented by the Romans, because the corn-boats out of Cambridgshire came that way for our Cardike.—*Diary*, vol. v., 32.

Thorney.

Aug. 29, 1744. From hence (Croyland), we went to Thorney.¹⁸ A picture there, in the duke of Bedford's house, of Sir Walter Raleigh looking through the grate in his confinement at the Tower. Mr. Roger Gale has the individual hand-writing of the

¹⁸ Thorney. At this place, originally called Ankerig, was founded about the year 662, a monastery, or rather an assemblage of hermitages. They were destroyed by the Danes in 870, and the place lay waste until 972, when Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, founded on the site an abbey of Benedictine monks, which was ranked among the mitred abbeys. In 1549, a great part of the abbey possessions was given to John, Lord Russell, ancestor of the Duke of Bedford. The remains of the nave of Thorney abbey church consist of 2 tiers of semicircular arches, resting on many pillars. This church was begun in 1085, and consecrated in 1128.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. ii., 49, 100, 266.

verses¹⁹ which Sir Walter wrote the night before he dyed. Among the statues over the end of the abby church we saw S. Mathew with his halberd ; S. Tatwin with a boat in his hands, he was the sailor that carryed S. Guthlac to the island ; another has an oar in his hand, who was S. Betelm, servant to S. Guthlac. They became religious along with him. Going from thence to Peterborough, beyond Ege is high ground, and abundance of ditches and entrenchments observable, running for a long way, whence the name of the place *agger*. I believe it has been much frequented by the Druids in most ancient times. They have frequently found brass celts, instruments of theirs, thereabouts, some of them in the repository of the Peterborough Society. We past the Carsdike again near Peterborough. Here we met the disagreeable news of that great event, prince Charles²⁰ retiring over the Rhine to oppose the king of Prussia. I purchased here some painted glass, remnants of the minster windows ; the bird and fetterlock, so common at Foderingay, the cognizance of the duke of York, founder here.—*Diary*, vol. v., 56.

Botsey and Chatteris.

Aug. 18, 1747. By Ponders bridge to Botsey, abbot of Ramsey's, a large house on a tongue of high ground finely inclosed. We took Vermuden's drain, commonly called the 40 foot ; a fine prospect of Ramsey mere. This drain goes in a straight line for

¹⁹ " Verses I made the last nyght I lived :

" Even such is tyme, which takes in trust
 Our youth, our joyes, and all we have,
 And payes us but with earth and dust,
 Within the darke and silent grave ;
 When we have wandred all our wayes,
 Shuttes up the story of our dayes,
 And from which earth, and grave, and dust,
 The Lord shall raise me up I trust."

WALTER RAWLEYGH.

Transcribed from the originall in Sir W. Raleigh's own hand-writing, Octob. 27, 1742.—R. G.

²⁰ Prince Charles of Loraine, having, by a skilful manœuvre, deceived the French commander, and established himself in the heart of Alsace with a large force, was recalled to arrest the progress of the king of Prussia. He recrossed the Rhine in the vicinity of Spire, in the face of a superior force, surprised the Prussian king, and compelled him to evacuate Bohemia.—*Coxe's House of Austria*, vol. iii., 299.

5 miles to Gartres bridge, between Dodington and Chateris. I apprehend this great drain crosses the Roman cutt or artificial canal made for carrying corn from Cambridge to York, and so to the northern prætenturas; that it comes from Erith, west of Chateris, so runs to Benwick, so to Peterborough river, below the city. At Gartres bridge I came into the road which I was well acquainted withal 40 years agoe, when going between Cambridge and Holbech. At Chateris¹ they are rebuilding the northern isle of the church. I visited the nunnery there, founded by Alwyn's wife, who built Ramsey abby. 'Tis now the possession of the old family of Haack, who came in with William the Conqueror, as the lady of the house told me. She showed me the house and all the antient religious parts of it; the dressing house or butchery, a good piece of timber work, the infirmary; where the old chapel stood, now planted with timber trees. Here they dig up human bones plentifully. There are some good pictures, old china, &c., in the house. The intire wall of the præcinctus remains.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 72.

Chatteris.

Sept. 7, 1747. At Huntington, at Dr. Fulwood's, I saw the sword dug out of a grave² in Chateris choir, which Madam Hack gave him for me; I take it to have been the sword of some of William the Conqueror's people, who had got an estate here, by it; and therefore would have it buried with him. It was of moderate length.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 85.

13 Dec., 1757. Mr. Fawcet, of Southampton Row, showed me some Brittish antiquities dug up lately at Chateris in the isle of Ely. This is an island of pretty high gravelly soil, in the midst of extensive fen and boggy ground, in old time scarce passable; therefore well inhabited by the most antient Britons; and so through Roman and even Saxon times: and it cost them

¹ A convent of Benedictine nuns, under the government of an abbess, was established at Chatteris, by Alwen, sister of Ednothus, first abbot of Ramsey, and wife of Ethelstan, king of the East Angles. The manor of Chatteris was in the families of Holman, Hake, &c.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. ii., 161.

² The sword was dug up in burying the late Mr. Haack.—*Stukeley's Diary*, vol. vi., 74.

both no little trouble to subdue them. The same may be said of the Norman Conqueror. There were several corpses dug up in an elevated spot of ground, not above two foot and a half underground. There was no direction observed as to the posture of the bodys, in regard to the point of the compass. On the right hand of one, and under his arm, lay his sword, a long Irish skene, the handle consumed, no guard. Upon his breast lay the iron umbo of his shield ; the shield itself being perished. On the left side lay the head of his spear, the shaft likewise perished. At his head was placed an urn of unbaked clay, as was the British method, together with a most elegant glass vase. The blade of the sword is edged both sides, little more than 2 inches and $\frac{1}{2}$ broad all the way, and exactly the old Druid cubit and $\frac{1}{2}$ long, which is our 2 foot 7 inches. The iron of the spear is half a cubit long, 10 inches. Between the ferry on West-water, which was the old Roman Carsdike made by CARAVSIVS, and Chateris, on a high ground upon the great common, was this body of the Briton found, among 3 or 4 more. They were digging for gravel to mend the roads. It was the burying place of the family of this chief man of the province. The urn at his head was of his wife, who dyed before him : her body burnt, and ashes preserved to be interred with him. I have observed the like case at Stonehenge. The glass vase was extremely elegant and unusual, many pipe-like protuberances³ opening into the body of the vase. [It] could not be of civil use, but merely for a libation to the manes of the deceased ; having no occasion to be moved, for the contained liquor would not readily goe out of the pipes.—*Diary*, vol. xvii., 54.

Mepal and Wentworth.

Aug. 18, 1747. We went by Mapehall, by Wingford, as corruptly called for Winworth, truly *Ovini praedium*. This was Owen's farm, the famous Ovinus of whom Bede tells a long story relating to S. Chad of Ely. This famous and large island, 10 miles in circuit, is elegant high ground of a marshy nature, incompassed with broad and impassable fens. So, from the

³ The glass vessel is of the same type as that found at Reculver, in Kent, and preserved in the museum at Canterbury. It belongs to the Anglo-Saxon period.—See *Wright's Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, p. 424.

beginning, it always maintained itself for a long time free, when the rest of Brittain was subjugated. This was the case when the Roman arms invaded us: when the Saxons: when the Normans: and this is the reason of antient British names remaining here, as S. Ivo, now S. Ives, of our Ovinus, Owen. Ovin was servant and steward to S. Audrey, when she was married to her first husband, prince of the Girvii, Tondbert. His seat was at Hadenham; afterward, in our time, the seat of Mr. Marsh; now the possession of Mr. Woolaston, of Leicestershire. S. Owen dyed 29 July, A.D. 680, at Lichfield, and [was] there interred.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 74.

Wimpole.

Sept. 8, 1747. I paid a visit to Lord Chancellor at Wimpole.⁴ His lordship has built a good deal of it, and repaired the rest, and rendered it a compleat and noble seat. A fine chapel painted by Sir James Thornhill. The park is grand. I admired the parterras, or flower garden.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 86.

Trumpington.

Aug. 12, 1749. Mrs. Stephens, of Westminster, gave me those two fine red earthen vases, of Roman manufacture, found near the Roman road that runs by Trumpington, near Cambridge. On the broad one the potters mark OR . LICINI, on the other A . APP.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 76.

Landbeach.

1759, April. At the Antiquarian Society. Mr. Master's,⁵ minister of Landbeach, gave an account of a human heart, embalmed, found in a wooden box in a pillar of his chancel, but no mark to know whose it was. I conjecture of some holy war hero slain in Palestine, and [brought] over to his own church.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 44.

⁴ In 1739, Wimpole was purchased by Philip, Earl of Hardwicke. High Chancellor of Great Britain, of Edward, Earl of Oxford. The house was new fronted, and the principal apartments fitted up by him. He died in 1764.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. ii., p. 286.

⁵ The Rev. Robert Masters, B.D., F.S.A., author of a history of Corpus Christi Coll., Camb., who after an incumbency of 41 years, died in 1798, aged 84.

1759, May 3. At the Royal Society. Mr. Masters's account of the imbalmed heart found in a hole in a pillar of the choir at Landbech. A stone-rose before it; it was inclosed in two wooden dishes.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 48.

Roman Altars at Trinity College.

31 May, 1759. At the Antiquarian Society. A print presented to the Society of the Roman altars, now at the foot of the staircase of Trinity College, Cambridge, which Sir Robert Cotton,⁶ in company of Mr. Camden, brought from the Roman wall. Sir John Cotton pulling down Conington house, where they were deposited in a gallery, sent them to Trinity College.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 56.

March.

23 Apr., 1764. At Mr. Rumsey's, Gloucester street, saw the Roman urn dug up many years ago at March, in the isle of Ely, with many Roman denarii, fair and as low as Gratian from Augustus. Otho was bought by Mr. Collins, the collector of excise. Carausius, Dr. Snell of Doddington got; from him Kennedy got it; now in Mr. Cart. Webb's cabinet. The urn is small but elegant.—*Diary*, vol. xx., 46.

Mr. Fairfax had the fine silver Otho found at March.—*Diary*, vol. i., 128.

CHESHIRE.

Henbury.

16 Feb., 1749. At the Royal Society. Mr. Collison showed me a Druid bead of glass, enameled, found at Henbury, near Macclesfield. Henbury is the old grave, as our Saxon ancestors would call an old long barrow, where an arch-druid was buried, and I suppose this ornament belonged to one. They wore such hanging from their neck. Henbury is at the head of the river Pever. Henshaw, the next town, old wood. A great forest hard by, and a very open country too.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 21.

⁶ Sir Robert Cotton was a member of Trinity Coll., Camb. The Roman inscribed stones were given to the college in 1753.

Stockport.

Jany., 1750-1. Mr. Peel, officer of excise, sent me a coyn of HONORIVS, taken up on removal of some rubbish called the castle, at Stockport on the Mersey, in Cheshire. *Reverse*, a garland, vot.—*Diary*, vol. x., 12.

CORNWALL.

S. S.⁷ TO REV. DR. STUKELEY.—H. F. ST. J.

S. Molton, Devon, May 26, 1747.

Reverend and dear Sir,

* * * * *

Your accurate and most natural account of the druids, particularly of Stonehenge, seems to have been an arcanum to be made known, by no man but yourself to a demonstration. We are posted so much into the remote part of the kingdom that I not only never saw the book, but never heard of it, till I saw a quotation from it in the tour through Great Britain, wherewith I was charmed, and which vastly rose my desire of knowing more.

That harmony of souls (or what shall we call it?) that has appeared in us, though at so great a distance as never to have seen each other, and perhaps never may? as in your studying the gout when young, as I myself also; in your delight in the study of physick, as also in mine; in your chusing holy orders afterwards, as also was my choice, cannot assuredly but produce somewhat of a sympathy of affection betwixt us. * * *

I should be glad to know what further progress you have made into the monuments of our antient druids, which appears to me a most agreeable and diverting study.

I doubt not but there are several of 'em in Cornwall; but till you yourself gave us light, we have been always in the dark concerning 'em.

The most material thing that I observed when in Cornwall was, I doubt not, a little neat Xtian chapel, within 4 or 5 miles of the Lands-end.

⁷ These initials may be L. S., and not S. S., in which case they would probably stand for Lewis Southcomb, who in the early part of the 18th century lived at or near South Molton. He would seem to have been a man of culture and intelligence, a clergyman, and a man of property. He rebuilt an ancient chapel, and endowed it in 1730.—*Communicated by J. Brooking Rose, F.S.A.*

Just by the way where I rode, I saw a very antient piece of antiquity, not altogether unlike a pound, about 20 foot diameter, and the walls about 5 foot high; and upon asking what it was, was answered the *Quaker's burying place*, and accordingly upon entring into it, I saw an inscription to this effect: Here lieth that virtuous woman Philis Harris, who died the 12th day of the 10th month, 1675; which shews that a Quaker had been buried there, but which was erected many ages before there was a Quaker in the world.

But upon making further enquiry, what church or chapel was nigh, I was answered, none within many miles, except Chapel Cairn Bray,⁸ just near by, which I had before thought to have been a beacon; but coming to the foot of the hill, there were 20, 30, or 40 steps ascending, and at last we come into as neat a chapel (originally) as I ever saw, but not above 6 foot long, nor 5 at the most broad; but a niche where St. Michael had been placed, and a neat window on each side, but the door taken away, and the windows demolished, and none taking sanctuary there but the sheep. I see it taken notice of in the map of Cornwall by *St. Michael's Chapel*, within 2 or 3 miles of the parish of Terran, wherein is the Land's-end. * * *

When your leisure serves, I should be extremely glad to be favoured with a line, who cannot but re-assure you that

I am, dear Sir,

Yours most sincerely,

S. S.

FROM DR. STUKELEY "TO THE REV. W. BORLASE, AT LUDGVAN."

[In the possession of W. C. Borlase, M.P., at Laregan, Penzance].

Queen's Square, London, October. 17, 1749.

Revd. and good Sir,

My friend D'Acosta gave me the pleasure of delivering your letter to me accompanied with the accurate drawing of the

⁸ No vestige of the chapel now remains. It was erected upon the summit of a very large cairn, which was explored in 1879 by Mr. W. C. Borlase, at the present time M.P. for East Cornwall, and found to contain two stone cists.

Hurlers,⁹ Biscaw-wn,¹⁰ and Min-an-toll,¹¹ for all which I am exceedingly indebted to you, and especially since you are a co-operator with me in the same argument. All my studys in antiquity have ever had a regard to religion. Nor do I think any other studys are worth cultivating, but what have some aspect that way. I am thoroughly persuaded our Druids were of the patriarchal religion, and came from Abraham. I believe Abraham's grandson Apher helped to plant our island, and gave name to it. My reasons, in some measure, I have given in my books of Stonehenge and Abury. I could say much more on that head, but unless a man that writes can be a bookseller too, he must be a loser by publishing: which has discouraged me from trading with booksellers, who are sure to get all the profit.

Still, that we may make some farther advances in the study, I must beg your further assistance to answer our purposes. Your measure by paces, being inaccurate, I wish you would send me the exact diameter of the 3 circles of the Hurlers, in English feet; and the intermediate intervals. Likewise the bearing of the line that connects them, as exact as you can, by a compass. Also a description of their situation, in regard to the ground, to any spring head: Where came the stones from? Are there not tumulus's near them? Of Biscaw-wn, I want to know its true diameter in feet, and the bearing of the line between the Kist-vaen and the central obelisc or Kebla, and a description of its situation: what spring head near it? what tumulus's?

All these druidical works were made by the old hebrew cubit, and they were set by a compass, which had a variation as now, but the founders were probably ignorant of that property, though they knew the vertical property of the magnet.

Now I am come again to spend the remainder of my days in London, we may have an agreeable and an useful correspondence together, which I shall be glad of.

⁹ This monument, which is about a mile to the south of the well-known Cheesewring, consists of three great stone circles, separated by a small interval. Very few stones remain in their original places in each circle.

¹⁰ A circle composed of 19 standing stones, and within its area, but not quite in its centre, a tall monolith, 8 feet high, in a leaning position.

¹¹ This monument derives its name from a hole artificially cut through one of its upright stones.

The druids always celebrated their public sacrifices exactly at the four great quarters of the year, the solstices and equinoxes, and that they might be exact therein, they set up observatorys by great stones, and I believe your Mên-an-toll to be one of that sort. Therefore I desire you would critically observe the bearing of the line of these 3 stones, and measure exactly the diameter of the circular aperture, and what point in the horizon it regards as to the sun-rising?

There is another monument in Cornwal called the nine maids.¹² I should be glad to have an account of it, and a drawing by your accurate hand.

I should be glad to be satisfyed about that crumlech at Biscaw-wn, whether it did not consist of three stones thus? This was a Kebla, as well as the central obelisc; did not the central obelisc originally stand upright? I apprehend somebody digging by it, to find treasne, disturbed it.

I thank you for your geographic remarks regarding Richard of Westminster, which is a most invaluable monument of the Roman face of Brittain; he gives us a new itinerary, and a most excellent map. I retrieved it from abroad, being the author's original writing, and might otherwise have been quite lost; but it gives us a far better notion of Britannia Romana than all the books we have put together.

I have lost my great patron the duke of Montagu, who called me to town again, which was the means of preserving Richard of Westminster. Had the Duke lived I should soon have printed it. Now I must wait for some kind event; but whenever 'tis printed by me I shall present you with a copy. I heartily thank you for your kind letter and drawing, and am,

Your faithful servant and brother, WM. STUKELEY.

THE REV'D. DR. BORLASE, "FOR THE REV. DR. STUKELEY,
QUEEN'S SQUARE, ORMOND STREET." [In the possession
of W. C. Borlase, M.P., Laregan, Penzance].

Ludgvan, Nov. 10, 1749.

Revd. Sir,

It is high time for me to acknowledge the favour of your

¹² Probably the stone circle called Dawns Maen is alluded to, or, it may be, that the allusion is to a line of monoliths, known as the Nine Maidens, in the parish of Columb Major.

kind letter. It being my fortune to live at a great distance from places of publick resort, and my profession confining me to a small round, I found myselfe obliged to amuse myselfe with such remarkable as were within my reach, or utterly to abandon that share of curiosity which I had imbibed during the time of my education, and was grown too strong for me, when I settled, to be easily gott rid of. My turn was to antiquity, and I found in a short time that though we had few remains about us of any striking beauty or magnificence, yet that we had a great variety of monuments here which were of the most remote antiquity. Upon examining frequently these monuments, and authors concerning them, I thought something might be added to the accounts I met with from a faithfull measurement and observation of the structre, shape, situation, and some other peculiarities of these monuments. Although at a distance I have always lived from libraries, my conceptions must needs be crude and new to those who have every book at their command.

I have written, and I do write a little therefore for my amusement; but I am entirely of your opinion that there is no dealing with booksellers, which to you, Sir, and to the learned world, is a great misfortune, for it absolutely discourages all good authors.

I doubt not but you have very good reasons for your conjecture that our island was planted by the assistance of Apher, grandson to Abraham. This will be a new light, and very well account for the resemblance of the Druid tenets to those of the eastern ancients, which I have allways hitherto attributed to another cause. Measures, merely by paces, I allow are inaccurate. I meant 3 feet, or a yard, to each pace. The Hurlers are about 50 miles from me, and it is 16 years since I took an account of them. You may depend (as far as I can remember) on the number of stones, and their standing erect, or lying down, as in the drawing, but I cannot now recollect whether I took the measurement of the diameter by a line, or by pacing them, so that I cannot be positive of the exact truth, and therefore would not be accessory to any error, neither can I tell you the bearing of the line that connects these circles, but I would not have you be uneasy at this. Assure yourself that the Hurlers is one of the most inconsiderable monuments we have of that kind. We

have, in a parish of which I am vicar, six circles of all sizes,¹³ from 30 yards to 4, intersecting one the other in a very curious but perplexing manner, with other circles at a small distance of 50 yards, with stones erect in a triangular plan too, rectilineal, the most singular of the kind I have yet seen, and of the many circles which lye near me there is not one so compleat as the Hurlers.

Your queries of Boscowen-ûn I'll answer as soon as I have seen it again, and observed how the Cromlech bears from the central obelisc. A gentleman of your correspondence, if not acquaintance, I expect here next summer, whose opinion I should be glad to have when it is surveyed. I mean the present worthy dean of Exeter,¹⁴ with whom I hope to go to the Land's-end, and we shall easily take this monument in our way, when I will not forget your commands.

As to the dimensions of the Mên-an-toll, I can't correct them upon a review, you'll find them by the scale annexed, but I here enclose to you the plan with the bearing of each part of this singular monument. I find the hole fronts s.w. by s., directly w. of the centre of this hole. At 5 feet 9 inches distance, is a stone erect, 3 feet 6 inches high, 2 feet square at the base at a medium; to the westward of which, contiguous to the foot of it, and at right angles, lies prostrate a stone, 4 feet 3 inches long, 1 foot 6 inches wide. Whether this stone served for a pillow, respecting the holed stone for the officiating priest to kneel on, as he must then have faced the east, which possibly might be one of the druid Kebles, I submit to your judgment. Nine yards to the n.w. of this station stands another pillar, 3 feet high, and another smaller stone, prostrate, about 3 feet distance. These two I take to have belonged to the same monument, as well as that pillar No. 3 to the n.e. by e., respecting also the aperture in the principal stone of this monument. There being no other stones in this plain within some hundreds of yards, I imagine that these several stones were brought together and placed in such a mysterious manner in order to compose this

¹³ The Botallek Circles, in the parish of St. Just, were most probably hut enclosures. They no longer exist.

¹⁴ Dr. Lyttleton.

efficacious (as the vulgar think) and salutiferous monument. A farmer of the neighbourhood, then with me, assured me gravely that he had known many persons who had crept through this hole for pains in their back and limbs, but with what success he could not then recollect. However, on looking attentively on a little wrinkle, in the top of the Mén-an-tol he perceived 2 pins lying cross each other, by which we soon concluded that they were deposited there by some one under so much anxiety, that we thought it would be great pity any way to interfere and defeat his enquiries, and so left the pins as we found them.

I believe the monument called the Nine Maids, &c.

[The writer merely explains that this name is given probably on the supposition that 9 stones may be in a more erect position than the rest, and that he will take an opportunity of taking measures, &c., for Dr. Stukeley].

Signed,
W. BORLASE.

26 Dec., 1748. At Ditton. Lord Edgecomb told me of a great Barrow he opened in Cornwall. At bottom was a circle of stones ; in this the body was laid. The stones were brought from a considerable distance. This method is described in Homer, Iliad xxiii., v. 255,¹⁵ in burying Patroclus. They marked the ground in an exact circle, and then laid a foundation of stones, then heaped the earth upon the body.—*Diary*, vol. vii., part 2, 123.

16 Dec., 1752. The dean of Exeter visited me. He showed me a drawing of the famous stone in Cornwall called Talmaen, lying on two others. 'Tis manifestly the work of art and strength, for the under-stones are flattened nicely to receive it ; and, to keep it steady, there are 2 protuberances, and in the incumbent 2 cavitys corresponding, as at Stonehenge. 'Tis thought to be above 700 tun weight, being of the round hard more stone ; at top are many basons. 'Tis 50 foot in circumference. They vulgarly call 'em cairns.—*Diary*, vol. xiii., 47.

¹⁵ Τορνώσαντο δὲ σῆμα, θεμέιλιά τε προβάλοντο
'Αμφὶ πυρήν. εἰθαρ δὲ χυτὴν ἐπὶ γαῖαν ἔχεναν.

Scilly.

8 Feb., 1753. At the Royal Society. An account of Mr. Borlace's expedition into the Scilly Islands. The antients reckoned but eleven of them; now they are above 100,¹⁶ being divided and subdivided by the force and washing away of the ocean. There are no kind of antiquitys to be seen there but of the Druids, and those in abundance, round temples of stone, cromlechen, cairns, and barrows, exactly as in Dorsetshire and Wiltshire.¹⁷ Causeways are to be seen from one islet to another, which he supposes sunk 8 or 10 foot lower than heretofore, being now under water, foundations of walls the like; very little remains of tyn workings.—*Diary*, vol. xii., 28.

Lostwithiel.

21 April, 1757. At the Royal Society. An account of the effects of lightning on the steeple at Lostwithiel; a great part of the stone spire beaten down, the clock destroyed, the wooden case not hurt, the wire quite disappeared which went to the hammer, every bar of iron about the bells, &c., bent, much damage done to the windows of the church.—*Diary*, vol. xvii., 30.

15 Feb., 1753. At the Royal Society. Mr. Borlace from Cornwall sent us a very tragical account of a most tremendous clap of thunder in December last, such as never had been heard, with lightning which tore up the earth, shattered rocks and spent its fury at a particular house. It carryed off a square stone chimney a considerable distance, made great havoc in the house, maimed the husband, struck off the wife's shoes, killed the son, cut one shoe off and a toe, so as to hang by a bit of skin only, bruised the servants by throwing 'em a distance off.—*Diary*, vol. xix., 37.

¹⁶ They form a portion of the Duchy of Cornwall. "If you collect a large bag-full of pieces of granite, of different sizes, and throw them down indiscriminately into a small shallow pool of water, you will probably obtain a tolerably correct model of the Islands of Scilly. A strange cluster of islands, islets, and islet-rocks, about 300 in number, disposed in a small circuit of less than 30 miles."—*Halliwell's Rambles in Western Cornwall*, p. 221.

¹⁷ "The most interesting Celtic monuments in the Scilly Islands have been long since removed. Not a trace now remains of the circle of very large stones, described by Borlase as existing in his time on Salakee Downs, and of other stone circles. Several barrows, enclosing cists, and a few examples of stone pillars, exist."—*Halliwell's Rambles, &c.*, p. 226.

CUMBERLAND.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE 4 STONE PILLARS IN PENRITH CHURCH-YARD IN CUMBERLAND.—H. C.

“There are 4 square pillars¹⁸ erected in a quadrangular form, 2 at the head, and 2 at the feet, of a giant reported to have been buried there. Their distance is, the 2 at one end from the 2 at the other, about 4 yards and 3 quarters; the supposed length of his body :—and the 2 at each end from one another about 1 yard; his supposed breadth. They are all much of a height about 4 yards from the ground. On both his sides are narrow red stones about half a yard high, placed in a direct line between the pillars, but equally short of them at both ends. The whole is supposed to mark out the extremitys of his grave. His story as to his life is, that he passed his time for the most part about Edenside and in the forrest of Englewood, where he used to shoot wild beasts.”

This account was sent me [Roger Gale] from a Gentleman that measured the spaces a° 1692.

WILLIAM PEARSON “TO THE REV'D. MR. GALE,¹⁹ RECTOR OF SCRUTON, NEAR NORTHALLERTON.”—H. F. ST. J.

Bolton, Jul. 2, 1708.

Sir,

Sometime last winter Mr. Boughton showed me a paper of queries relating to some antiquities in Cumberland, whereof

¹⁸ In the churchyard are two pillars, one of which is ten feet eight inches high, the other about six inches higher, standing about 15 feet asunder; the upper part of each is ornamented with various knots and braids, now nearly effaced. Each of them is mortised into a flat round stone. Between them are four large stones, which appear to have been originally semicircular, two of which are plain; on the others are several ornaments, and remains of some figures rudely sculptured in bas-relief. A drawing of them by Sir William Dugdale is preserved in the Herald's College. This monument is commonly called “the Giant's Grave.” At a little distance is another stone, called “the Giant's Thumb,” which appears to have been a cross.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. iv., ccii.

See also article by Dr. Lyttelton, dean of Exeter, read at the Society of Antiquaries, 1756, and printed in *Archæologia*, vol. ii., 48; and *Pennant's Tour in Scotland*, pp. 231, 282.

¹⁹ Charles, brother of Roger, Gale, of Trinity College, Cambridge. Died in 1738. His wife was Cordelia, daughter of Mr. Thomas Thwaites, of Burrill.

you desired a resolution ; and asked me if I could think of any proper person in that Country to whom he might send them. My answer then was, that the Bishop of Carlile [W. Nicolson, *see Stukeley's Diary and Letters*, vol. i., letter iv.] being then at Parliament, I really could not tell whom to apply to ; but if he thought you were in no great hast for a return and would leave them with me, I hoped to see his lordship as he passed by from London, and would be sure that you should have his thoughts of them. Mr. Boughton agreed to this, and meeting with the bishop about the middle of April last, I put the paper into his hands, and desired his lordship, at his leisure to let either you or me know what he thought of the contents of it. And in a letter from his lordship dated the 17th of June I received the following account.

In my last letter (of this day sennight) I forgot an answer to the queries put into my hands by yourself from Mr. Gale. The former is—whether there was any such inscription digged up near Carlile as that mentioned in the last Edition of Cambden's Britannia p. 838, concerning Severus's building of the Picts-Wall ? I verily believe there never was any such genuine inscription found here or anywhere else.²⁰ To me it seems most probable that this Emperour built only a turf dike ; and, if so, whatever disputes may have risen about the matter of late days, 'twas impossible that any learned Roman could be ignorant of it. Indeed in the Chronicle of Lanercost (MS. in Bibl. Cott. Claudius D. vii., Fol. 14 a.) there's a jingling rhyme which seems to assert that he not only made a trench from hence to Newcastle, but lined it with a Wall. The words are,

*Hic de Karliolo murum fossam faciebat
Tendentem Tynemouth, Bellum quid forte timebat.*

And yet, perhaps, the learned Canon Regular (who was the author of the Chronicle) designed the word *fossam* as a correction, better expressing the share that Severus had in this work than *murus* ; according to the opinion of Bede, which (I confess) to me also seems preferable to that of Archbishop Usher. A little

²⁰ The inscription SEPT . SEVERO . IMP . QVI . MVRVM . HVNC . CONDIDIT, on a stone said to have been found near Carlisle, is obviously spurious.—See *Bruce's Rom. Wall*, p. 362, and *note* ; also *Gordon's Itin. Septentr.*, p. 84.

before the stone-work in Gallio's time (wheresoever that was) we are surely informed by the *Notitia Dignitatum*, that the Romans had garrisons per Lineam Valli : And, though it may be allowed that latin authors sometimes confound the words *murus* and *vallum*, it must be acknowledged that *Linea Valli* can mean nothing else than such a frontier-intrenchment as we still call the Lines. Besides, at Gramps-dike, 'tis plain, there never was any Wall, no remains of any such things appearing at this day. So that the learned Primate of Ireland's conjecture seems built upon too slender a foundation, and the *pecto tramite* in the lamentations of Gildas (wherein he lays so much weight) is as applicable here as betwixt the friths of Edinburgh and Dunbarton, where their ditch is as crooked as our Picts-wall.²¹

Mr. Gale's other question is, whether there are any other inscriptions lately found at or near Drumbugh-Castle?²² This Old Castle, with some lands adjoining, was near [thirty years ago] conveyed by the Duke of Norfolk to John Aglionby, Esq.,²³ the present Recorder of Carlisle; who repaired it, and placed several Roman monuments in his new garden wall. But none of these, I think, were found there, but brought from his house at Carlisle (where Camden himself saw some of them) and picked up in the neighbourhood since that author's time. A great many of the

²¹ The claims of Severus to have been the builder of the Wall, advocated by many writers, have been carefully sifted by Dr. Collingwood Bruce, and shown to be untenable. Severus may have repaired some portions of the wall, and perhaps added some subsidiary defences to this great work of Hadrian.—*Bruce's Rom. Wall*, p. 349.

²² This was the sixteenth station of the Wall, the *Axelodunum* of the *Notitia*, and was garrisoned by the first cohort of the Spaniards. The camp is on the grounds of Richard Lawson, Esq. The ramparts, and ditch, are well defined. A mansion was built here, and in 1307, Richard de Broyne, or le Brun, had the king's licence to fortify it. Considerable remains of the castle still exist. John Aglionby purchased the demesne of Drumburgh in 1678, of Henry, duke of Norfolk, and repaired the castle. Some years afterwards he conveyed it to Sir John Lowther, in exchange for Nunnery. No Roman inscriptions have been found here.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. iv., p. 30; *Bruce's Rom. Wall*, p. 282.

²³ The ancient family of this name was settled about the time of the conquest at Aglionby, in Warwick. They were afterwards of Carlisle, and of Drawdykes, in Stanwix, latterly of Nunnery. Christopher, the last heir male, died in 1785.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. iv., lxxxiv.

like have been found of late at Kirk-Camboe, Walton,²⁴ and other places near the remains of the Old Wall ; which are preserved at Naworth,²⁵ Nunnery,²⁶ and Scaleby.²⁷ The Wall did pass through the village of Drumburgh, just under the castle ; and ended about three miles westward (in the same parish of Bowness) beyond all the fordable parts of the frith of Solway, or Selgovarum. So that this was probably one of those Towers which in the declension of the Roman Empire, were erected at due distances, along the said Wall ; and there's no doubt but that this is a place as likely for the discovery of such inscriptions as any, though I have not heard that any have hitherto been found there.

This is what his lordship writes upon this occasion : and if there be anything of this nature that he can be serviceable to you in, I am sure the great honour he has for the memory of your

²⁴ "At Waltown," writes Horsley, "there seems to have been some fortification or encampment. One side of the square is yet very visible, and the ramparts pretty large, about eighty yards long. It is high ground, and dry. Perhaps it has been a summer encampment, or exploratory post for the garrison at Cambeck." Petriana is the Cambeck fort of Horsley.—*Bruce's Roman Wall*, p. 262.

²⁵ In the parish of Brampton. The barony of Gilsland, of which Naworth Castle is the seat, was given in the reign of William the Conqueror by Ralph de Meschines to Hubert de Vaux. It came to Lord William Howard, 3rd son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, who married Elizabeth, one of the coheiresses of the Dacre family, who possessed it.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. iv., p. 31.

²⁶ Formerly called Armathwaite, a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by king William Rufus. This religious house suffered great losses during the Scottish war in the reign of king Edward III., and was almost destroyed by the invaders in the time of his successor. At the time of the dissolution there were only the prioress and three nuns in this house. Edward VI. granted the priory estate to William Greyme, or Graham, of Rosetrees and Netherby, and the site of the priory having acquired the name of Nunnery, continued to be the seat of the Grahams till about 1690, when George Graham, Esq., sold it to Sir John Lowther, Bart. It was then exchanged with John Aglionby for Drumburgh Castle.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. iv., p. 6.

²⁷ Scaleby, 6 miles from Carlisle. The manor was given by Edward I. to Richard Tilliol. Robert de Tilliol, the last of this family, died without issue, in 1435. His eldest sister and coheiress brought the estate to John Colvill, whose grand-daughter Margaret brought Scaleby to Nicholas Musgrave. His descendant, Sir Edward Musgrave, Bart., garrisoned Scaleby for the king in 1648, but was obliged to surrender it, and in consequence of the losses he sustained by the war, he sold it to Richard Gilpin, Esq., who repaired the castle.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, iv., 152.

father, as well as his love of that sort of learning, will readily incline him to give you any assistance that lies in his power, whenever you please to call upon him. I am, with much sincerity,

Sir, your affectionate and humble servant,

WILL. PEARSON.

MR. RICHARD GOODMAN TO ROGER GALE.—H. C.

Carlile, Nov. 9th, 1727.

Sir,

The enclosed figures¹ are those I mentioned to you in my former : the figure² has been found since, and was, as I presume, removed after it was broke, for no part of it could be found for some distance round, where it lay, which was cleared on purpose. This fort of Castheads³ or Caststeeds is allmost opposite to Brampton, it stands upon the South East of Cambeck, on a rising ground about a mile from, and within the Picts Wall. The fort is an oblong square, from the south-east front the ground is declining towards the river Irthing, on which ground there are yett visible the foundations of walls, and streets, but removed for the sake of buildings and tillage. On the other side is a steep bank under which the Cammock beck or Cambeck runs, coming from the wall. This fortresse to me seems the most remarkable

¹ The figures here spoken of, as having been found at Castlesteads, are at Netherby. The one is a figure of Victory standing on a globe ; the others are a sea-goat and a pegasus, the badges of the second legion. They were found by J. Dacre Appleby, and preserved at the Cliff, near Kirklington (Horsley) ; afterwards they were removed to Netherby.—(Bruce).

² This is an inscribed stone, also in the Netherby collection, and commemo- rates the restoration of a temple dedicated to the Deæ Matres of all nations. Hübner (p. 155, No. 887. *Lapid. Brit.*), reads it thus : MATRIBVS OMNIVM GENTIVM TEMPLVM OLIM VETVSTATE CONLABSVM G. IVL[IVS] CVPITIANVS Θ [CENTVRIO] P[RIMI] P[ILARIS] RESTITVIT. It was found near the east entry of the station, in the south jamb of the gate, with the face downward.—*Horsley's Antiq. of Brit. Cumb.*, xxxiv. ; also *Lapid. Septentr.*, pt. iii., p. 223 ; and *Hutchinson's Cumb.*, i., p. 116.

³ Castlesteads, the Cambeck-Fort of Horsley, is PETRIANA, and is to the south of the vallum and the wall. Its ramparts have been long since overthrown, and the ruined buildings of the interior of the station entirely obliterated.—*Bruce's Roman Wall*, p. 262. A particular account of discoveries made here in 1740, is given in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1742. p. 76 ; and of further discoveries in 1791, in *Archæologia*, vol. xi.. p. 63.

of any on or near the wall, as well for its distance from the wall as other reasons. The out walls are for the most part erased, I suppose to build a large dwelling-house near it, which takes its name from it of Caststeeds. There is good stone gott in it of all sizes for building which gives the present occasion of finding what I send you. The whole seems to have been a very sumptuous and fine building; most of the stones that are dugg up are black as if the whole building had been burnt; and what confirms me the more in this opinion is that in severall places as yet dugg into there are great numbers of iron nails, pieces of iron, and brasses that is runn into lumps, though now in a mouldering condition. There are also square tiles found of about an inch thick with a ledge on one edge by which they hung on the roofs of houses: they are about 10 inches by 9, and of a yellow close metall. They find there also many earthen vessels of different figures and colours, some of which were whole till broken by carelesse digging. I think the longest sides of the fort are about four Gunter's chains, and the shortest about $2\frac{1}{2}$. I shall take a particular draught of it, if you please to have it. I am very apt to believe Mr. Gordon did not see it, as being at so great a distance from the wall.⁴ There are severall foundations of the houses yett standing distinctly in the fort, prety high but hard to be come at for the brushwood growing in them. I gave you the impression of a small Cornelian seal found there some years since; some Coins also have been found by the men employed under Mr. Appleby to digg for stones, but I have not seen them as yett, &c.

I am, Sir, &c.,

RICHARD GOODMAN.

MR. RICHARD GOODMAN TO ROGER GALE.—H. C.

Carlile, Jan. 22, 1727-8.

Sir,

Be pleased to pardon my long silence to your last and, believe me, it has not been through negligence of your commands but being told that one Mr. Horsey had sent for the inscription, and that he had promist to send Mr. Appleby his thoughts there-

⁴ "Mr. Gordon saw this fort, but has given no draught of it in his *Itinerarium Septentr.*, which see, p. 81."—R. G.

upon, I had a desire you should see them. I have been severall times since your last, at the Caststeeds, and found by your directions that the 3 last letters of the broken line were bvs, the upper part of the b being broke, and the s very faint, but Mr. Horseley has no reguard to the stops like hearts that I mentioned to you, nor the figure D ending the last line but one. The two oo which begin the word CONLAPSVM are very fair circles, and have no resemblance of the letter c, notwithstanding the word could not be sence otherwise. Mr. Horseley fancys allso the Propraetor's name to have been Caius Julius Pitamus, and has no regard to the stop, which seems to me very arbitrary, or the sculptor much more so, who made the stop between the letter g and IVI which he calls IVLIVS, supposing the i to be an L, because it is somewhat wider at the bottome than the top, the other he calls an s, if so, it is turned the direct contrary way. Those places in the inscription, which I have markt with pricks, are broken places in the stone. Mr. Horseley's account is as follows, viz. That Gaius Julius Pitamus Propraetor (Lord Lievttenant of the Province) had rebuilt a temple sacred to the Goddesses, the mothers of all nations, which age and time had long ago ruined. You have, inclosed, another copy for your observation, the letters are as exact as I could make them ; there are rasures in the stone which are the ruling of the lines, they are cutt pretty deep, and the lower end of the letters fall into them, but I cant think the i is an L, as he makes it in his sence of it. If you think he is right, or what else judgement you make, be pleased to let me know.

I am, &c.,

RICHARD GOODMAN.

ROGER GALE'S ANSWER TO MR. GOODMAN'S LETTER AS FAR AS RELATED TO THE INSCRIPTION MENTIONED IN IT.—H. C.

Feb. 22, 1727-8.

Sir,

I think I can give you the true reading of so much as is left of the inscription you sent me, that was lately found at Caststeeds, which is as follows :—Victoribus omnium gentium

Templum olim Vetustate Conlabsum G. Julius Pituanus de Propria Pecunia restituit⁵

I never met with the *Deæ matres omnium Gentium* in any inscription or elsewhere: therefore believe this refers to two Emperors reigning at the same time, who from the conquests they had made are here flattered with a dedication, *Victoribus omnium gentium*, as the Emperor Probus was complimented with the title of *Victor Gentium Barbararum*: the top of the stone being lost it is impossible to say who those Emperors were. The oon in the 6th line can be nothing but CON, though the stone-cutter has blundered the c into an o. In the 7th I am satisfied g with the heart or leaf after it for a stop, stands for Gaius, and IVIGU for *Julius*, the last character being an abbreviation or contraction for vs., in the 8th PITVANVS must be read, as is plainly evident from the remains of the letters PITVANIVS, which is the name of a Roman family, frequently occurring in Gruter's Thesaurus of inscriptions: and not Pitanus, as Mr. Horseley takes it to be. It is a very great mistake to make him a Proprætor here, for the characters DPP are no more than De Propria pecunia, denoting that this Gaius Julius Pituanus rebuilt this old ruined Temple at his own expence, and thus you have the explanation of the character D, which Mr. Horseley totally disregards.

MR. RICHARD GOODMAN TO ROGER GALE, CONCERNING AN INSCRIPTION FOUND AT OLD PERITH, AND AN ANCIENT PIECE OF BRASSE FOUND AT CARLILE.—H. C.

July 22, 1728.

The inscription inclosed was found in a very fine and large Roman fort upon the street between this and Perith, called by

⁵ Mr. Ward read the first line in the same way, and conjectured that the inscription was erected after the many and great victories obtained by Diocletian and Maximian, but the letters will not warrant this reading.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol., iv., clxxvi., note. Horsley rejects the reading of propriâ pecuniâ, suggested by Gale and other antiquaries.

the countrey people Old Perith.⁶ The flagg is about 2 inches thick, the other dimensions you have on the edges. There are 2 cracks on the stone which divide it, and at the letter R the surface is broke so that the letters between I and D are lost. At the other crack between OΛ, I believe there was a perpendicular stroke which made the letter N but falling into the crack, it's out : and I won't send you more than I find, not doubting but you will soon discover what is wanting ; half the letters are wanting, what remains you have exactly. This flagg now remains at Great Salkeld in the possession of our Dean, about 2 miles from where it was found, to whom I have promist the account of it when I shall have the favor of hearing from you.

The other small altar⁷ was found at the same place, and is now in the wall of an house. There is also another in a house hard by which was formerly published by Dr. Nicholson our late Bishop.

The figure of a crescent I here send you is sufficient to let you see what it is. It is of copper, found in digging a cellar opposite to the Bush Inn here. It lay about 9 foot deep ; as I lookt upon it to be a very choice piece of antiquity I have procured the originall for you. I take it to be a symbol of Isis, and allso wore by other gods. The shank or stem by which it was stuck into the figure or standard is very strong, and has a hole for a pin to fasten it, from which shank arises a ring on the backside which is allso very strong, and will take in a man's

⁶ This inscribed stone was found at Lough, a part of Plumpton-Wall, close by the station of Old Penrith, and preserved at Great Salkeld, in the garden of the Rev. Dr. Fleming, dean of Carlisle. According to Hübner the inscription is : DEABVS MTRIBVS TRAMARINIS (for TRANSMARINIS), ET NVMINI IMPERATORIS ALEXANDRI AVGUSTI ET IVLIE MAMMEAE MATRIS AVGUSTI NOSTRI ET CASTRORVM TOTIQVE DOMVI DIVINÆ....IATIO. The Deæ Matres appear to have been local deities, presiding over different provinces and towns, and to have been particularly objects of devotion to the Gauls and Germans. The worship of them is supposed by Chorier to have commenced about the time of Pertinax and Severus.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. iv., clxxv. *Archæologia*, vol. iii., 105. *Horsley, Cumb.*, xxxiv.

⁷ The words DEO MOGTI are inscribed upon this small altar, which Hübner (p. 78, No. 320) reads DEO MOGONTI. The local deity *Mogon* appears to have been worshipped by the Gadeni, an altar having been found in Northumberland, inscribed MOGONTI GADENORUM.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. iv., clxx. *Horsley, Cumb.*, liii,

finger. I presume it might be to fasten some part of the garb, or for what other use I begg your thoughts. In digging in the same place which seems to consist mostly of dung, they found where there had been a privy, with some human excrements in it, but without the least smell, in which was a great number of cherry stones very fresh and sound. I had not time since my last to see those things I then mentioned to you, but whatever I meet with shall take care of for you, and am, &c.,

RICHARD GOODMAN.

ROGER GALE'S ANSWER TO THE FOREGOING LETTER.—H. C.

Lond., July 28th, 1728.

I am much obliged to you for the favor of your two last, particularly that of the 22nd instant, with an account of the inscription found at Old Perith, which I allways took to be the Voreda of Antoninus, and not the modern town of that name. It is the more to be valued because it explains another inscription in some measure, that the great Seldon, in his book de Diis Syris, despairs of interpreting. It is reprinted in my edition of Antoninus with a very wrong conjecture upon it, which must now be given up to time and truth; it stands in that book p. 7, from this
 DEABVS. MATRIBVS | it appears that the 2nd line should be read
 TRAMAI. VEX. CER. | TRAMARINIS, *i.e.* TRANSMARINIS, as we read
 traluceo for transluceo, tralatitius for translatitius &c., and from
 the last letters in this 2nd line VEX. CER, that the last letters left
 in this inscription at Old Perith are the vestiges of VEXILLATIO
 GERMANORVM. The whole therefore of it is to be read as follows.

Deabus Matribus Transmarinis
 Et Numini Imperatoris Alexandri Augusti et
 Juliæ Mammeæ Matris Augusti nostri et
 Castrorum toti-que Domini Divinæ
 Vexillatio Germanorum

* * * * *

As for the brasse piece you sent me, it seems to be nothing but an ornament belonging to the trappings of a horse, and might have hung before his breast by the ring on the back side of it. The hole through the shank has been for fastening a drop or pendant to it as a farther beauty. I am, etc.,

R. GALE.

DR. WM. STUKELEY TO ROGER GALE, CONCERNING MR. HORSELEY,⁸ AND HIS WORK BRITANNIA ROMANA.—H. C.

Grantham, 4th Feby., 1728-9.

Sir,

I thank you for sending Mr. Horseley to me. I had read his name in Aynsworth's Catalogus Woodwardiana. He called on me and spent the evening with me in my musæum, which he was highly delighted with, as well for the pleasantnesse of the prospect as the order and disposition of the furniture. We had a world of discourse about his design : I am of opinion he has hit upon the true way of accomodating the Notitia Imperii to the Linea Valli, and that others have begun at the wrong end. As for instance, he affirms Tunocelum to be Boulnesse,⁹ not Tinnmouth where the antiquarian tide hitherto has without impediment carryed it. Upon considering the matter since, I find Baxter corrects it rightly into Tunocenon, and Ravennas confirms it by his writing it Juliocenon : but from the prefixt I correct it still further into Itunocenon, and doubt not at all but that it is the true reading, whence it plainly signifys Itunæ fluvii Ostium, well applicable to Boulnesse. There are other matters of this nature which I have considered, but wait for his book. I hope you and I before we dye shall travell over the Pict's Wall again together and with more accuracy. I had prepared a vast collection towards Gruterus Britannicus, but when I had sett myself to look over such things, a rap comes to the door for me to go perhaps a mile off, and my fortune will not support me handsomely without a little busynesse, and that makes me at present very remisse in these affairs. I am, Dear Sir, yours, &c.,

WM. STUKELEY.

⁸ John Horsley, was born in an unknown locality of Northumberland, received his elementary education at Newcastle, his academical at Edinburgh, and became pastor of a presbyterian congregation in Morpeth. His work, entitled *Britannia Romana*, which gives a copious account of Roman remains in Britain, was just finished when he died, in January, 1731-2.—*Bruce's Roman Wall*, p. 81, note ; *Beeton's Biog. Dict.*, 519.

⁹ The Notitia places a marine cohort at Tunnocelum, which suits the situation of Bowness so well as to put the matter out of all reasonable doubt.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. iv., cxi. Bowness, says Dr. Bruce (*Roman Wall*, p. 285), may be the GabroSENTUM of the Notitia. According to recent investigators, South Shields is Tunnocelum.

MR. RICHD. GOODMAN TO ROGER GALE, RESPECTING A STONE HAMMER-HEAD.—H. C.

Carlile, Jan. 4th, 1730-1.

Sir,

A few days since I saw a very odd stone of an extream hard, solid, blew substance, but had neither pencill nor paper to take a cutt of it. It is about 9 inches long, and about 4 in breadth, much in the shape of a smith's hammer, with a round hole in the middle of it for fixing a shaft into it. It was found near a carn, and seems to serve both for an ax and a hammer. I design to gett it if possible for you. I fancy it may have been an instrument made use of by the Britons in making their arrows of flint, one of which I gave you, and you told me was made for the head of a dart. I am, &c.,

R. GOODMAN.

THE REV'D. MR. PATTEN TO ROGER GALE, CONCERNING AN INSCRIPTION AND OTHER ANTIQUITYS AT OLD PERITH.—H. C.

Penrith, Jany. 30, 1730-1.

Sir,

I received yours for which and your friendship I shall still have a due regard. I have sent you the inscription at old Perith which is exactly thus : IOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO COHORS II GALLORVM EQVITVM. TITVS DOMITIVS HERON DOMO NICOMEDIENSIS PRÆFECTVS.¹⁰

I need not comment upon it only Gallorum Equitum are too closely written. The stone is broken on the edges and is but thin. The letters are fair but the o's are smaller than the other letters. Since I was there before, the farmer, at the place where the Romans have had a large Camp, dug up the *pedestal* of a large altar, the base being four foot 7 inches square with a fair moulding, which he has split into 3 pieces to sett up betwixt his cows ; on one side of the square is a cornucopia, but if there was

¹⁰ Hübner (p. 78, No. 317) reads the inscription thus : I. O. M. COHORS II GALLORVM EQVITATA T. DOMITIVS HERON DOMO NICOMEDIA PRÆFECTUS. This stone is inscribed to Jupiter, by a Cohort of the Galli, and is preserved by Capt. Dalston, of Dalston Hall.—*Horsley*, p. 275, *Cumb.* iii. *Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. iv., clxv.

any inscription on the other sides it is entirely defaced by the stones being broken in pieces. There is on the end of the house another altar but smaller than I have ever seen, being but a foot broad and 16 inches high, with some obscure letters upon it, which I cannot understand.¹¹

About 3 or 4 years ago as the Dean of Carlile (Dr. Fleming) was passing by, the people were digging here and found a stone with an inscription, which he bought of them and carryed away with him. I have enquired and find it is at Salkeld about 3 miles hence ; next week I will go and see what I can make of it. I measured the Roman Causeway which goes close by old Perith, at five severall places and find it answer 21 foot. The old Castle, as the countrey people call it, is 130 yards (according to Mr. Horsey. Britt. Rom., p. iii, it is 6 chains or 132 yards in length and 5 chains in breadth) in front, a visible entry exactly in the middle, with a large fosse on all sides, the breadth is 80 yards, this is what is called old Perith, by Camden Petriana, from the small river Peterel that runs under it. This is all I can observe or acquaint you with at present, onely as I returned home I studied to trace the Roman way through the heath and found that it runs through Perith fields to Brougham, where there has been [a] Station ; and at two places hard by the causeway, I observed two tumuli, one of them with two circles of stones, and the other upon a raised square piece of ground. We have severall tumuli which I did believe to be Danish, for I have seen in Denmark some of the same fashion with these, and the like number of stones vzt., 24 sett in two circles. And what confirms my opinion is that very near my house there is a large one, by the neighbors called Harnesly-hill, but in the writings the gentleman has to whom it belongs, it is written Harold's hill, so I presume some Dane or Saxon has been buried there. As for Dr. Todd's¹² History of Cumberland, I have this account of it from one that perused it : that there are severall good remarks

¹¹ The inscription is given in *note 7*.

¹² Rev. Hugh Todd, D.D., prebendary of Carlisle, was vicar of Penrith from 1699 till his death in 1728. He made considerable topographical collections towards a county history, and wrote a brief account of Carlisle, which was still in MS. in the time of Lysons.

and observations in it upon the Roman remains in Cumberland and Westmorland, but he has intermixt the affairs of the country familys and antiquities of churches with the Scotch incursions, with a design to engage the gentry and clergy here to come into subscriptions.

I left with Mr. Poyntz about 40 coins which he desired to shew his friend; if he has not lost them or given them away, they shall be at your service. I gott most of them in Tunis. I shewed them to the Earl of Pembroke who said they were good and fair, but he had most of them, so onely chose a Faustina and a Ceres. I am, Sir,

Your most obliged humble Servant,

ROBT. PATTEN.

MR. HORSELEY TO ROGER GALE, ABOUT CONSECRANEI, AND
AN INSCRIPTION FOUND AT OLD PERITH.—H. C.

Sir,

I was lately honored with a letter from Baron Clerk who entirely approves of your conjecture about the word Consecraneis.¹³ I would gladly have had the c r in the *Lanchester* inscription to have been the last letters in CONSECR for Consecraneorum, but I doubt the original will not allow it. The Baron allso gave me a hint about an inscription lately discovered at old Penrith, but this I find is the same that I copied from the original near 3 years ago, and has been long engraven in one of the plates belonging to the *Britannia Rom.*: the reading is I.O.M. Coh. ii. Gall. Eq. T. Dom. Heron. de Nicomedia præfектus; but I yesterday received an incorrect copy of another found at the same place which I am told is a very late discovery which I believe to be so. I have sent it as I had it with what I could conjecture to be the reading.

I[OVI] O[PTIMO] M[AXIMO]
 ET G¹⁴ DD (for DOMINORVM)
 NN (for NOSTRORVM) PHI
 LIPPORVM AVGG (for AVGVSTORVM)
 COH[ORS] [G]ALLO[RVM].

¹³ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., p. 263. Surtees Soc.

¹⁴ "By reading GENIO in this line it will be perfect."—R. G. *Vid. Brit. Rom.*, præf., p. xx., and *Cumb.*, lii., a.—R. G. See also *Hübner*, p. 78, No. 315.

One would imagine the words in the 2nd line to have been ET c.c. for ET CÆSARVM NOSTRORVM, and that a line is omitted between the first and second, the copy is certainly defective and incorrect, but I hope in a day or two to receive one which is more accurate.

I am, yours, &c.,

JOHN HORSELEY.

MR. HORSELEY TO ROGER GALE, RELATING TO THE INSCRIPTION
FOUND AT OLD PERITH.—H. C.

Morpeth, May 3rd, 1731.

Sir,

I have received from a friend near old Perith, another copy of the inscription lately discovered there, but the letters are much the same as before.

There are several things which seem to be curious in the inscription, which I need not suggest to you. The only difficulty in the reading is the 3rd letter in the second line : both copys make it c, but somewhat obscure. I take it rather to have been a g, and to stand, as is common, for GENIO. The Genius of a person or place, I find, is frequently conjoined with Jupiter Optimus Maximus in ancient inscriptions. The cohort which erected the Alltar was probably the second Equestrian Cohort of the Gauls, for it is mentioned in another inscription found at this place.

After I had wrote this, I received yours for which I thank you. It was a great satisfaction to me to find you agreeing with my conjecture about the reading of the second line. I would willingly have read it Geniis, in the plural, but the single g seems to be decisive against it.

As for the other inscription¹⁵ at old Perith, both the copy I first gott of it, and my own on seeing the original, make the first letter in line penultima a d, though I see my engraver has made it too good and too distinct on the plate. I humbly think the reading De Nicomedia is sufficiently justyed by two parallel instances at old Carlile, De Mursa, and De Tusdro, both the inscriptions are in Camden.

I have, ever since I was at London, intended to communicate

¹⁵ *Brit. Rom. Cumb.*, lii.—J. H.

to you two experiments¹⁶ which I severall years ago contrived and performed with a view to explain and confirm the propositions relating to the descent of heavy bodys, but I have never yett had an hour's time to re-consider that matter. I now think they will give some light concerning *friction*, though this was not in my design at first. I must however deferr this till the next trouble of a letter. I am, &c.,

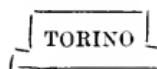
JOHN HORSELEY.

MR. R. PATTEN TO ROGER GALE, CONCERNING AN INSCRIPTION
FOUND AT PLUNTON, NEAR OLD PERITH.—H. C.

May 18th, 1731.

Sir,

I received yours dated the 1st of this month, for which and all your favors I am much obliged to you. I was told of a stone lately found at Plunton¹⁷ with an inscription; thither I went and heard that a Presbyterian Minister¹⁸ had been there to view it, but I found he had not taken care to clean it, so as to make any judgment of the letters. I washt and cleaned it with a brush, and took this copy, as exactly as I could.

This is the form with the dimensions, and breach at the bottom. The I.O.M. are four inches in length, and the rest are 2 inches [and] $\frac{1}{2}$. [The stone is 22 inches high, and 15 inches wide]. There is a piece of a stone in the farmer's yard, in form thus
 the left side is broken and seems to want part of the letters. The farmer last week found a silver coin in form of a sixpence, on the one side a head with this mark behind x the laurel, on the reverse, 3 Roman soldiers leading an elephant. I wish it might be in my power to serve you, &c.

R. PATTEN.

¹⁶ See Letter lxvii, in *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 269. Surtees Soc.

¹⁷ Plumpton Wall.

¹⁸ Mr. Horsley; and the inscription referred to is the one in the first part of the preceding Letter.

MR. RICHARD GOODMAN TO ROGER GALE, GIVING AN ACCOUNT
OF AN INSCRIPTION AND BATH DISCOVERED AT NETHERBY,
IN CUMBERLAND.—H. C.

Carlisle, Novr. 9th, 1732.

Sir,

Last week I went to Netherby, to view some works that were lately discovered there.¹⁹ You may please to remember that there was a gradual descent, from the principall and oblong fort on the north-west angle, towards the river Esk, in which there are severall streets very visible. In one of them, which runs north and south on the west side towards the river, by digging among the ruins for stone, were two rooms discovered parallel to the street; the southernmost of them is plainly a cold bath, from the cement and large thin flags layd at the bottome, and an earthen pipe at the north-west corner, descending from a small watercourse that runs under the other room and the partition wall, and so below the door into the street, where I presume there may have been a common shore. The outward room has an entrance from the street, as above; the door-cheeks are two large flags of about 7 foot high and 20 inches broad, with holes in them for fastening the door which opened into the street. In this room the altar²⁰ was found, and is now remov'd into the castle; they are still at work, and I shall go over next week, and what else is found I will give you an account of.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
RICH. GOODMAN.

¹⁹ "At the beginning of October last."

²⁰ The inscription, which is on a very perfect altar, is as follows: DEÆ SANCTÆ FORTVNÆ CONSERVATRICI MARCVS AVREL[IVS] SALVIVS TRIBVNVS COH[ORTIS] I AEL[IE] HISPANORVM MILIARIA EQ[VITATA] V[OTY]M S[OLVIT] L[VBENS] M[ERITO]. It is in the Netherby collection. It was first published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1740, by Mr. G. Smith, and in the year 1763 it was communicated to the Royal Society by Dr. Taylor, chancellor of Lincoln. (*Phil. Trans.*, vol. liii., p. 134). The name of M. AVRELIVS SALVIVS appears in another inscription found at this place. *Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. iv., clxxii.; see also *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*. vol. i., Letter lxvi., p. 268. *Surtees Soc.*; *Hübner*, p. 166, No. 954.

UPON THE SAME SUBJECT, FROM MR. ROBERT CAY OF NEWCASTLE,
TO ROGER GALE.—H. C.

Newcastle, Dec. 12, 1732.

Sir,

The inclosed copy was lately sent me from Mr. Gilpin,²¹ of Scaleby Castle, who took it from an alltar found at Netherby, about the beginning of October last. That place was fixt upon by Mr. Horsley for the castra exploratorum.²² Inscriptions of the Cohors 1^a Hispanorum have been found at Ardoch,²³ in Scotland, and at Elenborough,²⁴ in Cumberland, but it is onely expressed to be Equestris in one of them, and in that the commander is onely styled Praefectus. In the Notitia we meet with Tribunus Cohortis 1^a Hispanorum Axeloduno, which place (as now fixt near the west end of the wall)²⁵ is at no great distance from Netherby or Elenborough. I think we have not mett with any former instance of the title Ælia ascribed to this Cohort. Mr. Horsley, p. 95, conjectures that the Cohors prima Hispanorum equit, might be part of the Ala Herculea, but I believe, Sir, if he had mett with this inscription he would have thought otherways. In the Notitia, as he observes, p. 94, we do not meet with the expression Cohors Equitum, but as in many parts of that book the place of the officers residence seems chiefly to be intended. I know not whether we ought allways to suppose that the whole body under his command was in the same place; therefore I'm more surprised that we never meet with Tribunus

²¹ Originally of West-ward, near Wigton. One of the ancestors of this family was slain at Bosworth field. The present representative of the family is William Gilpin, Esq., of East Sheen, Surrey.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. iv., lxxiii.

²² Netherby is supposed to be the castra exploratorum of the Second Antonine Iter, and was garrisoned by a numerus exploratorum. Its situation is very suitable for such a garrison.—*Bruce's Roman Wall*, p. 331.

²³ DIS MANIBVS AMMONIVS DAMIONIS COH. I. HIS PANORVM STIPENDIORVM XXVII HEREDES F. C.—*Stuart's Caledon. Rom.*, ed. Prof. Thomson, pl. v., fig. 5; *McCaul's Brit. Rom. Inscriptions*, 255; *Horsley's Brit. Rom.*, p. 205.

²⁴ I. O. M. COH. I. HIS CVI PRAE M....MAENIVS AGRIP. TRIBV.....POS..... This cohort of the Spaniards was commanded by Marcus Mænius Agrippa.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. iv., clxv.

²⁵ Burgh-upon-Sands is, according to Horsley, the Axelodunum of the Notitia.

Coh. Equitum. Among the stations per Lineam Valli there is none said to be commanded by a *Præfictus Alæ*, which appears to have been much larger than some of those where Tribunes of Cohorts are placed, and I know no instance of a commander of an *Ala* styled *Tribunus*. I would therefore suppose that an equestrian Cohort consisted of two *Alæ*, though it might not be very common to mention them as Cohorts ; and perhaps the *Ala prima Herculea* and the *Ala Vettonum* might compose this Cohort. I cannot think it improbable that some of the forces that are not mentioned in the *Notitia*, but by inscriptions, might be removed to the borders of Wales, where that book seems to be deficient. Whether the inscription found in Scotland, No. xxxi., and those in Cumberland, No. lxii. and lxiii., could relate to this Equestrian Cohort, I do not pretend to determin. Your sentiments of these conjectures would very much oblige, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,
ROBT. CAY.

ROGER GALE'S ANSWER TO THE PRECEDING LETTER.—H. C.

Lond., Decemb. 28th, 1732.

Sir,

I had the favor of yours in due time, but could not possibly return an answer to it till the holy-days gave me leisure. A copy of the same inscription that you was pleased to send me, I received about the middle of November last from Carlile; my obligations however to you are the same, and I hope, if any other remains of antiquity fall in your way, that you will not think it too great a trouble to communicate them to one who will be truly thankfull for the favor, and always acknowledge it.

Mr. Horsley's reason for supposing the Cohors I. Hispan. to have been part of the *Ala Herculea*, is their being quartered nearly together, the first at Elenborough, and the other at Old Carlile, as appears by inscriptions found at those places. This can be no conclusive proof of it, for the long residence of that Cohort in Britain must have occasioned its removall severall times from one station to another, and accordingly we find it in the *Notitia Imperii* at Axelodunum, and by inscriptions at Ardoch in Scotland, at Elenborough, and lately again at

Netherby in Cumberland ; for they seem all to be of the same Cohort to me, and if the inscription at Ardoch has not the letters EQ, the same are wanting in two of those at Elenborough, though they are expressed in the other.

Nor is Netherby so remote from the quarters of the Ala Herculea at old Carlile, but that a Cohort of it might lye commodiously there, and be near enough to receive the commands of the Prefect of that Ala in a very short time ; to this I may add that the Ala Herculea in former times might have been quartered more northward, for the inscription at Netherby, by the 2 draughts I have seen of it, appears to be of an ancienter and better letter than those at Elenborough, all which circumstances leave it dubious whether this Cohort was part of the Herculea Ala or not, and therefore I shall not take upon me to assert anything dogmatically about it, leaving what I say to your judgment.

I believe this Cohort arrived in Britain with the emperor Hadrian, and continued there till the Romans quitted the island, and in a series of above 300 years it must have made severall marches and countermarches from one camp to another. My reason for thinking it came hither with that emperor is, from its appellation *Ælia*, and its countrey Spain, the latter of which might prevail with him, who was a Spaniard by birth, to dignifie it with one of his own names ; and when he transported the Legio vi. VICTR. into Britain, he might bring this Cohort among the auxiliars that were joyned to it, this allso inclines me to think it was part of one of the Alæ belonging to that Legion, which seems allways to have been employed in the north, and to have had its head quarters at York. The Legionary Alæ consisted of severall Cohorts of foreign auxiliars, though of how many is uncertain ; sometimes we are told they were equall in numbers of men to the Legion, and sometimes that they exceeded it : it is therefore probable that both the Alæ of a Legion might contain ten Cohorts, the number of those that constituted a Legion when compleat. I cannot therefore agree that the Cohors 1^a Hispanorum was composed of two Alæ, the 1^a Herculea and the Ala Vettonum, since Alæ were formed of Cohorts and not Cohorts of Alæ. The Ala Herculea seems to have been the Ala of a

Legion, and consequently composed of severall Cohorts, and perhaps was the same as the Ala Gordiana formerly, which, as it had that title in honor of the then reigning emperor, might afterward change it for the same reason in reguard to the emperor Maximian: Aurelius Victor says of him, *Huic postea cultu numinis Herculei cognomentum accessit, uti Valerio Jovii unde etiam Militaribus Auxiliis longè in exercitu præstantibus nomen impositum.* The Ala Augusta Gordiana lay also at old Carlile, as is evident from the inscriptions found there, which may be also some farther proof that it was the same with the Ala Herculea. Ala also imported a large independent body of horse, and of this sort seems to have been the Ala Vettonum and the Ala prima Asturum, the Ala Sarmatarum, &c., all which carry the names of the countreys they originally came from; and the Ala Petriana, so called from its quarters at Petrianæ, I believe, was of the same kind. The Legio vi. VICT. was in Britain when the Notitia Imp. was compiled, as were all these Alæ, it is not therefore unlikely that the Ala 1 Herculea, and the Ala Sabiniana were the wings properly appertaining to it, one so called from the emperor Maximianus Herculeus, the other retaining the name of the Empresse Sabina, or Sabinia; either the wife of the Emperor Hadrian that brought this Legion into Britain, or of the Emperor Gordian the III., who honored the other wing of it with his own name; which is most probable, because from the name Sabina the appellative adjective Sabinia would be properly formed; and from the name Sabinia, which was that of Gordian's empresse, as appears from her medalls, the true formation of the adjective should be Sabiniana.

When the Notitia, as it now stands, was wrote, the Legio II. Augusta was withdrawn from Caerleon in Wales, its long and ancient quarters, to Richburrough in Kent, and the auxiliars that composed the wings of it were in all probability the forces that garrisoned the stations upon that coast against the Saxons, as the wings¹ of the sixth defended the northern borders against the Scotts and Picts, while the main body of that Legion

¹ "The horse of a Legion was in the alæ of it, the body consisting intirely of foot, so that the wings were the properest to secure the countrey from incursions, while the main body lay in garrison."—R. G.

layd in its head quarters at York. The Britains, when the Romans abandoned this island, and for many years before, were intirely friends with them, united in the same interest, and allmost the sanie people, so that they had no occasion to keep any troops upon the borders of Wales, but rather to withdraw them ad lineam valli to defend their friends and confederates against the barbarians on that side ; and to the Littus Saxonicum on the other, to protect them from the depredations of those pyratical plunderers, for at that time they were no more. It is very strange, I must own, that no inscriptions have been found in any of these eastern and southern stations, and so many of them in the northern ; I can impute it only to the long residence of the Roman forces in the north with many years of peace and ease, which gave them leisure to erect temples, altars, and other monuments of their grandeur there, and to a short stay upon the Saxon coast, in continuall alarms, that gave them time to think on nothing but the defence of themselves and countrey, and all the remains of their fortifications and castles, in those parts, speak them to have been of the lowest empire.

Upon this occasion give me leave to observe that the *Notitia Imperii* has given you the state of the Roman government and forces in Britain, not as they really were when that account of them is supposed to have been compiled, at the latter end of Theodosius the Second's reign, about the year 445 ; but as they stood in the year 401 or 402, when the foresaid Legions were still in Britain, for it is evident they had been recalled before that time. When the Legio II. Aug. left us is not so plain, but I think we may safely determin that the Legio VI. Vict. forsook us when Stilico drew together all the forces of the empire to his assistance against Alaric the Goth, which was about the year 401, from the following verses of the poet Claudian :

Venit ab extremis Legio prætenta Britannis
Quæ Scoto dat fræna truci, ferroque notatas
Perlegit exanimes. Picto moriente, figuræ.

which is such a description of this Legion and its employment, that, I think, it putteth what I have conjectured upon its departure out of doubt. As we have no mention at that time of the Second Legion, nor afterwards, it was probably recalled before the sixth ;

so that what the Notitia gives us of the Romans in Britain seems to be copied from an account taken at a time when they had a flourishing Civil power, and a good army residing here, and not to relate to the latter end of Theodosius the Second; a time of the utmost confusion and disorder, when they were not able to defend their own Italy and their Roma *Æterna* against the ravages of the Goths.

But to return: the Commanders of both sorts of Alæ were stiled Praefecti, the same title as Commanders of Legions were honored with; and to be a Praefectus Alæ more interest was made, than to be a Praefectus Legionis, as being more profitable, and sooner attained, by rising quicker to it through the severall degrees of military promotion. But the proper title belonging to the Commander of a Cohort seems to have been Tribunus, the Notitia Imperii constantly stiling them so, though that title is not allways observed in inscriptions, where we find frequently Praefectus Cohortis. The true name was probably Tribunus, and Praefectus, as a title of greater dignity, onely a compliment to the officer, as we call all our Lievteneants and Ensigns at this time Captain.

Cohors was properly a company of Foot, Turma a troop of Horse, the commander of the latter was rightly called Decuri, and frequently Praefectus like the Captain of a Cohort. Vegetius,² a late author, and who lived a little before the Notitia was compiled, tells us that the first Cohort of a Legion was called Milliaria³, that it consisted of 1105 foot soldiers and 132 horse; that the other Cohorts had onely 555 foot and 66 horse; that the Commander of the first Cohort had the title of Tribunus, and that those of the other Cohorts were styled either Tribuni or Praepositi at the Emperor's pleasure. Other authors differ as to the numbers of men in a Cohort, and I never mett with a

² Flavius Renatus Vegetius flourished about A.D. 385. He was a Latin writer on military subjects, and his principal work was "Military Institutions," which gives a very exact view of the ancient tactics. This work was translated and printed by Caxton, under the title of "The Fayt of Armes and Chyvalry." —Beeton's *Biog. Dict.*, p. 1052.

³ "Cohors equitata milliaria centurias x; cohors eq. quingenaria centurias vi.; Peditata mill. centurias x.. &c. Vid. *Hyginum de Castramet; et Schelii commentaria in tom. X.; Thes. Rom. Antiq. Grævii.*" —R. G.

Præpositus Cohortis in any book else, or inscription, perhaps it was a late distinction and but just brought into distinction when Vegetius wrote.

However, in imitation of the first Legionary Cohort, it is not improbable that the first Auxiliary Cohort consisted likewise of above 1000 men, and the rest of more than 500 (the 4th and 7th, it's said, were above 600) whence they were called Quingenariæ, as the first was Milliaria, and I think the inscription you sent me is a strong proof of this conjecture, the note ∞ there being the character of 1000 in number, and consequently the last words of it are to be read : Tribunus Cohortis primæ Æliæ Hispanorum Milliariæ Equitatæ, and not Equestris or Equitum as used by Pliny and other polite writers ; Equitata being the Camp word, and not denoting a Cohort consisting entirely of horse, but a Cohort formed partly of foot and partly of horse, as is evident from Hyginus de Castrametatione, who wrote expressly upon the subject, and in the military style.

This letter has run out to a much greater length than I intended but I hope you will excuse its prolixity, since it was occasioned by my desire of returning an answer to yours as satisfactorily as I could, and to show how sensible I am of the obligation you have been pleased to lay upon, Sir, yours, &c.,

ROGER GALE.

ROGER GALE'S SECOND LETTER TO MR. ROB. CAY, UPON THE SAME SUBJECT.—H. C.

Lond., Jan. 2nd, 1732-3.

Sir,

After so tedious a letter as my last I little thought of troubling you again so soon upon the same subject, but as every body is pleased with his own fancy, especially when they have the good luck to prove true, I hope you will pardon me for sending you an unexpected confirmation of one of mine I then communicated to you. The day after I sent away that letter I had a new book brought home to me, publisht last year in Holland, called Marquardi Gudii Inscriptiones, a collection after the method of, and a supplement to Gruter's Corpus Inscript. I immediately began to turn it over, and one of the first that presented itself to

my eye, was a full confirmation of my conjecture that the Cohors I Hispanorum Equitata was sent into Britain by the Emperor Hadrian. It came then into my mind that I had seen this inscription somewhere else, and upon search found it in Reinesii Syntagm., class 6, cxlix, but least you should not have that book I will transcribe as much of the inscription (which is a very long one) as is necessary though I had entirely forgott it till the new one rubbed up my memory.

M. MAENIO CAII FILIO CORNELIO AGRIPPAE
 ET VSIDIO CAMPESTRI⁴
 HOSPITI DIVI HADRIANI
 PATRIS SENATORIS PRAEFECTO COHORTIS
 SECUNDÆ FLAVIÆ BRITONVM EQVITATÆ
 ELECTO A DIVO HADRIANO
 ET MISSO IN BRITANNICAM EXPEDITIONEM
 TRIBUNO COHORTIS I HISPANORVM EQVITATÆ, &c.

I think this will putt my conjecture out of dispute, so shall trouble you no more upon that point, but wishing you many happy new years, subscribe myself, Sir, yours,

ROGER GALE.

SIR JOHN CLERK TO ROGER GALE, GIVING A DESCRIPTION OF THE BAGNIO DISCOVERED AT NETHERBY, AND A FURTHER ACCOUNT OF THE STATUE AND INSCRIPTION FOUND AT MIDDLEBY, AN ANCIENT VOMER AND SECESPITA FOUND BETWEEN THOSE 2 PLACES.—H. C.

Edenbr., 23 Septbr., 1734.

Dear Sir,

Within these few days I happened to be at Carlile and so returned by the way of Netherby, where I never had been before. I know you have been there, and therefore shall not trouble you with any description of the place, except so farr as concerns the edifice and altar found there last year. This edifice consists of two rooms, which I believe have allways been under ground, for at this time there are the marks of steps to go down to them.

⁴ "Reinesius reads this line L TVSIDIO CAMPESTRI, and says all these names belong to the same man."—R. G.

The door is finished by three large stones, one a top, and two on the sides, each about 6 foot long: in these two are the marks where hinges and bolts have been used. Each room is about 9 or 10 feet square, the one is divided from the other by a thin partition of stone, and both under the same arched roof, which the workmen broke down. The outermost room has served for a little temple or fanum Fortunæ, for in it the alltar was found of which I send you the inscription.

In the same room lay heaps of heads of different animals, particularly oxen and sheep. The inner room, it seems, was a bath, and in my opinion rather for bathing vessels to stand in, than to be filled with water. For though there is a certain cement composed of lime and beaten bricks, which covers both the floors and walls, and is indeed very hard, yet I have no notion it could ever hold water.

The floors of both rooms are covered with large flatt stones and under them is an aquæduct, as I suppose, for there is a large empty space or canal which reaches from end to end of the whole edifice.

It is remarkable that these floors, though handsome enough of themselves, are however covered, as I have said, with the cement about an inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ in thickness. I suppose the reason of this was because the stones were too cold to stand upon. I believe it might be worth our while to imitate this cement in making floors below ground, for it seems the beaten brick which is not very small, served to dry up the moisture of the lime, and made it bind immediately.

From the inscription on the alltar we may learn that here the Spanish horse were, which I believe could not belong to the northern exploratores, consequently that this station was not the Castra Exploratorum, as Mr. Horsey took it to be. I make no doubt but the true Castra Exploratorum was at Middleby and Burnswark hill in Scotland, ten miles from Netherby: for as I noticed to you once before, and as the same was likewise observed by Mr. Gordon, there are 3 Roman Camps to defend these grounds, and from the top of the hill there is a prospect at least 40 miles round. I believe if poor Mr. Horsey had lived to see this alltar he would likewise have changed his opinion about the

place. I dont know why it might not have been Luguvallium rather than Carlile : if the etymology of the word could be admitted to be Longa Vallis, it would exactly fitt the countrey about Netherby, which is a part of what we call Eskdale or Escae Vallis. I own the next station of Antonine's Itinerary would create some difficulty, but that would be onely in the distances, about which we can have but little certainty.

From the heads of animals found in the fanum Fortunæ we may guesse the priests had pickt them before they came there, otherwise the place had been a meer nasty slaughter house. The alltar no doubt served for libations, or, according to the priest-craft of those times, for a small part of the viscera, while the holy men feasted upon the rest themselves.

I observed on the pavement, scattered about, several fragments of fine earthen potts adorned with figures. These no doubt have served for oyls, or for the pateræ and præfericula. About 30 ells in a straight line from this fabrick is a spring of water, which no doubt you noticed, this has been the water which supplied the bath, and which issued by the aquæduct I have mentioned. I shall only add that Netherby is much of the same kind of station as Middleby, for there are considerable vestiges of stone buildings in both. I believe if my Lord Preston⁵ was

⁵ Sir Richard Graham, the 3rd baronet, was created Viscount Preston, of the county of Haddington, in the kingdom of Scotland. For several years he was ambassador at the court of France, and on his return was made master of the great wardrobe, and afterwards secretary of state to king James II. The nobleman alluded to in Sir Johu Clerk's letter was the third viscount, who died without male issue in 1739, at Nunnington, in the north riding of Yorkshire. A large collection of the letters of the first viscount, chiefly written whilst he was in Paris, are in the possession of Sir Frederick Graham, Bart., at Netherby. Some letters relating to him are also preserved by Sir Reginald Graham, Bart., at Norton Conyers, parish of Wath, near Ripon. Sir Richard Graham, of Netherby was created a baronet in 1629, by king James 1st. He was master of the horse to the duke of Buckingham, and accompanied prince Charles into Spain. At the battle of Edgehill, in 1642, he was severely wounded, and left for dead on the field. He recovered, however, and fought valiantly in the battle of Marston Moor, in 1644, where, it is said, he received 26 wounds, and after the fight rode to Norton Conyers. Here he died, and was buried in the church of Wath, 11th February, 1653. Lady Graham, his wife, daughter of Thomas Musgrave, of Cumcach, Esq., predeceased him on 23rd March, 1649, and was buried in the same church. Against the east wall of the chantry chapel there is an alabaster monument with the effigies of Sir R. and Lady

spoken to, he would order some of these ruins to be digged up, I myself have bespoken some workmen at Middleby.

I told you last year that the statue of Mercury was found⁶ where I had the pedestal and altar: we read it DEO MERCVRIO IVLIVS CEREALIS CENSOR SIGILLARIORVM, &c., whereas we ought to have read it DEO MERCVRIO IVLIANI CAESARIS, &c. Mercury having been, according to Ammianus Marcellinus Julian's favorite deity. Other inscriptions confirm me in this way of reading, particularly where after the names of the gods, there follow these words NVMINIBVS AVGVSTI or NVMINI AVG.

In the tour I made, I mett with a very ancient ploughshare or vomer. It was found in a mosse on the side of the Roman way between Middleby and Netherby, 7 feet under ground: it is about 14 inches long [rectangular, socketed, and sharp pointed]. It stuck in a very fertile soyl under the mosse, which in former times had been ploughed. I cannot account for this any other way, than that trees have grown on the ground after having been ploughed and that these having decayed by age, turned the surface into mosse, which in a tract of some hundreds of years grew up to the deepnesse or thickness which it has now acquired. This vomer, if I may so call it, is of iron, very strong but much decayed.

I gott likewise, in the neighbourhood, a Culter or Cecespita, as I take it; it is of brasse; the handle is broken, but has been fixed by a nail in a piece of wood. If it be not the sacrificing instrument I take it for, it must be the head of some ancient battle ax, but the former seems the likelyest, &c.

I am, yours, &c., J. CLERK.

Graham, and of their 2 sons and 4 daughters. The manor of Netherby, together with other estates in Arthuret, was purchased by the first baronet of Francis, earl of Cumberland. Not far from the house was the Roman station. Leland (*Itin.*, vol. vii., p. 56, 3rd edit.), speaks of the Roman buildings as still remaining in 1539.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. iv., 11.

⁶ At Birrens in Scotland. The altar was dedicated to Mercury by Julius Cerealis Censorinus, image-maker of the college of the ligniferi. The inscription is DEO MERCVRIO IVL CRS CENS SIGILL COL LIGN CVLT EIVS D. S. D. V. S. L. M. The ligniferi appear to have been a religious order attached to the worship of the gods, and Mercury was probably the favourite deity of this college, for they dedicated a statue of Mercury to the god and to the emperor—NVMINI AVGVSTI DEO MERCVRIO.—*Wright's Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, p. 265.

FROM SIR JOHN CLERK, RELATING TO THE ALLTAR AND
INSCRIPTION FOUND AT NETHERBY AS AFORESAID.—H. C.

Edenbr., 29th Octr., 1734.

Dear Sir,

I cannot but be satisfyed with your reading of the inscription on the alltar at Netherby, but I still state to you my reasons for what I sent you. I know very well that the first Cohort of a Legion used sometimes to be called Milliaria, for so Rosinus and Vegetius, and before them Modestus had taught me. I know it consisted both of horse and foot, but I thought it a tautology to add after prima cohors these letters ∞ E Q, wherefore I imagined that there was more intended, viz., directly to signifie that the whole Cohors consisted of horse, in number 1000, or that there was belonging to the Cohors 1000 horse, who were quartered at Netherby. But what was of greater weight with me was, that I believed that in the latter times of the Roman Empire there were Cohorts entirely of horse. Pliny in the xth book of his Epistles, and I think the 107th Epistle, furnisht me with a direct proof of this, for he expressely mentions the Sexta Cohors Equestris.

There was another proof occurred to me from the 25th chapter of Suetonius in vita Claudii, where Cohors is mentioned inter Equestres Milites. In the main I thought it would do as well to read the letters ∞ E Q. mille Equitum, as to call the Cohort prima Milliaria. I pleased myself allso with the fancy that if old Lipsius had seen this altar, he had acquiesced in the above cited words of Suetonius, and not have read them Semestres Militias. Some of your Editions of that Author will direct you to a squabble amongst the criticks upon the reading of those words, which in my apprehension this very altar at Netherby may decide. But be the reading what it will, it pleases me to think that there were Spanish horse amongst us in former times, which perhaps contributed not a little to that breed of horses which is in those parts to this day. I believe the jockys will not approve of this conjecture; we generally attribute our breed of Galloways to Spanish horses, though we carry their origin no farther back than the Spanish invasion in 1588, and the ships

which were cast away on our coast ; but this is an episode I can easily passe by.

You are pleased to ask me if the goddesse Fortune had any relation to baths, since her alltars are found sometimes near them, &c. You are the fittest person that I know to resolve this doubt. Possibly it has been part of her worship that the sacrificers should bath themselves. I know that it was so in the worship of Hercules, who it seems had the care of the Balinea committed to him ; and if my memory serves, I have read some passages in the classics which show the statues of Hercules and Fortune, were sometimes placed together as depending one on the other. I know likewise that all sacrificers used to wash their hands before they made their oblations, and that Homer mentions this custome ; all which put together may explain the reason why the alltar of Fortune was placed so near a bath. But perhaps it was sett there in a hurry to hide it from the enemy as you incline to think, and that the heads of the animals were thrown in there to save them from profanation.

I have only now to add a conjecture of mine as to the apparent streets in the town of Netherby, viz., that they were stables for horses, and of this very kind there are several in the station at Middleby ; nothing was fitter than horse to defend them against my old countreymen the *fugaces Caledonii*.

I am, dear sir, yours,

J. CLERK.

SIR JOHN CLERK TO ROGER GALE, RELATING TO HIS JOURNEY
TO WHITEHAVEN, THE COAL WORKS THERE, ANTIQUITYS
AT BOULNESSE, AND THE PICTS WALL.—H. C.

Pennycuic, 19th of Aug., 1739.

Dear Sir,

I shall now give you an account, but short, of my travels after we parted at Carlile. The miles were very long, 15 of them taking up 5 hours on a strong trot. What I observed by the way was, in the first place, thousands of acres covered with whins and brackins, all good soil, and sufficient to give bread to ten colonys as great as that in Georgia. In the next place, a prodigious bad road for 3 or 4 miles before we came to White-

haven. I stayed all Saturday in this town and saw everything that deserved to be seen : the greatest curiosity was Sir James Lowther⁷ himself, &c., whenever his death happens, it will be much felt by the people of this place, for when his money comes to be divided, the coal will be sett in farm and consequently brought to the verge of ruin.

Amongst the extraordinary works of this place, I could not but admire those on the sea side to the westward.⁸ The sink goes down perpendicularly 80 fathoms below the sea,⁹ and many underneath it. Sir James's riches in part swim over his head, for ships passe dayly above the very ground where his colliers work. The coals are drawn up by an engin moved by two horses which go a full trot every 8 hours, and 3 changes are employed in a day and a night. The quantity drawn up is about 20 corfs in an hour, each corf consists of an oblong square 32 inches long, 18 broad, and 22 deep, which costs 7½d., thus I found the great quantity of coal brought up in a year, Sundays excepted, amounted to the value of about 4,200*l* sterling : but of this summe Sir James has the colliers to pay, and all the expence of the work, which made me positively sure that he could not clear above 5 or 600*l*. of free money yearly from this coal work. It is true he has others, but nothing near so great and rich as this is. He draws water from his coal-seams by a fire-engin¹⁰ with 4 pumps and 4 lifts ; one of the pumps goes down 80 fathoms, which brings up the water to a cistern at 60 fathoms deep, from thence another pump raises it to a cistern of 40 fathoms deep from the surface or top of the sink. A 3rd pump brings it up to 20, and a 4th quite up to the level of the sea at high water.

⁷ Sir James was the second son of Sir John, the third baronet, and died without issue, in 1755. He was succeeded in his estates at Whitehaven by Sir James Lowther, of Lowther, Westmorland, Bart., who in 1784 was created Earl of Lonsdale.

⁸ The principal collieries are Howgill on the west, and Whingill on the east. The deepest pits are in the former, which in 1816 were 112 fathoms below the sea, and extended 1000 yards in a direct line from the shore.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. iv., cxxi.

⁹ “I suppose by this is meant low water mark.”—R. G.

¹⁰ The first steam engine in use at Whitehaven is here mentioned ; but it was used for raising water only. The first steam engine for raising coals was used in 1787.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. iv., cxxii.

The Cilinder, which gives life to this motion, is of brass, 42 inches in diameter, fixed on a boyler of about 11 feet diameter.

The coal when brought up to the level of the sea, is putt on slips, and conveyed into the cavity of a hill, whence it is drawn up by a second [horse?] engin. There it is put on great carts with low wheels, which gently roll down to the harbor upon boards of oak.¹¹ The method of putting it on shipboard is no lesse curious, but I believe you have seen it. The strata of coal are 5 or 6 in number, the greatest is about 6 feet in thicknesse and sometimes 7 or 8. The next is about 5 foot, one is 3, and another but 2 foot thick.

The quantity yet left to work is in my opinion no great matter, though they talk of 2 miles under the sea for a few years will exhaust it, and if the roof gives way in any one place, the coal will not onely be drowned in a moment, but above 200 people will loose their lives. Though the coal of Newcastle be much exhausted near the sea, the strata continue all the way to Corbridge and Hexham ; it is quite otherwise at Whitehaven, for the strata are allmost spent to the length of Workington ; at least, no great fields of coal do remain. 'Tis certain, however, that some seams stretch towards Newcastle, and are the same, though broken and interrupted, sometimes lying flat, sometimes on edge, sometimes 3 or 4 feet thick, sometimes scarce an inch ; all which alterations I have sufficiently observed here in Scotland.

The copperas work at Whitehaven is a curiosity which deserves to be seen. The copperas is made by boyling the water into a salt which comes from the brassy particles of Sir James's coal ; these particles or lumps are gathered from the rest of the coal when brought above ground, and sell at the same price : to this they add pieces of rusty iron, without any other ingredient.

This is the summe of what I observed at Whitehaven, and I must not forgett that I saw with great delight the Roman altarpiece in Sir James's house, of which Camden takes notice.¹² In my

¹¹ These small waggons were introduced about or soon after 1720 by Mr. Charles Spedding, Sir James Lowther's agent, who had seen them at the Newcastle works.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. iv., cxxii.

¹² This altar is the largest which has been discovered in Britain, being 5 feet in height, and was found before the year 1559, at Ellenborough. It is in the possession of the Earl of Lonsdale, at the Castle, at Whitehaven. Camden

way to Boulnesse, or Bonesse as the country people call it, I might have seen the antiquitys of Nether hall,¹³ but it being about dinner time, I chused to go on.

On Sunday we went along the sea side to Alington, and so came to Boulnesse, where I was obliged to stay because of the tide, till next morning about eleven. Here the Roman wall began or ended. Camden thinks it went a little farther to the west into the sea, which is very probable, if the Frith at low water was as passable then as it is now, but I have reason to believe that in the Roman times the sea ran higher by several feet than at present: this is manifest on the coast of Italy and even in Scotland, for at a place called Cramond, four miles above Leith, there was a Roman harbor, where now the sea scarce washes.

The station at Boulnesse has been a large square, all fortified with ditches faced with square stones; few ruins, except an old square vault, remain. The wall of Severus is very conspicuous here for a mile or two, though sometimes levelled to the ground. Nothing remains but the middle of the building, and indeed this appears in some places where I measured it 8, 9, and 10 feet high, the outside and inside have been of squared stones. Thousand of cartloads remain and twice the quantity is visible in all the houses and inclosures hereabout. Nothing is to be seen, half a mile from this wall, but small inclosures of 2 or 3 acres fenced with these stones. I observe that the inside of the wall is built

published an engraving of it in 1600, in his *Britannia*, 3rd edition, p. 695, from a drawing made by Sir Robert Cotton. The inscription upon the front of the altar is: GENIO LOCI FORTVNÆ REDVCI ROMÆ AETERNAE ET FATO BONO GAIVS CORNELIVS PEREGRINVS TRIBVNVS COHORTIS EX PROVINIA MAVRITANLÆ CÆSARIENSIS DOMOS ET AEDEM DECVRIONVM [RESTITVIT]. Upon the back of the altar is inscribed VOLANTI VIVAS, which Dr. Bruce (*Roman Wall*, p. 378) thinks contained the expression of the good wishes of some one for his friend, and may be translated, "Volantius. long may you live!"—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. iv., clxxii.; *Horsley, Cumb.*, 68; *McCaull's Britan. Rom. Inscript.*, p. 18.

¹³ Ellenborough, or Netherhall, formerly called Alneburgh, was brought to John Senhouse, Esq., of Seascales, in the reign of Henry VIII., by a coheiress of Eglesfield. John Senhouse is spoken of by Camden as having made the collection of Roman antiquities at this place. Camden, and his friend Sir Robert Cotton, were hospitably entertained by John Senhouse, at Netherhall, in 1599. Richard Senhouse, one of his younger sons, was made bishop of Carlisle in 1624.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. iv., p. 54.

irregularly for the most part and sometimes in [horizontal herring-bone manner]. The cement is a mixture of lime and small gravel, with some shells beat together, and poured in with water from the top till the interstices were filled up. This way has been imitated by myself, and some modern builders, with good effect, and never fails to make strong work. By the by, I would have all builders of houses designed to be warm, and last for ages, to follow this method after the stones are regularly laid with mortar in the ordinary way, no vacuity or entry for air will thus remain.

This station of Boulnesse was by Camden and others thought to be the Blatum Bulgium of the Roman Britains, but Mr. Horseye will have it called Tunnocellum, and that Middleby which you saw in his Blatum Bulgium. I cannot be of his opinion, there is such an affinity between Blatum Bulgium and Boulnesse: the additional syllable *nesse* [Nasus] being an old British word to signifie a point or promontory near the sea, so we have in Scotland Invernesse, Buchannesse, and many others.¹⁴

I find that Mr. Horseye has not had an opportunity to see an alltar¹⁵ which is here, built up in a new house belonging to one Esquire Lawson, with the following inscription, which I caused the Schoolmaster of the place, a young man, to stand on a ladder about 16 feet from the ground, and to copy as well as he could. I examined it afterwards myself and found no mistake. The reading I take to be this.

I[OVI] O[PTIMO] M[AXIMO] PRO SALV-
TE DD (for DOMINORVM) NN (for NOS-
TRORVM) GALLI ET VOLVSIANI
AVGG (for AVGVSTORVM) SVLPICIVS
SECUNDINVS TRIBVNVS CO[HO]R[TIS]
POSVIT.

¹⁴ "As also in England, as Pepper-nesse, Winterton-nesse, &c."—R. G.

¹⁵ Built up in front of a barn at Bowness. A figure of it was published in 1789, in the appendix to "Brand's History of Newcastle," vol. i., where it is said to have been found in a field a little to the south-east of the Roman station at that place. Another instance of TRIBVNVS COHORTIS, without the name of the Cohort, occurs in the large altar found at Ellenborough.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. iv., clxv.; *Hübner*, p. 165, No. 949; *Hutchinson's Cumb.*, ii., p. 490. Mr. Gibson gave the Society of Antiquaries an account of this altar, in 1740.

Mr. Horsey takes notice of a pillar found in your neighbourhood near Greatabridge¹⁶ with an inscription to these two Emperors, which he says is the onely one in Britain, see his book p. 305, but here you see another, or I read it wrong. There are above your word SECUNDINVVS, (I suppose for SECUNDINVS) 5 points which possibly were made to signifie what office or family this man was of, for they are by no means accidentall.

Some days before I came to this place, there was another stone found about 10 inches square, with this fair inscription. The reading of this is agreeable to other inscriptions of the 6th Legion.

LEGIO VI V[ICTRIX] P[IA] F[IDE]LIS] or F[ELIX] F[ECIT].

These were the honorable titles of this Legion; and the stone being of no great weight I gave my landlord a shilling for it, who had it in his dyke, and carryed it away with me. But before I leave this place I cannot omit to tell you one remarkable thing which my landlord, being a mason by trade, assured me of, and that is that there is no stone within 6 miles of the place,¹⁷ of which Severus's Wall is built, being of a reddish kind, and of a very fine gritt. It required millions of cart loads to have made so stupendous a work, and therefore I believe they had it from the Caledonian side of the river, where all the countrey for some miles abounds with it, and likewise affords great quantitys of limestone.

After all I cannot but take notice of two things with regard to this wall that have given me great matter of speculation. The first is why it was made at all for it could never be a proper defence, and perhaps at Boulnesse lesse than at any other place, since our barbarian forefathers on the north side could passe over at low water, or if the sea was then higher or deeper than it is now, could make their attacks from the north east side by land. The second is why the Scots' Historians, vain enough by nature, have not taken more pains to describe this wall, a performance which did their ancestors more honor than all trifling storys put

¹⁶ "Now at Sir Thomas Robinson's, at Rookby."—R. G.

¹⁷ "This must be understood of the Wall about Bulnesse, for where it takes its course in severall other parts, there is stone enough, as at Brompton, where it was taken from the rocky sides of the river."—R. G.

together, which they have transmitted to us. 'Tis true the Romans walled out humanity from us, but 'tis as certain they thought the Caledonians a very formidable people, when they, at so much labor and cost, built this wall, as, before, they had made a Vallum between Forth and Clyde.

If you please to follow me now over to Scotland, I must acquaint you that I found Solway Firth an excellent passage at low water, and no sinking sands near it. The whole breadth of it is about 2 miles, and at low water is quite drye, except about the middle where the rivers Eden and Esk form a channel about 200 ells in breadth, not above 12 or 16 inches deep.

Annand lyes at 2 miles distant from the north shore, and is but a little village of about 100 houses, though a royall burrough. Twelve miles from this place is Dumfries, where I stayed a day. It is a very fine town, well built, on the river Nith, and has a great deal of rich iuclosed ground about it. It is in bulk about the bignesse of Whitehaven, and is likewise a place of trade and industry.

From hence we came in 4 or 5 hours to a place called Drumcrief, which is near Moffat, belonging to that son of mine that waited on you to Carlile. Here in a mosse of small extent, I believe 40 or 50 fathoms at least above the level of the sea, I saw the finest oak my eyes ever beheld. It lay 6 feet under the surface,¹⁷ straight and above 70 feet in length, all fresh from the root to the top, though it no doubt had layn there 1500 years: near

¹⁷ "A subterraneous forest was cut through in the excavation of the canal near the banks of the Solway Firth, in 1823. The trees were all prostrate, and they had fallen, with little deviation, in a northerly direction. Some short trunks of 2 or 3 feet in height were in the position of their natural growth. The level upon which the trunks lay, was a little below that of high tides, and from 8 to 10 feet below the surface of the ground they were embedded in. Although the precise period when this forest fell is not ascertainable, there is positive proof that it must have been long prior to the building of the Wall, because the foundations of the Wall passed obliquely over it, and lay 3 or 4 feet above the level of the trees." (*Archæl. El.* ii., 117). "The forest extends over a considerable tract of ground. It is probable that it was overthrown by a tempest of extraordinary violence from the south or south-west. The wood was so sound that it was used in common with other oak timber in forming the jetties at the outlet of the canal into the Solway Firth. The president's chair of the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle-npon-Tyne, is formed of it."—*Bruce's Roman Wall*, p. 284.

to it were a great many other oaks, and above, near the surface, a whole wood of birch trees, which had grown up after the catastrophe of the oaks. The main question here is what power overturned these first and last, for the roots are as conspicuous as the bodys and branches. If this came about by the wind, there has been more of it here than happened on the 13th of Jan. last which was the greatest ever known, or if it happened by the general deluge there must have been greater desolation over the world than many give faith to. This is certain in the mean time from the appearance of all our strata and particularly coal and limestone that our world sometime or other has suffered a great concussion.

I have been led into this long letter by fancying myself in conversation with you, and now being awake I find myself disappointed: however if you think what relates to the inscription and the wall will be agreeable to our antiquarian friends in London, you may please to make what use of it you think fitt. My family give their kind respects to you.

I am, &c.,

JOHN CLERK.

ROGER GALE'S ANSWER TO SIR JOHN CLERK'S LETTER OF
DECEMBER 8TH, 1739.—H. C.

Scruton, Febr. 26, 1739-40.

Dear Sir,

I am very much rejoiced to hear we may expect something from you about coal and coal works, and I hope I shall have the pleasure of seeing it when finished, for I suppose it will be published by your Philosophical Society. It is a subject scarcely yet toucht, though so necessary to be understood. I know of no author that has expressly handled it; Dr. Plott indeed, in his History of Staffordshire, and Mr. Robinson, in his Natural History of Westmorland and Cumberland, have something of it, but superficial, with poor reasoning in their philosophy. The best account that I have mett with of this matter, is given by Mr. Strachy in the Philos. Transact., Nos. 360 and 391. I must confesse myself very unfitt to return an answer to your querys, having never employed my thoughts that way, nor considered the

subject but as I accidentally met with it in other reading; however, I will venture to give the best reply I can, your requests being allways commands to me.

1. As to the antiquity of working coal about Newcastle. The intestin warrs among the Britons and Saxons, and afterwards of the Saxons among themselves, which were almost continual, besides the invasions of the Danes, and the warrs with Scotland for 3 or 4 reigns after the Norman conquest, during which time this countrey, as may be said, was allways under fire and sword, together with its never being mentioned in history, makes me think it was not followed till about the time of Hen. III. The first mention I had seen of coal-working there is in a History of the Town of Newcastle, published in the year 1736, p. 158, where it is said they had a grant from Henry the third to dig coals in Castle field and the Frith, dated in the 23d year of his reign, Decbr. 1st, 1239. Carbo marinus is allso mentioned by Matthew Paris, A.D. 1245. But the working of coal may have been much earlyer in other parts of this kingdom, a flint axe having been found in some veins of coal exposed to sight in a rock called Craig-y-Park, in Monmouthshire, which, as they laid open to the day, might be very well discovered and workt by the people that used such tools, the ancient Britons, as I suppose.¹

2. The countys in England producing coal are Cumberland, Westmorland, Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire (mostly in the west riding) Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, North Wales, and South Wales.

3. As the strata of coal lye generally bedded between two other strata of stone, and rise and dip in parallel lines with them, they seem to me coeval to the texture of our globe, and to have undergon the same concussions that has suffered; it being hard to conceive how soft earth, included between two such solid bodys, should imbibe a sulphureous and bituminous matter from or through them. There is indeed such a sulphureous and bituminous matter found in coal pitts, but to me it appears much

¹ "Philos. Trans., No. 335, p. 500."—R. G.

more reasonable to think it was shut up at the same time with other substances that enter into the composition of coal.

4. The strata of coal seem to lye within a very small compasse on the globe. I have mett with an observation, that if a line is drawn from the mouth of the Severn to Newcastle, and so round the earth, that all coal will be found to lye within a very small distance of it on one side or other.² The coal found in Europe, at least the farthest distant eastward, is, I believe, about Liege ; and westward in the mountains of Kilkenny, in Ireland, both within 250 miles of it, but I think there was no occasion to stretch this line round the world, for all the coal we know of is contained within the latitudes of our own island, except what I remember to have heard affirmed some years ago [1713] in the House of Commons upon the debate about the Bill of Commerce with France, should prove me mistaken, by which the Isle of Cape Breton was given up to that crown, and said to abound with excellent coal, but as I could never since meet with a confirmation of that assertion I much question the truth of it.³

5. I cannot say anything as to coal being the common fuel in China, not having the missionary's letters by me, or read that book.

6. There is a tradition at London, that Blackheath, above Greenwich, is full of coal, but not permitted to be wrought, for the encouragement of navigation and the Newcastle trade, which I dare say is false : this I am sure of, that there is no law against it, and though the Heath belongs to the Crown, and no king ever gave leave to dig it, yet it is strange that none of the neighbouring landowners should ever be allured by the vast profits it would bring them, to search for coal, and work it there when found in theyr own estates, which they could not be debarred from but by Act of Parliament, which would be such a deprivation of property as I believe no House of Commons would consent to it.

7. I suppose the Act of Henr. V. you hint at is that in his

² "Sir Robert Atkins's *Hist. of Glostershire*. p. 30. but false."—R. G.

³ "Sir Hans Sloan says, in his voyage to Jamaica, that there is a kind of fine coal in Barbados, and in his return that they took a French ship bound to Canada for coals."—R. G.

9th year, for 2d. a chaldron of coals to be paid by such as are not enfranchised, and for the measurements of keels. The author of the Newcastle History says that in the i. of Edw. IIIId. statutes, mention is made De Carbonibus maritimis, which I suppose is Newcastle coal, but I cannot find it in any of our statute books, though I have the first that was ever printed.

I am, &c.,

R. GALE.

FROM SIR JOHN CLERK, IN REPLY TO THE ABOVE.—H. C.

Edenb., 16 Feb., 1740.

Dear Sir,

I received the favor of yours about coal, which was very usefull to me in severall particulars, and I had thanked you for it before this time if it had not been the throng of the court of exchecquer, which allways interrupts the pleasure of corresponding with my friends. Several hints of yours made me inquire more accurately into things, and I found that Sir Robert Atkins's⁴ assertion of coal being to be seen round the world, by a line from the mouth of Severn to Newcastle is mentioned in the 4th Iter [p. 63] of your friend Dr. Stukeley, and that the strata of coal are found and wrought in the bishoprick of Liege, and that they passed westward by Great Britain and Ireland. As to the coal in China, the abstract we have of the Missionary's Letters, vol. i., p. 22, takes notice that no countrey in the world abounds more with coal; but I suppose they mean only the north of China, so that indeed coal does seem to be the product of a northern climate, from perhaps 46 to the 56th degree of latitude, so far has nature provided against cold. I have heard of coal in the north of America, but have never seen any printed account of it.

As I happen to have about 40 years' experience in coal affairs, the gentlemen of our Philosophical Society [at Edenborough] were pressing for my paper, which I gave in last meeting, and

⁴ Sir Robert Atkins. F.R.S., son of Sir Robert, who was Speaker of the House of Lords, was born at Hadley, Barnet, in 1646. He distinguished himself as a writer on topography, and composed a work illustrative of the "History and Antiquities of Gloucestershire," which was published after his death, and is scarce. Died in 1711.—*Beeton*, p. 98.

had the half of it read ; the other half was reserved to another meeting. It consisted of about 12 sheets, for the subject would not bear lesse room, there being many curious phenomina arising from it. I have treated it under various heads, of which these following are the chief :

Concerning the nature of coal, and its original, with an account of the antiquity of its use in Britain.

Concerning the strata of coal, with all its interruptions, by dykes and ridges ; and of the probable natural cause of these interruptions.

Of the best methods of discovering coal.

Of coal-levels, pits, or sinks.

Of wild fire and damps in coal works.

Of the best engines for drawing off water, or for communicating air.

Of the best engines for drawing up coal.

Some necessary observations in working of coal.

These are not the precise words, nor all the heads, but I give you the summe of them, and some time or other, with a good hand, I shall send you a copy of them. My discourse on engins and their several powers has this, at least, remarkable in it, that it has been carefully examined and approven by Mr. MacLauren, our professor of mathematicks. The powers by water, fire, and air I have treated of in the best and shortest way I could think of. This is all I need trouble you with about my paper.

This winter we have had here a most remarkable frost, from the 23d of December, which still continueth, except in so farr as the sun makes about midday a kind of thaw for three hours. The Dutch thermometer, of all others the most exact, was down at 8 degrees on the 16th of Janr. ; and no degree of frost in Holland was ever known lower than 6. In Sweden I find the mercury descends to 4, but if you have not a thermometer of the same kind, it will be hard for you to judge of the intensity of our frost ; I believe it would be much the same with you. All the rivers and mills were frozen up till within these 2 weeks, and the poor reduced to great streights. We never had in the meantime above 10 inches or a foot of snow, and in some places there was no snow at all ; here, about Edenborough, it has been gone

ten days since. Our birds are mostly dead, particularly the inhabitants of mavis bank,⁵ no thrush having been seen there these 4 weeks, except some dozens of dead ones. The woodcocks, of which we have plenty, did by a natural instinct leave this country the first week of the frost, and are retired I suppose to the south-west coasts of Britain.

As to the eclipse, it was, to my disappointment, altogether obscured by clouds, or a thick fog, so that nobody here can pretend to have made the least observation about it.

Believe me to be, allways, &c.,

JOHN CLERK.

A FARTHER ACCOUNT OF THE INSCRIPTION FOUND AT BOULNESSE,
FROM MR. ROUTH TO ROGER GALE.—H. C.

Novbr. 1, 1741.

The altar at *Boulnesse* was found about 2 years and a half ago in some adjacent grounds⁶ belonging to one Mr. Lawson, and by him placed over a barn door fronting the street, where it now remains. There seems to be an oblique stroke under the *P* in posuit, which has led all those inscriptions that I have seen taken from it into the mistake of being read *rosvit*, but the marks of a tool seen in several places upon it, and which they say was lately done by the masons will account for that. The *H* in *COH* is scarce legible. I could not perceive the least appearance of any numerals after it, though there is sufficient space in the line for them.

The alltar may be about 18 inches high, and 12 broad ; the letters are very much worn, but indifferently cut, agreeable to the tastes of the lower Empire.

ROMAN INSCRIPTION FOUND AT CASTLESTEEDS NEAR THE PICTS
WALL, FROM MR. ROUTH TO ROGER GALE.—H. C.

Novbr. 13th, 1741.

I[ovi] o[ptimo] m[aximo] et nvmi[ni] avg[vsti] n[ostri]
coh[ors] ii tvngror[vm] gor[di ana] milliaria eq[vitata]

⁵ "Sir J. Clerk's seat is 4 miles south from Edenborough."—R. G.

⁶ See Sir John Clerk's letter of August 19th. 1739.

C[IVIVM] L[ATINORVM] CVI PRAEEST S[ICILIVS] CLAVD[IANVS]
 PRAEF[ECTVS] INSTANTE AEL[IO] MARTIN[O] PRINC[IP] X . KAL.
 . . IMP[ERATORE] D[OMINO] N[OSTRO] G[ORDIANO] AVG[VSTO]
 [ET] POMPEIANO CO[NSVLIBV]S.

This Alltar was dug up at Castlesteeds⁷ nigh Brampton, about 60 years ago, and soon after it being discovered was buried again in a wear, with 2 or 3 more stones with inscriptions upon them, as some old men related, belonging to the Earl of Carlile where it continued till very lately, when the wear being repaired it was sought for and carryed by Mr. Appleby's order, who now lives there, up to Castlesteeds, and placed in the court yard. It is 4 foot in the hight, the capital being 14 inches, body 22, and base 7. The trident or fulmen about 22 inches long, and the letters somewhat exceeding 2.

OBSERVATIONS OF ROGER GALE UPON THE PRECEDING INSCRIPTION.—H. C.

Decbr. 28, 1741.

I suspected that the coh should have been coh. i. not ii, but getting Mr. Routh to examine it, he assured me that the numerals ii were particularly fair. The reason of my suspicion arose from many inscriptions found in these parts, particularly at Housesteads⁸ and this Castlesteeds, with coh. i. TVNGRORVM upon them, and not one before with this ii. neither dos the Notitia Imperii ever mention the coh. ii. TVNGR. in this Island; perhaps it had been recalled before that work was composed. The coh. i. TVNG. in those inscriptions is never stiled Milliaria Equitata, so that the ii, though inferior in number seems to have had the preference in dignity, being also honored with the Emperor's name, and from him called Gordiana. It must allso have been

⁷ i.e. Petriana, or Cambeck Fort. The thunderbolt of Jupiter adorns one side of the altar, the wheel of Nemesis the other.

⁸ According to Gordon, Borcovicus, or Housesteads, "is unquestionably the most remarkable and magnificent Roman station in the whole island of Britain." (*Itin. Septen.*, pp. 75, 76). The altars and sculptured figures, which lay in profusion on the ground, when Gordon and Stukeley were there, have been removed, and many of them are preserved in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The station contains an area of nearly five acres.—*Bruce's Roman Wall*. p. 179.

the first Auxiliary Cohort of the Legion it belonged to, for Vegetius tells us that the first Cohort of the Legion was called Milliaria, that it consisted of 1105 foot soldiers, and 132 horse; and as the severall Cohorts of a Legion and theyr auxiliariys bore the same proportion to each other, so the first auxiliary Cohort must have contained as many in number as the first Legionary Cohort. And though ours might have been the second of the Tungri, as perhaps levyed later than the first, yet it might be the first of the wing to which it appertained, and dignifyed with these honorable titles for some peculiar merit now to us unknown. Neither is it improbable that it might belong to the ALA AVGVSTA GORDIANA OB VIRTVTEM APPELLATA, quartered in this countrey.⁹

In the 4th line¹⁰ the c L. must be numerall, for though the true number of horse in a Cohort is said to be no more than 132, yet as that was not allways certain, especially in the lower empire, this Cohort of the Tungri might chance to have a few more in it than usuall, and that might be a very good reason to expresse it upon this stone, it being of some consideration to be more numerous than the others, and to consist of one hundred and 50 horse instead of 132, so that the whole relating here to this may be read, Cohors secunda Tungrorum Gordiana Milliaria, equitum centum quinquaginta.

In the 5th line, the remains cl seem to signifie CLAVDIVS CLAVDIANVS, what is left being the tops of CL, and the space obliterated in the 6th line being of a very fitt dimension to receive the letters ANVS., and we have an inscription in Gruter, p. ccxcii., 2, of a Claudius Claudianus, besides the name of the eminent poet to justifie this conjecture.

In the 6th you have INSTANTE, I believe for CURANTE,¹¹ a word uncommon, neither does it occur to me in any other inscription

⁹ *Vid. Camden Brit. et Horseleii, Brit. Rom. in Cumberl., lvi., &c.—R. G.*

¹⁰ The lines referred to are those upon the altar, and not to the inscription as given pp. 102, 103.

¹¹ Mr. Thos. Hodgson has discussed the inscription in “Archæol. Eliana,” ii., p. 80, and objects to this opinion. From the inscription, in which *instans* is used, he thinks that by *curans* is expressed one species of duty, and by *instans* another and inferior duty. The former seems to have been applied to those who gave orders, or provided the necessary funds for the erection of any work; the latter to those who carried the directions into execution, and superintended the progress of the work.—*McCaull's Britan. Rom. Inscript.* p. 16.

except the very imperfect remains in one given by Mr. Horsley, Scottl. n. 7, xxix., ins. may denote that word. Virgil, *Aeneid*, i., 504. *Instans operi, regnisque futuri.* So Pliny in *Panegyr.* c. 18. *Instans operibus.*

In the 9th, PRINC. for PRINCIPE, the proper name¹² of a man, *Aelius Martinus Princeps*, not of a dignity. This name Princeps is often mett with in Gruter. There is no cross stroke in the N of MARTIN, I therefore read it MARTINO, not MARTIANO, x. KAL is Decimo Kal. Januarii, Junii or Julii.

As for IMP DNG AVG III in the penultimate line, I believe it must be read Imperatore Domino nostro Gordiano Augusto tertio, and what follows Pompeiano, Consulibus : and that it is no mistake of the emperor's being the 3d time consul instead of the second, for in other inscriptions of Gruter he is mentioned as consul the 2d time with Pompeianus, and as it was in the 4th year of his reign when he was consul with him, these numerals cannot refer to a third consulate which he never took, but must relate to his being the third emperor of that name. If it is objected that it was not usuall for the Roman emperors to stile themselves I^o II^o III^o. I answer, there never were 3 of them of the same name thus nearly succeeding one another as the 3 Gordians, if at any time. However, the inscription in Gruter, p. Mlxxxv., must include a mistake, where it represents this Gordian as P. M. TRIB. POT. COS. III. PP., the III immediately following cos, and so cannot be applyed to any other word, but is a palpable mistake of the stone cutter.

R. GALE.

REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT HYPOCAUST FOUND NEAR CASTLESTEEDS,
AND AN EXPLORATORY FORT NEAR THE PICTS WALL, UPON
THE RIVER EDEN, FROM MR. ROUTH, JUNR., TO ROGER
GALE.—H. C.

Novemb. 21, 1741.

Mrs. Appleby, a while ago, discovered a small room nigh the fort at Castlesteeds, whose floor, which was surprizingly drye, was supported by severall pedestalls exactly shaped like small

¹² Mr. Hodgson also rejects the opinion that *Princeps* is a proper name. He regards it as a designation of military rank. The first centurion of the *principes* was called *princeps*.—*Ibid.*, p. 17.

altars, between every two rows of which a row of hollow bricks about 18 inches high, open at top and bottom, with an opposite aperture on both sides, was found standing perpendicular, as Mrs. Appleby told, though by the appearance of them, and as the pedestall are the supporters of the floor, one would be apt rather to think they may have been laid horizontally, by which means the heat or air would be transmitted every way.

Six or seven of these pedestalls are built up in the end of a barn, and some others, with several bricks, were left in the position as found, for the satisfaction of the curious, but are since entirely broke by some accident or other. Mrs. Appleby has not been so happy as to meet with any satisfactory conjecture of their use or design from any she has shewn them to, and imagins it has been a contrivance for conveying the air, but it is more probable it has been something in the nature of a bagnio.

Among many forts which guard the passage of the wall crosse the river Eden, there is an exploratory one on the north side of the river, of a particular form, to correspond to its situation, which commands a vast extent of countrey. The ditch has been prodigiously deep; but both it and the agger are allmost defaced by the plow along the whole curve.

FROM MR. ROUTH, JUN., TO ROGER GALE, ON THE RUINS LATELY
DISCOVERED AT PAPCASTLE.—H. C.

Jan. 16, 1741-2.

As to the ruins at Papecastle,¹³ I made as particular enquiry as I could of the man in whose grounds they were discovered, and of some of his neighbors who were present at the finding them; the close in which they lay is a little to the southward of the fort, on the declivity of the hill towards the river, and is bounded on the west by a narrow lane, probably the *Via Militaris*

¹³ Situated on the Derwent, six miles south-east of Maryport. Little remains to mark it out as the site of a Roman station. The town of Cocker-mouth, a mile to the south of the fort, is supposed to have risen from its ruins.
—*Bruce's Roman Wall*, p. 344.

"There is great reason to think its Roman name was *Derventio*, where the Notitia tells us a body of troops called the *Numerus Derventionensis* was quartered, and that it took its present name of Papcastle from Pipard, its Saxon owner."—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. iv., cxlii.

continued, and is usually shown to strangers as a place the most remarkable here for finding of Roman coins.

These are the largest ruins ever known to be discovered in these parts, for they mett with three walls besides the pavement. The first, layd E and W, was covered with earth nigh a foot high; parallel to it, at the distance of above 7 yards, they found a second; between those two, about 2 yards deep (the highth of the walls¹⁴) they came to a pavement curiously laid with large flags, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard square, and 2 or 3 inches thick, as I measured them; but imagining money must have been hid there, they covered it again till night, when they tore it all up as far as they had opened it. It was composed of flags of a different thicknesse, under the thinner was found a coarse strong cement, which has caused all those to be broken in the taking up, whereas the thicker are pretty intire. Part of the wall stood upon the floor, and the edge was secured by a fine red cement 2 inches thick, which they suppose was intended to keep the floor drye. They imagin they were at a corner of the building, the 3d wall standing at right angles with the first and second, and parallel to the stony lane, upon which was an old hedge.

Upon the floor they found a sort of a stone trough, or rather base of a pillar, about a foot high, the hollow part square, and 2 inches deep.

In digging likewise they mett with a small earthen vessel, which I procured, of the fine red clay, beautifully smooth, with letters impresst on the bottome, but so defaced as not to be intellegible; the people called it a saltseller, from its shape.¹⁵ Some years ago this man's father, who found these ruins, dug up a conduit at the place marked in the plan.

The owner had no coins when I saw him, nor knew of any that had been dug up there for some time. I was shewn a large brasse piece by one of his neighbors, but it was [so] corroded that not the least impression could be discerned upon it. They both promised me faithfully to procure and preserve for me whatever coins should be found here.

¹⁴ "The walls were 6 yards broad, and strongly cemented."—R. G.

¹⁵ "A patera."—R. G.

GEO. SMITH, ESQ., TO ROGER GALE, CONCERNING THE INSCRIPTION UPON A ROCK OVER THE RIVER SHAUK, IN CUMBERLAND; INSCRIPTION FOUND AT CAST[LE]STEEDS; AND THE COMET.—H. C.

Febr. 24th, 1741-2.

Sir,

I was favored with yours of the 18th instant, and shall endeavour to render so usefull a correspondence of as much importance as it deserves; being highly sensible of what consequence supporting it will be to myself in this, and other parts of learning to which your extensive genius has applied.

The inscription over Shauk is on a protuberant eminence of the rock,¹⁶ of exceeding difficult accesse, about 7 or 8 yards above the stream, in an uncultivated desert, where scaling machines can scarce be had, and when brought cannot be fixt but in the middle of the current, where the water is pretty deep. You see, by the little sketch I have sent you, that it lies under shelter from the east wind, which blowing pretty much in the spring with disagreeable weather, had occasioned the workmen in the neighboring quarrys to make use of it as a cover and safeguard from the inclemency of storms, to which the rocky protuberance contributed no little security, but the same protuberance kept the inscription from their sight, till one of them accidentally discovered it from the opposite side of the rivulet, and relating his discovery to some clergymen, I heard of it by one of them, went to the spot, and have copyed what letters are left, which are as follows: LEG[IONIS] II AVG[VSTAE] MILITES PE COH[ORS] III. COH[ORS] IIII. There is some faint resemblance of a tree on one side, and a human figure below with extended arms, but they are most wretchedly done. You are not unacquainted with the

¹⁶ Shawk quarries, near Dalston. The letters and marks had been formed with the point of a pick. A plate of the inscription is given in *Hutchinson's Cumberland*, and a copy of it in *Bruce's Roman Wall*, p. 64. It is supposed that the Romans used these quarries, if not for the building of that part of the Wall which lies towards Burgh and Bowness, yet for their station near Wigton, or at Carlisle. A letter by the bishop of Carlisle was read March 26th, 1767, at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, London, describing the rock and inscription, and is printed in the *Archæologia*. vol. i., 248.

famous Gelt rock inscription,¹⁷ where the Ala Augusta is mentioned. I take both these places to have been stone quarrys of the Romans, for their wall probably, or houses, &c.

That you might the better apprehend the situation of this rock, I have drawn a small sketch of the country about it, with the distance from Carlisle, &c. I do not send it as an exact survey, 'tis onely the better to assist your apprehension, or any other gentleman's that may have the curiosity to enquire after it, or ride to see it; the distances are just to computation, and I think not much out in theyr bearings, for still I prefer maps to descriptions; you will excuse the badnesse of the draught, for I was in a hurry. Our common maps are farr out in their situations of places, and many rivers neglected; this may be usefull to help your imagination better when compared with Camden's description of the country, or any other.

On a nich in this rock there seems to be a great variety of letters, much lower than what we have given, and facing the south, whereas the aforesaid inscription faces west: but I take them, after due examination, to be nothing but some strokes with a pick made on the rock, for I could not, after all possible care, observe any but perpendicular strokes, and no reconcilable shape of any letter in any one of them, unlesse perhaps an *i* or an *o* sometimes, and even these very uncertain.

I return you many thanks for your friendly admonition relating to Gordian's reign: it was Gordian the third I allways meant, however that inadvertent expression escaped me, and had so translated it for Mrs. Appleby's use, and yet believe I have made the same mistake to Mr. Ward, which is an unaccountable neglect, and quite different from my meaning. I sent him your first account before I knew I should have the pleasure of a second, with your queries, wherein I told him it was a pity that you onely had a copy of the stone without seeing it, for I was perswaded you would agree to our last reading had you known positively of the c. l., and accordingly you did long before Mr. Ward's was

¹⁷ "The written rock of the Gelt," near Brampton, is the most remarkable of all the inscribed rocks. Dr. Bruce gives the general purport of the inscription thus: The vexillarii of the second Legion under an optio called Agricola, were, in the consulship of Flavius Aper and Albinus Maximus (A.D. 207) employed to hew stone here for the Romans.—*Vid. Horsl. Brit. Rom.*, p. 267.

published, which I did immediately observe to him, nor indeed did I know how to direct you, or would have taken the freedom of writing myself, though unknown.

In the map, fig. A, near the meridian of Carlisle, is a large Roman fort of about 7 acres, with an inner rampart, ditch, and double agger, and the prætorium very visible, though never taken notice of. Fig. B, near it, is an exploratory semicircular fort, called Stoneraise by the natives, on the top of the hill above it, but as never any inscriptions were found there I take them to be of the high empire, probably some of Agricola's before the wall was built; nor could I find any Roman road about it, though the place has ever been out of tillage for severall miles near it, yet there are many buildings within and upon the ramparts in ruins, and their handmills or querns have been found there.

I am now going to take notice of another phenomenon, viz., a very large comet,¹⁸ which appeared last Satturday morning, first in the stars about the extremity of the tail of the serpent of Ophiuchus, and moved in one day about 2 degrees and $\frac{1}{2}$, with a long train. It is now much higher up in the void space, betwixt the eagle and Lyra, and has not yett been taken notice of, but may be seen from 2 in the morning till daybreak. It is in its ascent from the sun, but when it first appeared I know not. I have communicated it to Mr. Whiston. You have gott the obelisk which Mr. Routh begged of me, I hope, 'tis extreamly difficult to read. I don't quite agree with Bishop Nicholson. I am thinking of digging in the ruins of Netherby some time this spring, and am,

Yours, &c., G. SMITH.

PART OF A LETTER FROM MAURICE JOHNSON, ESQ., TO ROGER
GALE.—H. C.

Jany. 11, 1741-2.

“I shall now proceed to make a few remarks on the obelisks and circular position of stones you mention. I have seen some of the first in Cumberland, particularly that at Beaucastle,¹⁹ described in

¹⁸ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., p. 433, Surtees Soc.

¹⁹ The far-famed Runic cross in the churchyard. The inscription is pronounced by Kemble (*Archæologia*, vol. vol. xxviii., 347), to be Anglo-Saxon, but it is now hardly legible.—*Phil. Trans.*, vol. liii., p. 1287.

the new edition of Camden. We have many such in this countrey, some are very ancient, with the oldest kind of runick characters upon them, and some more modern, all of them I think have some resemblance of crosses upon them, which intimate them to be Christian monuments, but I never cared much to look at them, being a reproach to the artificers of those times, that in theyr designs they could deviate so much from nature, which they had every moment before their eyes. Such clumsy monuments as these I am sure can never communicate to us any instructions. As to the circular stones, we have some of them in allmost every county here, from 15 or 20 foot diameter to 300 and upwards; the first dimensions are the most common. None of these come up to the grandeur of Stonehenge, the stones being seldom above 5 or 6 foot high, but all of them are imitations of the same thing, and no doubt have served for places of worship or for buriall, as I have severall times observed from urns, stone coffins, and burnt bones found in them."

FROM MR. THOMAS ROUTH, OF A TUMULUS NEAR ELENBOROUGH,
IN CUMBERLAND, TO ROGER GALE.—H. C.

Carlisle, May 30, 1742.

Sir,

Last week an account was sent me that Mr. Senhouse, of Netherhall, had ordered a tumulus or mount of earth, which lyes about 60 yards eastwards of the fort at Elenborough, to be searcht into, in hopes of meeting with something remarkable. The mount is about 5 yards in hight, and consists of severall different strata. They begun at the circumference, level with the ground, and cut to the center, in the nature of a profile. The first leyer at bottome was found to be turf sett edgeways about 2 foot high, with breckens (fern), which had formerly grown upon it, seemingly fresh. The second was whitish clay, three quarters of a yard; the next was of blue, near a yard; a different of $\frac{1}{2}$ a yard made the fourth; above that lay a place of metall,²⁰ which begun at the stratum of white clay, and was carried obliquely up the sides till it went off horizontally at an

²⁰ "What is called metall here, was a hard red cement, as appeared by a piece of it sent to me afterwards by Mr. T. Routh."—R. G.

acute angle, between the 4th and 5th strata ; the whole somewhat resembling a cap ; above the plate was a second layer of blue clay, and the 6th, which made the top of the hill, was pure earth. Having cut away half the mount without meeting with what they might hope for, they thought it needlesse to proceed any farther. I should have been extreamly glad that their search had better answered their expectations,²¹ &c.

I am, yours,

THOMAS ROUTH.

PART OF A LETTER FROM MR. THOMAS ROUTH TO ROGER GALE,
RESPECTING A ROMAN FIBULA AND COIN OF TRAJAN FOUND
AT CARLISLE, AND A GOLD COIN OF NERO AT ELEN-
BOROUGH.—H. C.

Carlisle, April 13th, 1743.

Last week, in digging a pitt to receive the water of a drain from a cellar in the gardens of Jerom Tully, Esq., in this city, at the depth of between 3 and 4 yards, was found a Roman fibula and a medal, and likewise two oaken pieces of the joyning timber of a house, which appeared to have been burnt. The head on the medal is of Trajan, the letters left round it.....IANO AVGPM., the others defaced. On the reverse is the emperor seated on a pile of arms, with a trophy erected before him, the legible letters being S P Q R OPTI.....in the exergue sc. The earth, nigh as far as they dug, is all forced, which is the reason that few or no pieces of antiquity are mett with here except they dig to a considerable depth. The figure of the fibula is below.²²

I have enclosed the impression of a gold coin of Nero, found about 2 years ago, near Elenborough, upon the sea shore within flood mark. It bears Nero's head, with NERO CAESAR AVGUSTVS about it. Its reverse is the emperor, and an empresse, with the inscription AVGVSTUS et AVGVSTA.

THO. ROUTH.

²¹ In 1763 a further exploration was made, and an account of it is printed in *Archæologia*, vol. ii., p. 54. A few animal bones were found near the centre, at the bottom, and an appearance of wood ashes, but nothing else.

²² The sketch given in Mr. Routh's letter shows it to have been a round and curved piece of wire, flattened at one end to form a catch, and having a hinge at the other to which the pin was attached.

Shap.

3 Sept., 1743. I received a drawing from Mr. Routh, of Carlisle, of the druid serpentine temple at Shap, in Cumberland.¹—*Diary*, vol. vii., 10.

Millom Castle.

18 April, 1759. Sir Hedworth Williamson, of Monkswere-mouth, told me at Millom Castle,² Cumberland, which was a Roman castrum, they dug up two great urns full of silver Roman coins, which they sent up to London, and sold by pound weight.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 46.

Roman Wall.

4 Feb., 1762. At the Antiquarian Society. Sir Thomas Robinson showed some Roman silver denarii of Hadrian and Domitian, found by the Roman Wall, Cumberland.—*Diary*, vol. xix., 75.

DERBYSHIRE.

SAMUEL GALE TO “THE REVEREND DR. STUKELEY, RECTOR OF ALLHALLOWS, STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE.—H. F. ST. J.

London, Decbr. 18, 1729.

Reverend Sir,

When you gave me the pleasure of your good company lately at London, you was then pleased to ask my opinion con-

¹ Shap is in Westmoreland. Mr. Routh's letter appears under that county.

² Joan, daughter and heiress of Adam de Millom, brought the manor by marriage to Sir John Huddleston, lord of Anneys, descended from a Yorkshire family. In 1335, Sir John procured the king's licence to fortify and embattle the mansion. His great grandson, Sir Richard, was made knight banneret at Agincourt. Sir Hedworth Williamson, of Monk-Weremouth, married Elizabeth, elder daughter of William Huddleston, Esq. the last heir male of the elder branch of this ancient family; and in 1774 sold the manor of Millom to Sir James Lowther, afterwards Earl of Lonsdale. Millom is situated on the river Duddon, and there are considerable remains of the castle.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. iv., p. 136.

cerning that peice of antiquity, the silver plate³ dugg up this year at Rizeley park, neare Dale Abby, in Derbyshire, which, as I remember you told me, was twelve inches long and eight broad, adorned with lion hunting and foliage in relieveo, standing upon a foot of the same metal, on the bottom of which is the following inscription, in the mesogothick letter :

Exsuperius Episcopus
Ecclesiae Boojcensi dedit.
X. P.

Sir, as the inscription is much obliterated and defaced by time, it cannot seem strange that some difficulty arises in explaining it. As it now appears, I cannot concurr in your opinion that this donation was made by Exsuperius, bishop of Tolouse, to the church of Beauje, as you alledge, because I cannot find any church of that name in France, but only a little seat or chatteau, at present so called, scituate on the north side of the Loire, in the duchy of Orleans, and built by the counts or lords of that territory ; so that we must look for one in a more probable place, for indeed the bishop of Tolouse and the castle of Beauje seem to have no manner of relation the one to the other.

But, Sir, I shall take the liberty, by a very small correction of a defaced word upon which the whole eclaircissement of the inscription turns, to read instead of Boojcensi, Bajocensi, the right appellative for Bayeux, an episcopal and antient city of Normandy, of which church of Bayeux I find by the ecclesiastical writers of France (in particular Monsr. St. Marthane), that Exsuperius was primus Episcopus Bajocensis, and by others a native of Tolouse, a man famous for his piety and numbered among the saints. And can anything be more easie to imagine than that this bishop should bestowe this plate for the use of his

³ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 54, Surtees Soc.

Dr. Stukeley published an account of this plate in 1736, in 4to, and confounded Exuperius with Exuperius, Bishop of Bayeux, and substituted the church of Bougé, in Touraine, for that of Bayeux in Normandy. The Abbé de la Rue wrote a memoir on the Bayeux tapestry, a tran-lation of which, by Francis Douce, F.S.A., was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries in 1812. It was the Abbé's opinion that the antique silver vessel had been taken from the church at the sacking of Bayeux, in 1106 ; a more probable opinion, observed Mr. Douce, than Stukeley's wild dreams.—*Archæologia*, vol. xvii., 91.

own church, that it was employed to sacred uses appears by the Greek letters, the characteristick for Christ, XP. at the bottom of the foot. It is to be further observed that Exsuperius is called, by way of eminence, episcopus, the bishop only, intimating of Bayeux, had he been of any other church without doubt his title would have been mentioned as Parisiensis, Meldunensis, Tolosanae Ecclesiae, or the like. The donation being made Ecclesiae Bajocensi by its own bishop, we may the more readily account for the plate being brought over to and found in England. Bayeux is situated on the northern side of the dutchy of Normandy, not far from the sea-coast, almost opposite to the Isle of Wight. We all know what a constant intercourse used to be between Normandy and England since the Conquest; and in the reigne of William the 1st many Norman favorites were promoted to the highest dignities both in church and state. The 1st archbishop of York made by this king, was Thomas, a Norman, and a canon of the church of Bayeux, so that 'tis highly probable this curious piece of antiquity might have been brought hither by some one of the dignified clergy of Normandy, and given to Dale Abby for the use of the altar there, neare which it was found buried, and accidentally discoverd.

I am, Sir, with great defference,

Your very humble Servant,

SAML. GALE, S.A.T.

Our Society begins to revive, and present theire respects.

DR. STUKELEY TO ROGER GALE, CONCERNING CORBRIDGE PLATE,
AND A LIKE PIECE FOUND IN RISLEY PARK, IN DERBY-
SHIRE.—H. C.

Stanford, 12th Septbr., 1735.

Dearest Sir,

I thank you for the account of the Roman salver: it is exactly such a sort of utensil as that found in Risley Park, in Derbyshire, 8 years ago, of which I wrote a large account, and traced it from an alltar in France, where it was given by Exuperius the bishop, a friend of St. Jerom's, till it got to Derby, and probably thence to Dale Abby altar, near which it was found. We may conjecture it to have been buried at the Dissolution, or in warr time. 'Tis not unlikely that the North-

umbrian plate was St. Wilfrid's originally, and belonged to his cathedral at Hexham, buried there at his banishment or since. He might purchase it in his travels in France or at Rome. I take them to have been to adorn the sideboards of the Romans upon festivals.

I have drawn lately abbot Fountain's (of Croyland) chair at Upton, preserved by bishop Dove⁴ at the Dissolution : I am become a great mandarin, and have wrote 2 or 3 verses of the beginning of the book of Genesis in Chinese.

I am, dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

W. STUKELEY.

Risley.

1736, April. Printed my account of the Derbyshire Roman plate.—*Diary*, vol. i., 40.

8 April. Read before the Antiquarian Society my discourse of the silver plate found at Risley park.—*Diary*, vol. i., 40.

ADVERTISEMENT.

April 20, 1736.

Now engraving, and will be delivered in May next (to subscribers only) at 5s. each ; a print of a Roman antique piece of plate in basso-relievo work, 20 inches by 15, found A.D. 1729, in Risley Park, Derbyshire, now in possession of Lady Aston, of Aston in Cheshire, representing hunting and rural employments, &c. Given by Exuperius, Bishop of Tholouse, who lived in the 5th century, to the church of Bouge in France, as appears by an inscription on the back. The drawing was communicated by Dr. Stukeley to Gerard Vander Gucht, who engravés the copper plate, and may be seen at his house in Queen-street, Bloomsbury. Where subscriptions are likewise taken in for a print, from a drawing done by Mr. William Shaftoe, of another like antique piece of plate found at Corbridge, near Newcastle-upon-Tine, in a manor of his Grace the Duke of Somerset; which print will

⁴ Thomas Dove, D.D., dean of Norwich, favourite chaplain of Queen Elizabeth, became bishop of Peterborough, and died in 1630. He was buried in the north transept of the cathedral, where was a monument erected to his memory by his son, which was destroyed during the civil war.

be finished at the same time, they being both of the same size and kind, the only two pieces of antiquity of that sort that has been discovered.

N.B.—An account of the Antique plate found in Derbyshire (printed in quarto) as it was read before the Antiquarian Society,⁵ April 8, 1736, by Dr. Stukeley, addressed to Roger Gale, Esq., will be given *gratis* to the subscribers to the print.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 1.

Alfreton.

Oct. 18, 1754. Some silver Roman coins found lately by Alfreton, Derbyshire, sold immediately to a goldsmith, who melted 'em down. Mr. Smailes got 3 for me, a Faustina, Geta, Gordian.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 18.

DEVONSHIRE.

DR. JER. MILLES (AFTERWARDS DEAN OF EXETER),⁶ “TO THE REVEREND MR. BORLASE, AT LUDGVAN, NEAR MARAZION, CORNWALL.” [Letter in the possession of W. C. Borlase, Esq., M.P., Laregan, Penzance].

Ditsham, Augt. 5, 1752.

Dear Sir,

* * * *

I ought now to communicate to you some late discoveries that I have made in your sort of antiquities, of which I am the more proud as they belong to this county, in which I had never heard before, with any certainty, that there were any monuments of that kind. But in a short tour of 3 days on Dartmore I discovered every sort of monument which you have in Cornwall, viz., a British inscription, Druid circles, cromlech, rock basins, and logging stone. Your thoughts and assistance, however, will be necessary for the explanation of them. The first remarkable

⁵ Although Stukeley had the benefit of Samuel Gale's excellent suggestions respecting the plate, in 1729, he persevered in his mistake, and in 1736 transmitted his account of this piece of antiquity to the Society of Antiquaries.

Dr. Milles succeeded Dr. Lyttelton in the Deanery of Exeter, and the Bishop of Carlisle in the Presidency of the Society of Antiquaries.

piece of antiquity that I met with was an inscription⁷ on a piece of moor stone which now serves as a threshold to the door of Lustleigh church, in Dartmoor. This church, as I have certain proof, is above 400 years old, and consequently this stone in which the two jaumbs of the door rest must have laid there ever since the foundation of the church. It is about 4ft. long and 14 inches broad. Near the right hand jaumb of the door is the inscription, in two lines, which, though trodden and worn for 400 years by the congregation, is not yet effaced, but the letters are strong and deep. The make of them seems to be particular, and one of them, I believe, cannot be easily decyphered. The letters are about 2 inches long :

DATUIDOS
CONHINOS.

This inscription plainly contains the name of the person over whom it was erected. The 2d letter of the first word is of a very uncommon shape, and I think can stand for nothing but an *a*, though it has no resemblance to that letter in any language unless it be to the small Greek *a*. The termination of both the words is Greek, and the tradition of the people in the parish is that the inscription is Greek. You would laugh at me if I read it thus : David Conings. But whatever it be I should be glad of your thoughts concerning its age and meaning, and whether any of your Cornish inscribed stones are found with this Greek termination. I cannot be positive that this is all the inscription, for the left hand jamb of the church door standing close upon the first letters, there may be more underneath, or the stone may have been broken off there. I traced this inscription as I did that of St. Austle, on paper, with charcoal, rubbing it upon the letters, so that I have thereby their exact size and dimensions. I want your opinion of this uncommon inscription before I mention it to the dean and Mr. Lethieullier. Not far from this is the parish of Manaten.

⁷ Figured in *Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. v., p. 309, and in Hübner, who remarks "*lectio incerta.*" The last letter of the second line was visible in 1822, when described by Lysons, but is now obliterated. It is figured by Mr. C. Spence Bate, F.R.S., in his "Inscribed Stones and Ancient Crosses of Devon," p. 20, who reads it CATVIDOC CONRINO.

I observed a druid circle of 10 paces in diameter, consisting of 14 stones erect, but they do not rise above 3ft. above the ground. On a down called Mardon (I suppose its proper name to be Moor-down, because it is very near Moortown Hampstead) I observed several stone barrows, and near them a druid circle of about 42 paces in diameter, in which there were near 70 stones, but not above 4 or 5 of them erect, the rest are either gone or allmost buried in the ground. About 20 yards south of this I saw a smaller circle not above 8 paces in diameter, of which there remained 4 pretty large stones, and a larger lying flat at a small distance. A mile from this Down, near a remarkable torr in Dartmoor, called Blackenstone, I saw a perfect sanctum sanctorum, consisting of several small circles,⁸ of about 9 paces diameter, surrounded each by large stones, not erected, but set upon their sides, and adjoining to these a large area like that of a theater, surrounded with a low wall of stones.

I had not then time to measure these areas exactly, but the situation of them is in this manner.⁹ On the summit of a hill about a quarter of a mile from these circles is a karn, on which I discovered several basins on the summitt of the rock, which since the making have been split, or divided into several pieces. Round about this karn the stones seemed to be everywhere ranged in a methodical order, and could I but have your eyes and assistance, I do not doubt but I should be able to make out something very curious and uncommon.

I saw some more rock basins on the top of a very considerable torr called Hill-torr, or White-stone, about a mile nearer to Exeter.

The cromlech which I saw in this tour is a very considerable one. It stands in the parish of Drewsteignton, on an estate called Shilston, near Bradwell pool, and is very little out of the high road which goes from Exeter to Okehampton, through Drewsteignton Churchtown. I mention this, as it is a surprising thing that no curious traveller should have ever heard of it before.

I send you below a rude sketch as my untaught pen is able

⁸ No doubt these are hut circles.

⁹ The sketch given shews them to be hut circles. 27 feet in diameter.

to make of the N.W. and S.E. views of it, and the plan.¹⁰ By this you may perceive that it is no inconsiderable monument in its kind. The next trip you make to Exeter I must beg you to pass by it, and to take an exact draught of it.

As to the logging-stone before hinted at, though it is a curiosity, yet I will not pretend to assert it to have been the effect of druid art; nor indeed am I yet fully persuaded that any of them are so. However, this which I am speaking of is evidently the work of chance, for it is a large moor stone about 15ft. long and 8ft. high, lying in the bed of the river Ting, near the gate of Whiddon Park, in the parish of Chagford. There is no doubt but that it fell down from the superimpending mountain, and pitching on the round top of another stone, stands poised there in such a manner, that by pushing it, I made it vibrate backwards and forwards several inches.

I propose to make a second tour to Dartmoor from hence, in which I shall include all the south part of that great waste, and where I doubt not of finding many curious monuments of the same kind. Please to direct your letters to me here, near Dartmouth.

I am obliged to you, and so is my chorister,¹¹ for your application to his relation. I understand that he has engaged to allow him 10*l.* pr. an. at the University, but that is little enough for the expences attending that education, and I wish that in consideration of his sobriety and good qualities he would make it 20*l.* per annum.

I desire my compliments to good Mrs. Borlase, and to your sons, and am, dear Sir,

Your sincere friend and very humble servant,

JER. MILLES.

Your letter was sent to Mr. Langworthy.

March, 1764. The dean of Exeter, Dr. Milles, tells me 100 brass Celts were found in a tumulus in Devonshire.—*Diary*, vol. xx., 45.

¹⁰ The plan and sketches, however rudely drawn, are valuable as shewing the position of the supports before the monument fell down.

¹¹ The chorister alluded to was one Newcome, of Exeter, brother to a barber, but the son of a clergyman. Mr. Newcome, of Camborne and Illuggan, was a near relation of his, wealthy, and had no children. Application was made to him for an allowance to the youth, with the result mentioned in Dr. Milles's letter.

DORSETSHIRE.

REV. CONYERS PLACE, "TO ROGER GALE,¹² ESQUIRE, AT SCRUTON,
BY NORTHALLERTON, IN YORKSHIRE, THROUGH LONDON.
FREE."—H. F. ST. J.

Dorchester, July the 23d, 1709.

Sir,

I am glad your mistaking me for something of an antiquary should occasion the favour of yours received, and must own to you that I have hardly had curiosity enough to make any observations or enquiries that way, though I live amongst a great many uncommon invitations to application to it, and I heartily wish you such an increase of curiosity that may draw you to give yourself an ocular satisfaction here, which either coming to London a fortnight sooner, or staying the like time after a session, would easily doe, and I am perswaded it would answer your expectation noe less than mine to have it soe, for here are certainly several uncommon monuments of antiquity your way, and chiefly over Salisbury plain, or as good, which is a further inducement.

Our town of Dorchester I am sensible has been heretofore a place of note, and several remains doe yet testify it. There is at the west end¹³ of it a pece of its wall yet standing of an odd and seemingly awkward building, and though the stones seem at first as thrown together almost by chance, yet by better considering them, you find them methodical. What is left shewes it to have been both high and thick and every way strong; without its wall it has yet left, almost quite round, double fortifications, or valla, which they call all running banks and steeps of ground, which we in our fields about Well (Yorks.) call veins. There is on the north side of the town a ground called the castle, which

¹² A transcript of this letter is in vol. i. of Roger Gale's Volumes of Letters from Correspondents, in the possession of H. Coore, Esq., and is inaccurate, owing to Gale having been unable to decypher Mr. Place's handwriting. After a long and patient study of the original Letter, the editor has been enabled to correct the transcript.

¹³ Shewn in *Stukeley's Itin. Cur.*, Iter vi., p. 161. He describes it to be 12 feet thick, made of rag-stone and flint, and 12 feet high. In 1723, when he visited the town, Mr. Conyers Place showed him a large collection of Roman coins, called *dorn-pennies*, found there.

I find is taken noe notice of by Cambden : in digging their gardens there has been several times found since I came here, pretty deep under the ground, the Opus Tesseratum, or floors made up of little squares like dice ; medals are alsoe often found both in the gardens and fields adjacent, the most frequent those of Constantine, next to these those of the Antonines, Severus, Galienus, Tetricus, Probus, and Diocletian ; Tetricus and others less frequently, the Constantines are the usuallest.

As for the name Durnovaria, 'tis undoubtedly from the name of the small river (about as big here as Bedal beck) that it stands upon, and that runs under its north side, whose true name is not ffrome, as generally called, which seems to be the general name of water, but the Vare, which I gather hence ; first, the place where it rises, as Camden has observed, is called Evare-shot, about three miles below which a village that stands upon it is called ffrome-Vare ;¹⁴ five miles lower Durnovare, and where it runs into the sea Vare or Wareham. At the aforesaid ffrome-Vare another stream of like bignesse joins the Vare, soe that the village is called doubtfully by either name Dunffrome (for Dunium is the name of the other stream), or Vareffrome, and which makes me think that Dorchester's name is not Durnovaria, but Duno-varia, as standing on the river made up of the Dunium and Varus, and Camden observes that Ptolemy called it Dunium as well as Durnium.¹⁵

2. As to what you desire as to the wayes, though Burton talks of military wayes in the plural appearing about it, yet I know but of one, unless we reckon the same met with at the other side of the town goeing forward to be another way, 'tis a raised causey comeing directly from the west. When you are gone from Dorchester about a mile upon it you see, about halfe or a quarter of a mile to the south, Maiden Castle, mentioned in Camden, the most intire and prodigious work I believe in England of that kind, and passing for a Roman stationary camp,

¹⁴ Whether the name of the river at Dorchester is Vare or not, Durnovaria in all probability is derived from the British Dour, *i.e.* water, and Vare, a passage or ferry, the termination Varia allways importing that in Gaulish and British names of towns, Latinized, ut Petuaria, Varia Bedvari, et Varia ad Iberum.—R. G.

¹⁵ Camden says it's falsely wrote by Ptolemy *Durnium* and *Dunium*.—R. G.

though I own confering together with a gentleman [Dr. Harwood¹⁶] of the Royal Society that came down to view it its form with a Roman camp according to Sir Henry Savil on Tacitus, several objections to its being Roman appeared, if they were soe constant as supposed to their own method, when they had leisure and room.¹⁷ 'Tis surrounded with two prodigious ditches, to which all I ever saw beside are trifles, and att the entrances the number is encreased with several others, and the way cunningly blinded with diversions. About the like distance to the north of the way is a peice of ground called Pomery (Pomarium I suppose) which has in it alsoe a large square inclosed with a high bank, but without any ditch within or without, for instead of a ditch on the outside there is a raised area about ten yards broad, which showes its design could not be military; on the south, about a furlong from Dorchester, is a place called Maumbury, being about an acre, inclosed with a high bank, which is a very pretty and intire amphitheater.¹⁸ The way as I said runs directly westward, to a place ten miles, called Eggerton hill, where is such another station as Maiden Castle, onely not soe considerable quite, which I wonder that it is not mentioned in

¹⁶ John Harwood, LL.D., of Queen's Coll., Camb., F.R.S., Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; admitted Advocate in the Commons, Oct. 24, 1689; died about 1740.—*Archæologia*, vol. i., xxxvii.

¹⁷ The Romans did not allways observe to make their camps square. Perhaps when their discipline was rigorously observed under their commonwealth and their first emperours, they might still regard the exactnesse we read of in marking out their camps; but it is probable, when it relapsed in the Base Empire, and their armys were composed of severall barbarous nations, negligence crept in upon them, and they were lesse accurate in their encampments, as well as in other parts of their military science. But to put the matter out of doubt that their camps were not constantly of a square figure, Vegetius, lib. i., cap. 23, tells us. "Interdum Romanorum castra fuisse quadrata, interdum rotunda, interdum trigona, interdum semirotunda, prout loci qualitas et necessitas postulaverit, as indeed all camps must be. See the additions to *Camden's Britannia*, 1695, p. 53, where it is proved to be Roman, from the form and uses of the severall parts of it."—R. G.

¹⁸ The amphitheatre, constructed of chalk and turf, is on the via Iceniana, and said to be the most perfect in the kingdom, computed to hold about 13,000 people. A few years since, it was doomed to destruction by the ruthless hand of the railway engineer, and was only rescued by the lovers of antiquity.—*Journal of British Archæological Association*, vol. xx., 91.

Antonine,¹⁹ between Dorchester and Moridunum, the way running to it; its form, its distance, its name, show it a Roman station, for Egger is undoubtedly Agger, and the antiquity of the name is thought soe great in this countrey that 'tis proverbial when they would express what has a long time been, to say, '*tis as old as Eggerton.*' There are alsoe several works of the like kind eastward, between Dorchester and Winburn, the next station in the Itinerary, but whether upon the way or not I cannot tell.

3rd. Stretton is a small village about two miles from Dorchester, and about a mile to the north of the military way, but I never either heard of, or observed any footsteps of, a stratum there, besides the way over against it is soe visible that it destroys the suspicion of its having gone through it. There is a place about a mile to the north of Stretton called ffossetown,²⁰ but neither there is there any marks of a way, or indeed probability.

4. The way from Dorchester westward is called the ffosse-way,²¹ though in the space of twenty years I never heard it called by that name, and I enquired of several aged persons of the poorer sort that never had heard it soe called, yet one Mr. Cooper, a person of years, an attorney who has had occasion to acquaint himself thoroughly with the county assures me that it both is called soe, and that he has heard it soe called a thousand times, soe I enquired noe further, for you may depend on the authority. From Salisbury to Winborn being most an open country, the way is all notorious, and very visible, and returning last night from the borders of Dorsetshire, on that side, since I

¹⁹ The reason why the camp at Eggerton hill is not mentioned in Antoninus may be, that it was onely a summer camp, and no fixt station or garrison of the Romans, he seeming onely to take notice of such; and for the same reason that at Badbury is omitted between Sorbiodunum and Vindocladia.—R. G.

²⁰ There is no such town as Fosseton in the maps about Dorchester, or in the Index Villaris; perhaps it is that which they call Porston, and agrees well enough with the situation from Stretton. Dr. Harwood informs me that there is a Roman way that runs from Dorchester to Weymouth; if so, it is highly probable that it rann to the northward of the town through Stretton and Fosseton.—R. G.

²¹ This cannot be the great Fosseway, one of the four great Roman ways called so; but has, as severall others of lesse note, been so named as a *Via fossata*, which is confirmed by its being called the Ditch at Crichill.—R. G.

writ the foregoing part of the letter, I informed myself as follows, first, I enquired at Critchel, about twelve miles from Salisbury, whether any raised bank or causey ran through or by this parish; they told me there was a great bank run through their grounds, and which came from Salisbury and run to Badbury, the station mentioned by Camden, by Winbourn, which is about foure miles from thence. I asked what name they called it thereabouts, but I find it goes by the name of the ditch (ffosse) though there is nothing like a ditch. I asked if it were earth or paved with stone, and find 'tis always paved with stone, and gives them on that score great trouble in pasturing grounds, which they turn to arable, whilst they would level or break it up.

About five miles thence again I enquired at a place called Crawford (where on the top of a hill I saw an entrenchment which they call the castle, though no appearance of haveing ever been any building there), whether such a bank did not run through their fields, which I perceived it must, by its pointing from Badbury; they told me they had a notorious one, which was called Aggleton road, though nothing like a road, nor any high place as Aggleton, and what they knew of it was, that it came from Salisbury, and run into the west; now this Aggleton is undoubtedly Eggerton before mentioned, for it is often called soe. The way that runs to Eggerton, or at least is a via aggerata; and if it would be a satisfaction to you I can myself, I know, without much pains, ocularly trace it from Sarum hither, and give you an exact account both of the name it bears, and of every vill through or by which it passes, who am,

Sir, your ffriend and humble Servant,

CONYERS PLACE.

In the midway between Crawford and this place is another Castrum, which I suppose the way passes to, or by Winburn is sixteen miles hence, though reckoned onely eight in the Itinerary.

CONYERS PLACE “TO ROGER GALE, ESQ., A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, AT WESTMINSTER, IN LONDON.”—H. F. ST. J.

Dorchester, Decemb. 19th, 1709.

Sir,

I am not yet able to give you soe satisfactory an account of the wayes leading to this town as I could wish and designed,

onely I perceive there are several other wayes besides what I at first mentioned, contrary to what I at first writ, one of which does goe through Stretton, and runnes into Somersetshire, but where it is lost I cannot yet tell. Somersetshire is a low rotten countey, which is the reason that the wayes through it are generally suckt in, and noe footsteps remain of them. It by noe means points though, as coming from Bath, to favour your conjecture ; it is as large a way as that from Eggerton. I never was at Bath, but know well whereabouts it stands ; the two wayes come into Dorchester according to the following figure [one from the west, and the other from the north-west.] There is another way runnes directly by the south towards the sea, from which wee are five miles distant, it is visible three of those five to the foot, I mean yonder side, of a great hill called Ridgeway, that is the boundary against the sea, pointing to Weymouth, to which I have not yet observed whether it goes, or to some other part more to the west ; Ridgeway itself, as its name showes, seems to have had such a way running along its top, and I alsoe suspect there is another way goes into Purbeck, having noted some tokens of it. I have now quitted my schole, soe shall have more time to oblige you in anything of this kind hereafter, who am,

Sir, your most humble Servant,

CONYERS PLACE.

I have publischt some thoughts to show that Mr. Hoadley's²² defense of the Revolution is not altogether approvable, which happens by a vote, I observe, to be in an unlucky time, and am a little uneasy, therefore, least it look designed disrespectfully to the resolve of the house of Commons, which pray doe me justice in assuring to the contrary if there is occasion ; my copy

²² Benjamin Hoadly, son of the Rev. Samuel Hoadly, master of the Grammar School, Norwich, was born in 1676. He was educated at Catherine Hall, Cambridge ; ordained by Dr. Compton, Bishop of London ; and made Bishop of Bangor in 1715. He preached a sermon on "My kingdom is not of this world," which produced the famous Bangorian controversy. In it he contended that the clergy had no pretensions to any temporal jurisdictions. In the course of the dispute which ensued, the argument insensibly changed from the rights of the clergy to that of princes in the government of the church. His most able opponent was William Law. Hoadly was translated to the sees of Hereford, Salisbury, and Winchester. Died 1761, aged 85.—*Chalmer's Biog. Dict.*, vol. xviii.

was sent up a month agoe, nor did I dream of any such resolve as to Mr. Hoadly, which had I been aware I should have kept back some expressions, and the peece itself will show the thoughts I have of the nation's representatives.

SOME CURSORY OBSERVATIONS MADE IN RIDING THROUGH DORSETSHIRE, IN APRIL, 1728, BY ROGER GALE.—H. C.

Badbury Rings²³ near Winborn minster, is a great circular camp with 3 of the largest aggers I ever saw; about 3 mile to the n.w. of it, above Crayford, is another camp of a squarish form, a single agger, and its area not above half as bigg as that of Badbury, within the works. Badbury is about 3 miles n. of Winburn, close by the road to Blandford.

Dunkley, a high sharp hill, about one mile w. from Shaftesbury, a large circular intrenchment on the top of it, with a spring in it never drye, as I was told.

Five miles s. of Shaftesbury is a great treble circular intrenchment, upon Hambledown hill, above Ivern minster, and about a mile farther a large single oblong square camp, upon a hill above Stapleton and Ash, called Hod.

A large square oblong single camp, with 4 barrows, by the highway side a mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ n. from Piddleton, by a little river crossing the road from Blandford to Dorchester.

Mamborough, the amphitheatre near Dorchester, so called from a great stone lying at the entrance into it. Maen, Britannicè, a great stone. A mile to the w. of Dorchester is a great camp called Maidencastle,²⁴ of an oval figure. One entrance to the n., another to the e., through severall windings and blinds thrown up; three ditches, 4 ramparts. Opposite to it, as at Badbury and Hambledon, an oblong square camp, single ditched, just out of Dorchester, called Pomerey.

²³ Badbury Rings, according to Camden and Leland, is a Saxon work.

²⁴ The derivation of this name is, according to some antiquaries, *maen* and *din*, i.e., "the stone fortress," an appellation which seems justified by the discovery of extensive traces of masonry. See *Report on Ancient Remains found at Maiden Castle*, by H. Syer Cuming, F.S.A., Scot., in *Journal of British Archaeological Association*, vol. xx., p. 39. This castle is one mile south-west of Dorchester. Its form is an irregular ellipsis, surrounded by treble ditches and ramparts. The extent of the works from east to west is 1194 yards, and from north to south 544 yards.—See *The Builder*, Nov. 8, 1879, p. 1245.

A mile s. e. of Dorchester, at Priors Maen, was a circle of stones lateley broke to pieces by the owner of the ground, called Tallbot. The stones were very large and rude. I saw the remains of one that had been hollowed through the middle: the tube was about 18 inches diameter, and had been about 6 foot deep as I was told by Mr. Conyers Place, who saw it entire. Before it, stood, as he assured me, two small images, about 3 foot high, resembling children in swaddling cloaths, of rude work. There were two avenues pitcht of stones leading up to it, one from the South, the other from the East, as I could perceive from their remains, like those at Abury.

J. HUTCHINS,²⁵ TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, AT QUEEN'S SQUARE,
NEAR BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, LONDON.—H. F. St. J.

Revd. Sir,

Wareham, Feb. 13th [1763].

Soon after I sent up the Gyant of Cerne, I procured a draught of Aggleston, and sent it you. I am apt to think it was a rock idol, and the rock-basons on it seem to favour such a conjecture. A learned friend of mine gives me this etymology of it, Halig in Saxon, is holy, so Agglestone quasi Haligstone. The Saxon name might be expressive of the British one, whatever that was, and certainly perpetuated its use. If you have laid these draughts before the Society, I should be glad to know their opinion, and your own, and likewise of the tumulus whose measurement I sent you.

I should be much obliged if you could send me a small copy of your draught of Winterborn Temple. I repeat my request for a list of the titles contained in your Aubrey's MS., viz., Templa Druidum, Camps, old Castles, &c., perhaps writing may be troublesom to you, but you may borrow a friend's hand, a

²⁵ Rev. John Hutchins, son of the Rev. Richard Hutchins, was born at Bradford-Peverell, Dorset, in 1698. His father was rector of All Saints, Dorchester. After taking holy orders, John Hutchins became curate of Burleston, rector of Swyre, and in 1733 rector of Melcombe-Horsey, all in Dorset. In 1744, he was presented to the living of Wareham. He wrote the "History and Antiquities of Dorset," in 2 vols., folio, but it was not published until after his death, which occurred in 1773.—*Chalmer's Biog. Dict.*, vol. xviii., 361.

quarter of a sheet of paper would more than contain them all. Does Mr. Bertram publish Richard of Cirencester's Saxon history?

I am, Rev. Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
J. HUTCHINS.

JOHN HUTCHINS TO REVD. DR. STUKELEY.—H. F. St. J.

Wareham, Oct. 22, 1763.

Revd. Sir,

I am glad to find my account of the barrow was acceptable. I did not see the account of the Gyant, as we call it, at Cern, in the St. James' Chronicle, but be pleased to take the best account I can give you of it. It is on the side of Trendle Hill,¹ a little n.w. of Cern, fronting the s.e. His arms are somewhat expanded, or what we call a-kembo. The dimensions are :

Length from head to foot, 180 feet.

„ of his head	22 ft.
„ of his club	124 ft.
„ of his thigh and leg	82 ft.
„ of his foot	19 ft.

Breadth of his forehead at the brow 15 feet.

„ from hand to hand	148 ft.
„ of his breast	42 ft.
„ of the outlines	2 ft.

It fills an acre of ground, the soil it is cut out of is chalk, whether the rules of proportion of the human body, observed by statuerys and painters are kept, will demand your attention. The country people have their tradition of it, that a Giant who resided here in former ages, having made an excursion into the Vale of Blackmore, and regaled himself with several sheep for his breakfast, retired to this Hill, and laid himself down to sleep. The country people seized this opportunity, pinioned him down, killed him, and traced out the dimensions of his body. Fabulous as this story is, it may be proof of an high antiquity. The people some-

¹ On the summit of the encampment, called Trendle Hill, are the remains of ancient earthworks of interesting character and considerable extent.

times cleanse the furrows and fill them up with fresh chalk. If, as some have said, the god Heil was worshipped here, it may be a memorial of him, and work of the Saxon age.²

Whether St. Augustin was here, may be doubted, but there is a wall in the churchyard of Cern, that still bears his name. The monastic historians tell us that the people drove St. Augustin and his followers out of the town, and fastned tails of cows or fishes to their garments, and that all those who were concerned in this affair were punished with an elongation of the os sterni. I mentioned this legend only to inform you that the inhabitants of this place still retain and give credit to it, and I imagine that their posterity, and this distinguishing mark, still exist.

This county does not abound with antiquitys prior to the Roman times. I never found but one Cromleck,³ all the stones of which remain, but displaced. We have a multitude of barrows all over the county. The Temple at Winterborn near Dorchester is described in Camden's *Britannia*, and Aubery's *Monumenta Britanica*.

At a place called Poxwell, near the south shore, are 15 stones in a circle,⁴ whose diameter is but 4 yards and a half, one or 2 seems missing, on the n.w. Perhaps there was the entrance, some of these stones are even with the surface of the ground, some a little above it, on the s.w. are about 2 feet high, and broad. They are all rough and irregular, and full of holes worn by the weather, the whole stands on a small lump surrounded by a shallow ditch: 8 or nine paces from this circle are 3 or four stones that seem to be the remains of another; about 200 yards from this are 4 larger stones which are either the remains of another circle or of an Avenue. On the south of these is a large and deep ditch that extends near a mile e. and w. I beg your

² Dr. Wake Smart, in an article upon the giant, printed in *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. xx., p. 65, expresses his opinion that "we need not extend our researches beyond the bounds of mediæval history, to give a plausible, if not satisfactory, explanation of this mysterious figure." The late Mr. John Sydenham wrote a treatise on it, under the title of "Baal Durotrigensis," and considered it to have been a pagan work.

³ Mr. Warne has placed two upon his *Illustrated Map* of Dorsetshire, one at Portisham, and another east of the Winterbourne Circle, near Steepleton.

⁴ This is probably an allusion to the tumulus between Ringstead and Pokeswell, in which there are 2 concentric circles of small stones.

opinion whether there is sufficient foundation to call it a British Temple.

Near Studland in N.E. part of the Isle of Purbeck is a most remarkable antiquity. It is a vast stone, once square, but now like a pyramid inverted, placed on a very high barrow, supposed to contain 407 tuns. Near them are several smaller tumuli, on top of some of them are fragments of stones. The great one is called Aggleston.⁵ I can send you a rude draught of it, if you desire it.

But to return to our giant, I never heard it called Hercules, the furrows are about a foot or more deep, I do not remember any barrows near it. I wish I could oblige you with the draught, but I am a bad draughtsman, and it is near 20 miles from me, and the fear of the gout confines me at home. I had forgot to mention he has a staff in his hand, in his right, which is more extended than the left.

I beg the favour to know your opinion, which may set me right in my description of these antiquitys, in an History of this County, which I am now transcribing for the press. I would also know whether your copy of Aubery's *Monumenta Britannica* contains the whole, or only part of that MS., and what parts you have. Has Mr. Bertram published any more of Richard of Cirencester's works?

I am, Revd. Sir, your most humble servant,

JOHN HUTCHINS.

Mr. Aubery's *Monum. Britan.* mentions that on Shottover Hill, near Oxon, was a giant⁶ cut in the earth. I should be obliged if you could send me the accounts of the Cern Giant in St. James' Chronicle.

If you want any other information in these parts you may command me. Pardon the liberty I take in enclosing a letter, which your servant will put into the penny post as soon as possible.

⁵ The Aggle-stone is "nothing more than a natural stone, singularly placed."—See *Dorsetshire, its Vestiges, &c.*, by Charles Warne, F.S.A., 1865, p. 26.

⁶ See notice in *Journal of British Archaeological Association*, vol. xxviii., 69. The figure exists no longer.

JOHN HUTCHINS TO THE REV'D. DR. STUKELEY.—H. F. St. J.

Wareham, November 29, [1763].

Revd. Sir,

I had the favour of yours, and immediately applied to a friend to get me a sketch of the Giant at Cerne, and procured a person to take a draught and make proper measurements of Aggleston. I did not receive the Giant till yesterday, and deferred writing till I could send both draughts together. I have nothing more to add concerning the Giant, but to ask pardon for an inaccurate description of a thing that I had not seen for a great many years.

Aggleston is the most remarkable piece of antiquity in this county. It stands near a village called Studland in the N.E. extremity of the Isle of Purbeck, near the foot of an hill in a flat barren heath. This stone is placed on a barrow like Silbury, whose diameter at top is 60 feet. Its slope from top to bottom is 100 yards; its perpendicular height 30 yards; and stands on above half an acre of ground, round it is a shallow trench. There is a terras that leads to it, half a mile long, and 10 yards broad, to the s.w.

The west side is flat, the E. side convex or gibbous. The flat at top is 38 feet by 26, on it are 3 cavitys, one 3 feet by 2, the other 2 somewhat less, perhaps designed for rock basons. On the very top it slopes away to the E. 6 feet. The height of this stone at the N. end is 16 feet, in the middle 14ft. 6 inches, at the S. end 11 feet.

The circumference at the top is 90 feet, in the middle 80, at bottom 60. The weight is computed by the quarriers to be 407 tun. On the top, on the sides, and at the bottom of the barrow, are a great number of detached stones, some of these are 10, and 16 feet by 5 or six, and so much thick; if these, as certainly some of them were, were seperated from the great stone, by violence, time, or weather, it must have been a prodigious one, since the fragments are computed to amount to above 100 tun more.

Round about it are above 20 barrows, 3 or 4 of which are very large, and oblong, on one near the great one is a stone 10

feet by 8, but fallen down. On the top of the hill, w. of it, are near 20 tumuli, some are small tumps, campaniform, neatly turned, and much lower than the rest. The stone is iron or sand-stone, which abounds in the heath, but very rarely rises in great blocks.

Considering the vast bulk of this stone, it is difficult to imagine how it was possible to place it here. That our Brittish ancestors had skill enough in the mechanical powers to lift vast weights is evident at Stonehenge and Abury; but this so far exceeds any stone there, that one would be apt to imagine this a natural rock, and that the tumulus was formed by earth thrown up round it.

Whether this be a Brittish Monument I leave to you to determine. If not it may be Danish. That people, A.D. 877, lost 120 vessels at Swanwich, carried thither by their ignorance of the coast or violence of a tempest, and wrecked on Peverel Point, on a great ledge of rock 2 miles hence. It may then be some monument relative to this accident. As I am soon to transcribe the part of my work wherein I am to mention this stone, I should be glad to receive the opinion of so great a master of antiquity.

I have mislaid your last letter; if I have omitted anything be pleased to let me know and I will give you the best information I can.

If it be not too much trouble I would beg a copy of your draught of the Temple at Winterborn.

When you favour me with your opinion of the Giant and Aggleston, I shall beg leave to lay 2 or 3 more curiosities before you.

I am, Revd. Sir, your most humble Servant,

JOHN HUTCHINS.

Jan., 1761. At the Antiquarian Society. [The Dean of Exeter exhibited] likewise a drawing of a large maze or labyrinth⁷ cut in the turf, near Blanford, Dorsetshire, now destroyed, called ——?—*Diary*, vol. xix., 49.

⁷ In the parish of Pimperne, and was of a very complicated design. It was formed of small ridges about a foot high, and covered nearly an acre of ground. A representation of it is given in *Hutchins' Dorset*, vol. i., 100. It was ploughed up in 1730.

Feb., 1750-1. Dr. Pocock brought some bits of a substance like kennel coal, cut into round pieces, with 2 holes in each. They are often found about Wareham and the isle of Portland, and by some are thought to be British amulets.⁸—*Diary*, vol. x, 33.

DURHAM.

MR. J. HORSLEY TO ROGER GALE, CONCERNING TWO INSCRIPTIONS,
ONE FOUND AT LANGCHESTER, IN THE BISHOPRICK OF
DURHAM, AND THE OTHER AT RIECHESTER, IN NORTH-
UMBERLAND.—H. C.

Morpeth, 10 Decemb., 1730.

Sir,

I have often found you to be a true oracle upon other occasions, but now I believe you'll prove to be so in an instance where I little expected it. I remember in one of your letters you were so kind as to foretell that I should one time or another find out the true reading of an inscription discovered at Lanchester,⁹ in the county of Durham. I confess I never was so much inclined to suspect you to be a false prophet on any other occasion, and yet now I believe that, contrary to my own expectation, you'll be found a true one even in this. I have been at the expence of bringing the alltar to Morpeth on which the inscription is, to which I referr. This has given me an opportunity of setting the one broken piece of it on the other, and examining the whole inscription with the greatest nicety and care. By this means I have discovered the remains of a letter or two which had escaped me before, and now I read it r[ovi]

⁸ These are refuse pieces of Kimmeridge coal from the lathe, and were formerly supposed to have been used for money.

⁹ Horsley pronounced Lanchester to be the Glannibanta of the Itinerary. It is several miles removed from the Wall, to the west of the village, on a tongue of high land formed by the junction of two small streams. The station contains an area of about seven acres. The name of Gordian occurs on two inscriptions, as the restorer of some of its buildings.—*Bruce's Rom. Wall*, p. 318. The inscribed stone found here was seen by Horsley in the corner of a close belonging to Nicholas Greenwell, and not far from another. It is now in the Durham Cathedral Library.—See *Hübner's Inscript. Rom. Brit.*, p. 94, No. 435; *Horsley's Brit. Rom. Durham*, xxvi.

O[PTIMO] M[AXIMO] VEXILLATIO¹⁰ COH[ORTIS] (perhaps PRIMAE) VARDVLORVM EQ[VITVM] (or Equestis) & VOTVM SOLVIT LIBENTISSIME MERITO. This reading, which seems to lye pretty much out of the way, I have found out by the help of another late and lucky discovery, I mean a stone found not long ago at Riechester,¹¹ which I have allso gott into my own possession, a draught of which and the copy of the fair and beautifull inscription upon it I have sent you inclosed, as allso a copy of that at Lanchester. I suppose soc at the end of the first line to be for SOCIO, and to mean the same as COMITI. The 3 last lines I have read: TRIBUNUS COHORTIS PRIMAE VARDVLORVM CVM COMMILITONIBVS CRANEIS VOTVM DEO TEMPLVM A SOLO EXTRVCXTVM. The remains at the end of the 6th line will suit an N as well as an M, which made me allso think of CONTVBERNALIBVS, or some such thing. The Varduli Cranei, though this latter name be usually wrote with a G at the beginning, are two neighbouring people in Spain. The form of the expression in the Lanchester inscription I suppose to be parallel to the Biturix cubus in one at York. I see no reason why Varduli Cranei may not passe as currant as Cubi Bituriges which we have both in Pliny¹² and the aforesaid inscription. I think Templum or Templo and Solvit, or some such words, are most likely to be those which are wanting at the end of the two last lines. I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

JOHN HORSLEY.

AN ANSWER¹³ TO THE PRECEDING LETTER, BY ROGER GALE.—H. C.

Decemb. 21rst, 1730.

Sir,

A letter from you is allways extreamly acceptable, since it

¹⁰ Horsley supplies VEXILLATIO, but Hübner rather supposes that it was EVOCATI or ORDINATI.

¹¹ This inscribed stone is preserved in the Durham Cathedral Library, and is thus read by *Hübner*, p. 180, No. 1039: DEO . INVICTO . SOLI . SOC[IO] . SACRUM . PRO . SALVTE . ET . INCOLVMITATE . IMP[ERATORIS] . CAES[ARIS] . M[ARCI] . AVRELI . ANTONINI . PII . FELIC[IS] . AVG[VSTI] . L[VCIVS] . CAECILIVS OPTATVS . TRIBVNVS . COH[ORTIS] . I . VARDVL[LORVM] . CVM . CONSECRANEIS VOTVM . LIBES . (SOLVIT AEDEMQUE) . A . SOLO . EXTRVCXIT . (DE SVA PECVNIA?)

¹² Pliny has neither Cranei nor Granei.—R. G.

¹³ Extracts from this letter are printed in a note of Hutchinson's "History of Durham," vol. ii., p. 459.

never fails of bringing its entertainment along with it. I never pretended ex tripode loqui, and if I should, my responses would have no more weight than those of the oracles, allways dubious, oftner false than true. I am much afraid what you charge me with in your last, will come out wrong, though your conjectures are very ingenious; as you have communicated them to me, I doubt not but you will give me leave freely to send you my thoughts upon them.

As for the o. m., they can have been nothing but the remains of IOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO, and perhaps what follows is the remains of VEXILLATIO, though I am not without my scruples as to that. In the first place, I do not remember I ever mett with such an expression as VEXILLATIO COHORTIS or COHORTIVM, though frequently with VEXILLATIO LEGIONIS, which I take to imply a detachment sent off from the Legion under a Vexillum, where we meet with those VEXILLATIONES LEG. II. VI. XX. upon the wall in Scotland. Secondly, VEXILLATIO EQVITVM is generally taken for Cohors Equitum, but as there might be a detachment from a Cohors upon occasion, as well as from a Legion, I will not insist upon that. VARDVLORVM is very plain upon this alltar, though a name hitherto unknown in Britain; I wish the CRANEORVM was as much out of dispute, for though the CR that follow VARDVL are the initials of that word, yet I can't think they belong to Vardulorum, as you read them, because we find but one nation of the Varduli in Spain, and consequently no occasion of the additional Cranei to distinguish them from any other of their neighbors that might have the same appellation. Pomponius Mela expressly calls the Varduli, Gens una; in France were two nations of the Bituriges, the one therefore was called the Bituriges Cubi, the other the Bituriges Vivisci; as for the Cranei upon the Riechester stone, I shall show you plainly, by and by, that it is quite another thing. To this I am obliged to add that I cannot find among my old geographers such a people as the Cranei or Granei in Spain, or anywhere else, therefore should be glad to know where you mett with them.

In the Riechester inscription which is indeed very beautyfull, the word soc in the first line is certainly pro socio. Gruter, p.

xxii., 12, gives us an inscription D.I.M. et SOLI SOCIO,¹⁴ which is read Deo invicto Mithrae et soli socio, the compliment is paid to the emperor in yours, by giving him the sun for his companion, as that associates him with the God Mithras, and as he appears upon the medalls of Constantine the Great and others with the legend of SOLI INVICTO COMITI. There is no farther difficulty in it till we come to the sixth line, where the Cohors prima Vardulorum shows itself beyond exception. The CVM CON I read, with the beginning of the 7th line, CVM CONSECRANEIS, a word not very common, but you have it in Julius Capitolinus, life of Gordian, c. 14. "Sacrati Commilitiones, imò etiam mei consecranei, &c.," that is "ejusdem sacramenti militaris participes," than which nothing can be more apposite, and leaves no room for the cranei. The rest I take to have been v. DE SVO, the fragment of the letter after E seeming to be rather the top of an s than the side of an o; besides which the repetition of DEO, the first word in the inscription, would have been an unnecessary tautology; or as the letters DE SVO are not enough to fill up the remainder of the line, they may have been DE SVA IMPEN. or DE SVA PEC, de sua impensa, or de sua pecunia, both of which do frequently occur in inscriptions; or if the reliques of the last letter are part of a c, it may have been DEC. PVBL, decreto publico, and what is lost in the last line EXTRVCT[VM DEDIC], Exstructum dedicavit: and nothing lesse than a temple built that had been vowed for the health and safety of the emperor.

I enquired t'other day of Mr. Ward after your Britannia Romana, and am glad to hear it is in such forwardnesse as you confirm it to be in your letter. I sent him an engraving of the Bath head¹⁵ for you, very well performed by Mr. Vertue, of which I suppose he has given you an account, and am,

Sir, yours, &c.,

R. GALE.

¹⁴ The words SOLI SOCIO are often found on altars to Mithras.—*McCaul's Brit. Rom. Inscript.*, p. 279.

¹⁵ See *postea* under Somersetshire.

A LETTER¹⁶ FROM MR. HORSLEY, UPON THE SAME SUBJECT.—H. C.

Jan. 1rst, 1730-1.

Sir,

I confesse your letter has shockt my assurance, though I still hope my conjecture will not be quite overthrown. The Gravii, Graii, or Granii, as I think it is sometimes written, are a people not farr from the Varduli mentioned by Pliny, and others. These were the people I meant and thought of. The change from Granei to Cranei is very easy; the word Consecranei nowhere occurs in inscriptions, and no evidence of its being used till after the time of this inscription; but I onely send this to begg excuse for the delay till I return home, when I shall re-examine the Riechester stone. I believe it has been built up in the wall of some temple, and has brought to my mind a passage in Horace, Carm., lib. ii., Od. 17th, 30th :

Reddere victimas
Ædemque votivam memento,
Nos humilem feriemus agnam.

I ask pardon for hast and confusion, and am,

Sir, yours, &c.,

JOHN HORSELEY.

ANSWER TO THE PRECEDING LETTER, BY R. GALE.—H. C.

London, Jan. 16th, 1730-1.

Sir,

The Gravii were a small people situated at the mouth of the river Minius, now called Minho, in Spain, upon the great western ocean, at least 250 miles from the confines of the Varduli; now the province of Guipuscoa, in the bottome of the bay of Biscay, in the very eastern parts of Spain, with severall nations inter-jacent, so that they cannot be said to be people not far distant one from the other; and I never imagined they were your Cranei till the receipt of your last letter. These Cranei never have as yett occurred in any inscription more than my Consecranii, but that is warranted by Julius Capitolinus a good author, and by a just and proper signification of the word concurring,

¹⁶ An extract from Horsley's reply is printed in the same page.

I believe you cannot produce any phrase in author or inscription parallel to *Tribunus Cohortis I Vardulorum cum commilitonibus Craneis suis*, allowing even Cranei to have been the name of a people, whereas the other reading is plain and easy : and though Capitolinus lived after the age of this inscription severall years, that is no proof that the word *Consecranei* was not in use before he wrote ; it was a military expression, and little used perhaps out of the camp. I hope you will pardon the freedome that has been extorted from me by a conviction of my beeing in the right as to this criticism, and am,

Sir, yours, &c.,
R. GALE.

DR. HUNTER,¹⁷ OF DURHAM, TO ROGER GALE, ABOUT A ROMAN STATION AND WAYS IN THE BISHOPRICK OF DURHAM ; AND TWO INSCRIPTIONS FOUND AT LANGCHESTER.—H. C.

Durham, May 17th, 1735.

Sir,

Give me leave to attempt the recovery of one of the Roman stations in this countrey, both requisite for the security of navigation in the northern seas, and the protection of their frontiers beyond the river Tine, thereby saving the great expence and trouble of building the wall as farr as the sea at Tinmouth, no lesse than 3 miles at least ; I mean that near South Shields, at the

¹⁷ Only son of Thomas Hunter, of Medomsley, parish of Lanchester, Durham, born 1675 ; educated at the Free Grammar School of Kepyer, in Houghton-le-Spring ; admitted Pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1692, under the tuition of Mr. Thomas Brown (author of "The detection of the falsehood of the Nag's Head Consecration"), and of Thomas Baker, the scholar and antiquary. He took the degree of B. Med. in 1698, and practised at Stockton-on-Tees. In 1702, he married Elizabeth, one of the two daughters and co-heirs of John Elrington, Esq., of Espersheales. A few years later he removed to Durham, where he revelled in abbey-ledgers, registers, and chartularies. His correspondents were Gordon, Lister, and Horsley, to whom he communicated valuable information ; and he discovered coins and Roman altars. In 1743 he published proposals for a history of the Diocese of Durham, which, however, never saw the light. He died at Unthank, parish of Shotley, in 1754, aged 83. His collections of Roman antiquities, coins, &c., are now in the cathedral library ; and his large and valuable library was purchased by Mr. Richardson, bookseller, Durham.—*Surtees' Durham*, vol. ii., 287 ; *Nichols' Lit. Anecd.*, vol. ix., 690-1.

entrance of the said river into the ocean, and which cannot but have flourished till the Danish invasions, as Mr. Leland has it in his *Collectanea*, vol. iv., p. 43, *Ex regione Tinmuthæ fuit Urbs vastata a Danis Urfa nomine, ubi natus Oswinus Rex.*

The communication it has had with Binchester is visible in several places, as is the angle where the paved way goes off from the military way¹⁸ leading to Langchester, about 8 miles to the north of Binchester, and passes to the north east through Brans-peth park, thence a little to the south of Brandon, and is lost in the cultivated grounds, but appearing upon Durham Moor in the same direction again, passing by Haghause, and below upon Harbrasse-moor, is very visible tending past Lumley Castle in a direct line towards South Shields, passing about a mile to the east of Chester-in-the-Street, without any signs of communication therewith. Two elevated pavements in the river Tine, the one at the west end of South Shields, the other on the north side of the river near the end of the Roman Wall, proper for their safe landing at different times of the flowing and ebbing tyde, fully shew its necessary correspondence with Segedunum, the first station upon the wall. But another military way, called Wreken Dike, passing from this station to the west, has hitherto frustrated the enquirys of our late antiquarys ; Mr. Horsley himself pointing out its ductus very justly over Gateside Fell, where it passed the publick road, and a little to the west the Roman Way going to the south, from Newcastle to Chester-in-the-Street, and afterward running through Lamesly and Ribbles-worth fields, advances to the south-west over Blackburn Moor, and through the township of Hedley. It comes next to Causey, a village which owes its name to it, and from thence ascends a high hill, and terminates at a square fortification upon the top thereof, at Stanley,¹⁹ the seat of the Honrd. Sir Nicholas Tempest,

¹⁸ See *Bruce's Roman Wall*, plate 1.

¹⁹ Stella Hall was erected by the Tempests, on the estate of Stellingley, or Stanley, in which the nuns of Newcastle had an interest. Soon after the dissolution the estate of Stella became the property and residence of the Tempests of Newcastle, a mercantile branch of the ancient house of Holmeside. The baronetcy was created in 1622. William, Lord Widdrington, who married Jane the heiress, forfeited his title in 1715. Sir Nicholas Tempest succeeded his cousin Francis in 1691, died in 1742, aged 78, and was buried at Tanfield, co. Durham.—*Surtees' Durham*, vol. ii., 270.

Bart., who, I am told, possesses several Roman coins found therein.

This place, though not above 3 miles from Chester-in-the-Street, and four from Langchester, seems to have had no immediate communication with either of them, no vestigia of any paved way appearing upon the moors adjoining; and being situated, as Chester itself, at the termination of a military way, gives me convincing reason to believe the use of each has been the same, namely, to guard herds of cattle at grasse for the subsistence of the two garrisons at South Shields and Pons *Ælii*; and for victualling ships resorting to the first place; whereas, had its elevated situation been intended to form a castrum exploratorium, then must the advantage of paved ways to the next stations have been necessary for the speedy conveyance of intelligence. Though this last military way bears the name of Wreken Dike,²⁰ I am apt to believe that name is rather due to the way leading from Binchester to South Shields, especially from the authority of Ranulf Higden,²¹ who says that Wreken Dike, or Reken Dyke, passed from the west of England, and ended at Tinemouth. I dare not affix a Roman name to this our station without the authority of inscriptions.

I have had the happynesse²² to meet with these two altars found²³ lately at Langchester, in the Roman station. The first

²⁰ Wreken-dike is the boundary between Gateshead-fell and Eighton common. Horsley remarks on the etymology of the name, that it has perhaps been from Warken-dike, or wrought dike, i.e. a dike of great labour and work. Hutchinson, in his "History of Durham," vol. ii., 614, conjectures that it may be derived from Raffen (the name given to the Danish military standard), corrupted into Raken.

²¹ Ralph Higden (Ranulphus Cestrensis), a Benedictine monk of St. Werburgh's, at Chester; said to have died in 1363. He was the author of "Poly-chrouicon" from the creation to 1357, chiefly taken from Roger of Chester. Caxton, in his edition of the translation, says that "the accomplishment of this said book by the said Ranulph ended the year of our Lord MCCCLVII."—*Macray's Manual of Brit. Historians*, p. 39.

²² From paragraph commencing "I have had the happiness," &c., to the end of the letter, also R. Gale's answer, and an extract from a letter from Sir John Clerk, dated Pennycurk, 26 June, 1735, touching the same subject, are printed by Hutchinson, p. 460.

²³ Found in 1735, "within the ancient fortification;" then preserved in Greencroft, *v. Hunter, Hutchinson, and Hodgson*. It was transferred in 1865, by J. Clayton, to Chester's Hall. where it stands in the portico.—*Hübner*, p. 94, No. 440.

within the ancient fortification, having its bottome broken off, and the initial letters of the last 2 lines; that of the last has undoubtedly been a D. The other²⁴ was found in the next ground, near the remains of the baths. NVM[INI] AVG[VSTI] ET GEN[IO] COH[ORTIS] II (secundæ) VARDVLLORVM GR[EGATIVM] E[QVITVM] MILLENARIORVM SVB ANTISTIO ADVENTO LEG[IONIS] AVG[VSTÆ] P[RO] PR[ÆTORE] (or Praefecto) F. TIRAN[N]VS TRIB[VNVS] D [ICAT] (or Dedicat) Q[VE] R[EVERENTVR].

DEO MARTI SANSIDVS L[VBENTI] A[NIMO].

These, with two portable alltars, without any inscriptions, and a figure of Ceres, are presented to the worshipful James Clavering, Esq.,²⁵ who in respect to such valuable antiquitys intends to entertain them in the avenues of his beautifull gardens at Greencroft, about a mile distant from Lanchester.

Pliny is the onely author we can gather anything from remarkable concerning the *Varduli*, and that so very concise I think deserves a place here. In conventum Cluniensem Varduli ducunt populos xiv. ex quibus Albanenses tantum nominare libeat, Nat. Hist. lib. iii., cap. 3, sect. 4, of the last Paris edit., and in lib. iv., cap. 20, sect. 34, he enumerates the Vardulorum oppida, Morosgi, Menosca, Vesperies, Amanum Portus ubi nunc Flaviobriga Colonia, where Mr. Hardouin recites the modern names. And as Gruter's allmost infinite collection affords no inscription wherein the Varduli are named, I presume the Roman *Æconomy* under the emperor Trajan, by descent a Spaniard, if not sooner, had abolished the old distinctions of seperate governments, and reduced the whole province under one general name, Hispania, which afterwards the *Notitia Imperii occidentalis* divides into 3 consular provinces under the direction of 4 presi-

²⁴ Found at Lanchester, "in a stone wall inclosing a field called Broom-lane, near the station, belonging to Mr. Rowland Wilkinson."—*Horsley*. "At Greencroft."—*Surtees*. *Hübner*, p. 94, No. 437. *Hutchinson's Durham*, vol. ii., 361.

²⁵ Greencroft, a mile north of Lanchester. The hall was built by the Claverings after 1670. James Clavering, born in 1680, succeeded his cousin Sir Francis, as 6th baronet, in 1738; died in 1748, and was buried at Lanchester.—*Surtees' Durham*, vol. ii., 247.

dents,²⁶ and places no garrison of the Varduli in any fortresse in the eastern or western empire.

The inscription on the first is cutt very fair. In comparing my copy with Mr. Horsey's alltar, No. 26, Durham, belonging also to Langchester, which is at present in the dean and chapter's library here, I observe a difference between the first letter of the 4th line, where c is very apparent; if my copy is true, I hope my reading may be allowed; I beg your correction where you may think it proper. The figure I call a Ceres is well cutt, the left hand leaning upon a globe, which I take to be a Lapis Molaris, prompts me to term it so. One of the small altars has a toad upon the side, the same as one of the three mentioned by Mr. Horsey in our library.

I am, Sir, your most humble Servant,
CHRIS. HUNTER.

MR. ROB. CAY,²⁷ OF NEWCASTLE, TO ROGER GALE, CONCERNING
AN OLD BRASSE SEAL, AND ANTIQUE PIECE OF PLATE, THE
FIRST FOUND AT NORTON, NEAR STOCKTON, IN THE BISHOP-
RICK OF DURHAM; THE LATTER NEAR HEXHAM, IN NORTH-
UMBERLAND.—H. C.

[Newcastle, July 27th, 1736].

Sir,

I now send you an impression of a seal lately found at Norton, near Stockton; I fancy it to have been the seal of some

²⁶ Tarragonensis, Carthaginens, Tingitani, ac Insul. Balearium.—R. G.

²⁷ Robert Cay, Esq., and John his brother, are better known through their connection with Horsley than with Gale. In 1721 John Cay, of South Shields, Esq., was trustee to a presbyterian chapel at Morpeth. The correspondence between Horsley and the Cays, brothers, commenced as early, at least, as 1727, and shows "how much Mr. Horsley trusted to the judgment and learning of Mr. Robert Cay, as well as of his brother John, in correcting and preparing the *Britannia Romana* for the press." In 1729, Horsley, "wearied," wrote to Robert Cay:—"If you feel fresh to the work, you'll go far to complete it upon the foundation I have laid." In 1730, John Cay, Esq., junior, wrote to Horsley, partly on pecuniary and partly on antiquarian matters. In 1732, the two brothers "endeavoured to promote the sale, and collect the proceeds, of the *Britannia Romana* for Mrs. Horsley's benefit." Robert Cay's address was

abby or abbot.²⁸ Can the animal be designed for one of the locusts described by Saint John in the Revelations?

One of the Duke of Somerset's officers had an antique piece of plate²⁹ here a few days ago; 'twas said to be found in the river at a very small distance from the place where Mr. Cookson's was found. I have not had the pleasure to see it, but by the description given of it, I would suspect it to be a patera.

Sir, yours, &c.,

ROBERT CAY.

22 Feb., 1753. At the Royal Society. An account of the effects of lightning, from Darlington, on several houses in the town, on the church, and spire steeple.³⁰—*Diary*, vol. xii., 45.

Westgate, Newcastle. John Cay was the accurate editor of the *Statutes at Large*. The published letters from Robert Cay to Roger Gale range from 1729 to 1736, inclusive. At an early period Gesner “enumerates among those, besides Turner [Morpeth], who assisted him in his great work on fishes, John Cay, a famous London physician.” By will, in 1751, Enoch Hall, barrister, charged his Northumbrian estates with legacies to his nephews John, Robert, and Gabriel Cay. His sister Elizabeth had been married to Robert Cay, of Newcastle, Esq. Her eldest son, John, was in 1756, of the Middle Temple. In 1832, Hodgson had the loan of the letters from Horsley to Robert Cay, through the kindness of his great-grand-son, John Cay, Esq., of Edinburgh.—See *Hodgson's Northumberland*, vol. ii., part ii. *Communicated by W. H. D. Longstaffe, Esq., Gateshead.*

²⁸ The inscription round the seal was very fair, and plainly : “IESV : BABE : WINFET : AD : RAT.”—R. G.

²⁹ The silver vessel was found in 1736, on the west side of the River Tyne, below the bridge, at Corbridge, almost opposite the place where the lanx was discovered. There is an account of it in the minutes of the Society of Antiquaries, London, October 28, 1736, accompanied by some sketches. The cup was then in the hands of Sir Edward [Walter?] Blackett, Bart., in Hexham, for the Duke of Somerset. The vessel weighed 20 oz., and was 4 inches high, and 8½ inches in diameter, and bore upon its rim, at equal distances, six Constantian monograms, the intervals having vine branches. It is now missing.—*Bruce's Lapid. Septent.*, part iv., 342.

³⁰ Struck by lightning, 17th July, 1750, and much damage done to the spire, as also to the church. Several houses in the town were much shattered, and laid open in many places, and a few people killed.—*Longstaffe's Darlington*, p. 218.

ESSEX.

AN ACCOUNT OF SOME ROMAN ANTIQUITYS AND COINS, DISCOVERED AT LOW LEIGHTON¹, IN ESSEX, SENT TO SMART LETHIEULLER, ESQ.—H. C.

Anno 1718, at Leighton, a village in Essex, thought by Camden to be Durolitum of Antoninus, a gentleman² having occasion to enlarge his gardens, in digging up about 2 acres of land, found under the whole very large and strong foundations, in one place all stone with considerable arches, an arched doorway with steps down to it, but quite filled up with gravel, in many of the foundations were a great quantity of Roman tile and bricks mixt with more modern materials. [There were found also several pieces, rough and broken, of very hard stone, one whereof being polished proved to be of *Ægyptian granite*]. They found 2 large and deep wells covered over with stone, and in digging a pond, after they had sunk through a bed of clay about 10 feet deep, they found a great quantity of oak timber, some 8, some 10 inches square, mortised together like a floor. How far this reached he did not open the ground to see; the timber was grown very hard and black. Scattered through the whole were found several pieces of Roman coin, both silver and brass [Consular and Imperial to the time of Julian] many of them intirely defaced, but the fair ones are now in that gentleman's possession.

He says also there were some bitts of silver with Saxon characters, but not knowing what to make of them he disregarded and lost them.

This land joyns to the churchyard where sometime since was found a large Urn of coarse red earth, a long while in the possession of Mr. Strype,³ the minister, but now lost.

¹ Low Leighton. so called from its situation on low ground.

² Gough (Camden) says that in 1718, Mr. Gansell was the gentleman in question, and then quotes Lethieullier's letter. In 1735 further discoveries were made.

³ The Rev. John Strype repaired the chancel of Low Leighton church in 1679, partly at his own charge, and rebuilt the vicarage in 1677. In the chancel is the monument of this celebrated historian and antiquary, who held the

This village is about a mile north of a place called Blind Lane, where many antiquitys have been found, and through which Mr. Camden⁴ says the great road led into Essex.

'Tis probable this gentleman's gardens are made on the extent of the town to the south-east, for in digging the foundation of his house and walls round, near 2 acres of ground more, he found no foundations nor other marks of antiquity.

The churchyard is exactly on the south side; how far the foundations reach is intirely unknown, to the west and the north, it being all plowed fields.

FROM DR. STUKELEY TO ROGER GALE. [Printed in *Reliq. Galean.*, No. ii., Part ii., p. 112].—H. C.

Sir,

Great Stukeley, July 12, 1719.

After a terrible fatigue of hot weather, disputations, &c., I am got to a silent retreat. When the hurry of my degree was over I went to Saffron Walden⁵ to hunt for antiquitys. 'Tis the vicarage 68 years. He was buried in 1737, aged 94. In the north aisle is a tablet to the memory of Mr. Wm. Bowyer, the learned and eminent printer, erected by Mr. John Nichols, his partner and successor. Mr. Bowyer died in 1777, aged 74.

⁴ Rather the additions to Camden.—R. G.

⁵ Name derived from *Weald*, a wood, and *den*, a valley; *Saffron*, on account of the large quantity of that plant formerly cultivated in the neighbourhood. Sir Thomas Smith, secretary to Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth, was born at Walden, about 1516, and had his early education at the grammar school of the town. It was he who introduced the culture of saffron here, and thus describes the town in his *De Republicâ Anglorum*:—"Walden, vel Saffron-Walden, a croco dictum, oppidum in agro blandissimo croco ridente situm." (*Wright's Hist. and Topog. of Essex*, London, 1831, vol. ii., 105). Stukeley supposed it to have been the site of a Roman station. The mansion of Audley End, the seat of Lord Braybrooke, was built by Thomas, the first Earl of Suffolk, in this parish. It was commenced in 1603, and finished in 1616. The present mansion comprises but a small portion of the original building. Geoffrey de Magnaville is said to have built the castle, of which a part of the keep and other earthworks still exist. He died about the year 1086. The name Magnaville or Mandeville was derived from Mandeville in Normandy. Geoffrey de Mandeville, grandson of the above, was created Earl of Essex by King Stephen. Walden church was erected chiefly in the reign of Henry VII. The spire was built from a design by Messrs. Rickman and Hutchinson, in 1831.

most beautifull situation I ever beheld ; a narrow tongue of land shoots itself out like a promontory, encompassed with a valley in the form of a horse-shoe, and that inclosed by distant and most delightfull hills. On the bottom of the tongue stands the ruins of a castle ; on the tip or extremity of it the church, like St. Mary's, at Cambridge.⁶ Round the church upon the side of the hill, and in the valley, is the town, built so that the bottome of the church is as high [as] the town, and seen above the tops of the houses. I could willingly enough fancy this the Camulodunum, perhaps Camwlo-Camwallodun, from whence very easily Walden, or from Camulus, the famous God of the Celts, who might have a temple where now stands the church, and where the temple of Claudius might have stood, upon certainly one of the most noble and majestick situations in the world, which, without much fortification, might have enabled the Romans to have held out 2 days against the enraged Britains under Boadicea. Nor does it dissuade my assent that there are no Roman antiquitys found thereabouts, because they were settled at this colony but a short time, nor any signs of walls and ditches, and that is expressly mentioned by Tacitus. Might not the name have some relation to the river Cam on which it stands, as the Camboritum down lower, and the modern Cambridge ? seeing it is wrtten in Ptolemy, Camulodum, if I remember right. Nothing staggers my belief but Tacitus's saying it was upon the sea, apparitions having been seen in the neighboring aestuary, which is applicable to no place so well as Maldon ; however, between it and Audley Inn Park, are two sides of a square camp at right angles, called Paigle-Dikes. The adjoining town of Newport seems to have been an old place, and there are ruins visible in the midst of it, by the crosse,⁷ of what I cannot tell. Littlebury and Wendon,⁸ hard by,

⁶ It is much finer than St. Mary's.—R. G.

⁷ This cross no longer exists.

⁸ The three parishes, Great Wendon, Little Wendon, and Wendon Loughts or Lofts, are entered in Domesday as one lordship. The last probably derives its name from Henry le Hout, who possessed the manor in the time of Henry III. Dr. Winstanley, the architect, lived at Littlebury. He built a lighthouse on the Eddystone rock, and lost his life in the dreadful tempest of November 27, 1703, which carried away the structure and all who were with him. He was the inventor of the waterworks in Hyde Park.—*Wright's History of Essex*, vol. ii., 175, 179.

have perhaps antiquity to boast of. The next towns down the river are Chesterfords,⁹ where has been a royall mansion, the remains of it to be seen, and the great Icknild Street, here crosses the river at Chesterford Magna. I had the pleasure to walk round an old Roman city there, upon the walls, which are still visible above ground ; the London road goes 50 yards upon them, and the Crown Inn stands upon their foundation. Thither I summoned some of the countrey people, and over a pot and a pipe, fished out what I could from their discourse, as we sat surveying the corn growing upon the spot. It contains about 50 acres within the walls, exactly of such a figure as Silchester standing north[east] and south-west, as Vitruvius directs. I saw the wall to the foundation ; they pulling it up with much labor to mend the highways, though materials might be had at easier charge, as near, for which I heartily anathematized them. Vast quantitys of Roman coins of all sorts I found there, and one Saxon, of King Edward ; as also many Roman pavements within the wall ; a woman at an alehouse there, has a whole room paved with them. But the most charming sight that can be imagined is the perfect vestigia of a temple, as easily discernible in the corn as upon this paper.

The Cell or Naos was 5 yards broad within, and 13 long. The people say, let the year come as it will, this place is ever visible, and that it has been so ever since the memory of man, and fancy the fairys-dancing there causes the appearance. I leave it to your discerning penetration to find out the name of this city ; they call it now, Burroughfield, and the money found, Burrough-money. They told me among other discourse, that at Pleshden,¹⁰ near Dunmow, such money was found ; that at Bart-

⁹ For a plan of the Roman camp, see *Stukeley's Itin. Cur.*, p. 75. The Crown Inn was opposite the centre of the wall of the S.E. end, and separated from it by the road. The camp was of an oblong form rounded at the corners. At the N.W. end, Stukeley "observed the foundations of a temple, very apparent." A pot containing a large quantity of very fine coins, was found at Chesterford, in 1769. The Roman name of Chesterford is one of those that have not come down to us.—*Wright's History of Essex*, vol. ii., 131.

¹⁰ Pleshy is supposed to have had its name from the French word *plaisir*, on account of its agreeable situation on elevated ground. The estate was conferred by King Stephen on Geoffrey de Mandeville, first Earl of Essex. A Roman fortification (says Gough) surrounds the village, and many ancient relics have been found here.—*Wright*, vol. ii., 250.

low Hills, beyond Linton, were bones found ; that at Hadstock, not farr thence, a Danish King was taken, and his skin, by an infinity of nails, fastened upon the church door,¹¹ some thereof still remaining. Just by this city are Ickleton and Streathall ; the great road runs between them, by the walls of the city. I likewise observe this Ieknild or Ieknall Street, parts the Countys of Essex, Hartford, and Cambridge, all the way, and at Royston, or Roy Crosse, is crossed by the Erming Street. There is another Roman road runs from Ickleton towards Newmarket ; 'tis the London road allmost as farr as Hogmagog-hills, upon an eminence a little beyond which it is crossed by the ditch called Fleams-dike, where is a square fort, in the middle of which are the ruins of a building ; it is little, and I suppose it to have been a Castrum Exploratorium, or guard-house, to secure the roads. A little eastward of Wandlebury,¹² or Hogmagog-hills, is very plainly to be seen the Roman way that went to Grantchester ; there are two barrows close by it ; it is an elevated ridge for 200 yards [?] together, is beautifull, and goes in a straight line to the river, about a mile and a $\frac{1}{2}$ above Cambridge ; the other course of it runs towards Colchester. At Trumpington,¹³ they have found vast numbers of Roman vessels ; there are abundance of barrows about those hills : certainly in these parts is a vast harvest of antiquity to be gathered by a diligent inquirer.

The University [of Cambridge] has bought the ground wheron to erect their new building ; the Library is finished but will not hold half the books, which amount to 30,000 volumes. They are fitting up the Sophs Schools for Physick and Law exercises. They have now repaired Caius College Chappel, and

¹¹ Traditionally said to be a Danish human skin on the door, covered with iron-work. The iron remains, but the skin has been taken away by degrees, and only a small piece has been preserved at the parsonage. (*Ibid.*, p. 103). The story of Danes' skins nailed on church doors, whether true or false, may be seen in Mr. Newcourt, vol. ii., 191.

¹² Roman coins have been found on Newmarket Heath (*Gough's Camden*, vol. ii., 142), within the site of the camp at Arbury, and within that called Vandlebury, on Gogmagog hills.—*Gough*, 138.

¹³ See *antea*, under Cambridgeshire, p. 37.

I had a sight of the old gentleman in his coffin.¹⁴ I have learned here that at Sandy, near Temsford, is a very remarkable Roman camp, and vast quantitys of Roman coin and antiquitys are dug up there ; the same at Somersham, near St. Ives ; at Godmanchester ; and here at Great Stukely, that Roman coins have been found, they standing upon the Ermington Street. I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

Wm. STUKELEY, M.D.

ROGER GALE TO DR. STUKELEY, AT HOLBEACH. [Printed in
Reliq. Galean., p. 117].—H.C.

July the 14th, 1719.

Dear Sir,

I was extreamly rejoiced at the sight of yours, and heartily congratulate you upon the honour of your degree, and your having so well undergone the fatigues of that ceremony. They have not been so great, however, as to take off your mind from pursuing your delightfull study of antiquitys ; and the pleasure you have received from your view of those noble remains described in your letter, has been, without doubt, a more than sufficient compensation for the trouble you gave yourself of a small retrograde journey to see them. I once made a sally from Cambridge, when I was at that University, to the same purpose, but must own my discoveries fell very short of yours, except in one point, which I find you have the misfortune to have missed, and that is a place now called by the country people Starbury-hill ; it lies just above the London road as you go by Audley Inn, and upon it are the visible remains of a square work, where the author of Sir Thomas Smith's¹⁵ life [(p. 130)] tells us Roman money has been found,

¹⁴ The sarcophagus of Dr. Caius was removed from the east end of the college chapel, when the chapel was rebuilt early in the last century, at which time the body is said to have been in an uncorrupted state.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. ii., 112.

¹⁵ An eminent statesman, who was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he became Fellow and Greek Lecturer. He introduced a new method of pronouncing Greek, which became general in the University, though opposed by the Chancellor. In 1539 he went abroad, and took a doctor's degree of law at Padua. In 1542, he was regius professor of law at Cambridge. Knighted by Edward VI. ; died 1577.—*Beeton*, p. 954.

particularly a golden coin of Claudius, which is also confirmed by Hollingshead (p. 218) who mentions likewise the finding of a great antique silver cup there. The pleasantnesse of the countrey agreeing so well with Tacitus's description of the situation of Camalodunum: dum amænitati potius quam usui consultitur: the due distance of it from Canonium, which I take to be Canfield, according to Antoninus, and its lying upon the direct road to Villa Faustini, St. Edmundsbury, and but a little distance from the crossing of 2 Roman ways, have fully persuaded me that Camalodunum must have been in the neighborhood of Walden. Where to fix it exactly I will not pretend, but do not think it stood just where the present town of Walden stands, because I never heard of any antiquitys discovered on that spott. It seems to me, from the words of Galgacus, in Tacitus, and the description he gives of this colony in the xivth of his Annals, as if it had been an open town, and defended only by forts and castles in the neighborhood. His words are, *Nec arduum videbatur exscindere coloniam nullis munimentis septam;* and Galgacus tells his army *Fæminâ duce exurere coloniam, expugnare castra potuere:* and Tacitus again, in his life of Agricola, more expressely says, *Sumsere universi bellum, ac sparsos per castella milites consecinati, expugnatiss præsidiis ipsam coloniam invasere;* and the colony itself made no resistance but what was from the soldiers, who retired into the Temple and defended that for two days. All which, I think, make it evident that the colony itself was unwalled, and the countrey round about full of castles and forts for its defence, such as Sterbury, Littlebury, Great and Little Chesterford (two castrums to defend the passage over the river), Shidy¹⁶ Camps, and Castle Camps, the five latter of which lay all towards the Iceni, and must be forced before they could come at the colony somewhere near Walden. As for the name, I believe you are much in the right, when you would derive it from the river Cam, one branch of which rising not far from Newport, runs allmost close by Walden, and so to the 2 Chesterfords. I have been long of the same opinion, and had formed the name from the British words *Cam Gwlad dun*, which being Romanized, will very aptly produce Camalodunum, and denote

¹⁶ Shudy-camps.

Civitas Regionis vel Provinciae Camensis. You need not, in my mind, be staggered much at Tacitus's saying apparitions were seen in the neighboring æstuary, since his words are Visamque speciem in æstuario, where there is nothing to import neighboring. Lipsius, upon this passage, quotes a Florentine MSS. that has in æstuario tamese subversæ coloniæ, the plain reading of which words can be no other than Visamque speciem in æstuario Tamesæ, subversæ coloniæ. But Dio Cassius puts the matter out of dispute, whose words are οἰκία τέ τίνες ἐν τῷ ταμέσῃ ποταμῷ ἔφυθροι ἑωρᾶντο : so that this prodigy appeared in the river Thames, and consequently could relate to the subversion of Malden¹⁷ no more than to that of Walden, foretelling rather the destruction of London, situated on that river.

It is hard to conceive how there should be another city or town so near Camalodunum, as the ruins you mention near Chesterford. I very well remember them, and have often turned my thoughts to consider what they might be, but could never devise any Roman name or station that would agree with them. To tell you what seems most probable to me, is that the first Camalodunum being destroyed by Boadicea, another afterwards rose out of its ashes, being removed a little lower down the river, perhaps for the greater convenience of water and defence ; and that these walls they are now taking so much pains to demolish for repairing the highways, are the relicks of it. That there was a new Camalodunum is evident from an inscription in Gruter, it does not indeed carry any date upon it, but the stile and some particulars in it plainly evince it to have been cut much later than the reign of Nero. Camden indeed calls this place Icaldune, and in the neighborhood is a town still called Ickleton, but neither that nor the name of Burrowfield will lead us to its ancient denomination. It is also plain from the Itinerary of Antoninus, that Camalodunum was in being when that was composed, which was certainly long after Nero's time. It is generally supposed that Bartlow hills are Danish, but they may

¹⁷ According to some, Maldon was the Colonia Camulodunum mentioned in *Anton. Itin.*, but Morant placed Camulodunum at Colchester, in his history of the town, p. 12.

be as well Roman¹⁸ for any thing that appears more than the tradition of the countrey. Two of them were formerly opened and some chests of stone with bones in them taken up ; that the Romans sometimes huryed so is beyond all denyall.

I am afraid you did not wait upon Mr. Thomson, of Trumpington, who has a great many vases, some of metall, curiously cast, and others of severall sorts of earth, all found in his neighborhood, between his town of residence and Cambridge ; my Lord Harley offered him 30*l.* for them, but was refused.

I believe Sandy, which I have seen wrote Salnedy, near Temsford, was Ptolemy's Salenæ.

I am glad the University of Cambridge are in earnest as to building new schools, but fear it will be as slow as church work ; being their fund is but low, and the whole must rise from contributions of benefactors. I hope they will employ a good architect, however, and do what is handsome. Signior Galilæo is recalled and constituted chief architect to the D. of Florence, otherwise they might have had a design from him, I fancy, much better than from any of our Vans. Our Society at the Mitre is very thin at present, most of the members being out of town, to the rest I shall communicate your letter to-morrow night ; I would not defer answering it till I had done that, least you might be gone from Holbeach before mine came thither. We have agreed with Mr. Gosling for the printing of the *Registrum Honoris de Richmond*, it will be done upon a very good paper, every thing in red in the MSS. will be printed in the same colour, the plates will be engraved by Vertue, in short, it will be a handsome and a cheap book, he promising to be at all charges whatever about it, and to deliver it to the subscribers (for that is the method proposed to publish it) at 2*d.* per sheet : but the society has engaged to help him to 150 subscribers, which I hope will be performed without much difficulty among ourselves and acquaintance. It will be a month before I go my survey, by which time I hope your affairs will give me the satisfaction of your company, in the mean time, if you have any commands for me, it will be a

¹⁸ Five of this group of seven barrows were opened about 45 years ago, and were found to be Roman. The largest is 147 feet in diameter, and 45 feet high. —See *Wright's Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, p. 312.

pleasure to me to hear from you, but direct your letter to the Excise office, in the old Jewry, for, dear Sir,

Your most obliged friend, and humble Servant,

R. GALE.

FROM SMART LETHIEULLIER, ESQ., GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF
ROMAN PAVEMENT AT WANSTED PARK, IN ESSEX, TO
ROGER GALE.—H. C.

Alldersbrook, July 12th, 1735.

Sir,

Though my attendance in the countrey at this season of the year will not permitt me to be present at the weekly meetings of the society¹⁹ at the Mitre, yet I shall have the greatest respect for it, and be glad on all occasions to do what lyes within the compasse of my poor abilitys, either to promote the end of its institution, or entertain the gentlemen who compose it.

As I remember, there is only a slight memorandum in the great drawing book relating to a Roman pavement discovered about 20 years ago in Sir Richard Child's, now Earl Tilney's, Park, at Wansted²⁰ in Essex; as the whole is now obliterated, and the face of the ground so much changed, that a curious enquirer must ask Ubi Troja fuit? I hope the following account of it will not be thought an intrusion upon your time.

The occasion of this discovery was the digging holes for an avenue of trees from the gardens. Mr. Adam Holt, the gardiner,²¹ perceiving severall of the tessaræ thrown up, soon conjectured what he was upon, and earnestly endeavored, though in vain, to obtain leave to lay it quite open. However, he examined it so farr as to find that its extent from north to south was about 20 feet, and from east to west about 16; that it was composed of

¹⁹ The Society of Antiquaries of London.

²⁰ Some mistake has arisen as to the date of discovery of the pavement. Gale says it was in 1715, on the authority of Lethieullier; whereas Gough (*Camden*, vol. ii., 50), and Lysons' (*Environs*, vol. iv., 232), say that it occurred in 1735; but this is probably owing to the fact that Lethieullier communicated an account of the discovery to the Society of Antiquaries in 1735.—*Archæologia*, vol. i., 82.

²¹ Mr. Lethieullier says that Mr. Holt was the "surveyor of the works" during the excavation, and that from him he received the description of the pavement.

small square brick tesserae of different sizes and colours, as black, white, red, &c., of all which I have specimens ; that there was a border about a foot broad went round it, composed of red dice, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch square, within which were severall ornaments, and in the middle the figure of a man riding upon some beast and holding something in his hands ; but as he opened it onely in a hurry, and in different places, he was able to give no better account of it. There was then found a silver coin, but of what emperor I have not been able to learn, and one of the small brasse of Valens, now in my possession, which are all the coins or other antiquitys that were ever found at this place, at least to my knowledge.

I have frequently visited it (once I think, with you, when you favored me with your company at Alldersbrook) and have found not onely many of the aforesaid tesserae, but several pieces of large Roman brick, some hollowed, probably for gutters.

This pavement was situated on a gentle gravelly ascent towards the north, and at a small distance from the south end of it I remember a well of exceeding fine water, now absorbed in a great pond. From this well the ground rises likewise toward the south till it comes to a plain, which extends a considerable way, and is now my warren, but by tradition was once covered with wood. On the brink of this very plain, and about 300 yards due south from the said well and pavement, there were, in my memory, the ruins of foundations to be seen, though now destroyed by planting trees round the park pales, the mounds about them having been since levelled has raised the ground very much.

The place where this antiquity was discovered is a part, as I said before, of Earl Tilney's park, which lyes on the south side of his gardens, and is bounded to the south by my estate at Alldersbrook,²² a part of which it was till King Henry VIII.

²² The manor and estate was bought by Sir John Lethieullier, knt., of an ancient family originally of Brabant, driven from their country by the persecutions under the Duke of Alva. It continued in this family till the decease of Smart Lethieullier in 1760, who was succeeded by Mary, daughter of his brother, Charles Lethieullier, Esq., counsellor-at-law. This lady, by marriage, conveyed the manor to her husband, Edward Hulse, Esq., who in 1786 sold it to Sir James Tilney Long, who demolished the house. The marble sarcophagus

enclosed it within his new made park, as the words in his grant to my predecessors expresse.

As it both is, and probably ever was, a retired corner, no vestigia of camps, roads, or other Roman antiquitys near it, this pavement can hardly be presumed to have been the floor of a Praetorium or Roman General's tent, as many of them doubtlesse were. Will it bear the face of a tolerable conjecture therefore, that the aforesaid ruins were the foundations of a Roman Villa, the retirement, perhaps, of some inhabitant of Londinium, which is scarce six miles distant, or of Durolitum, which is hardly three, if Low Leighton be allowed to have been that station.

The soil thereabouts is drye and inviting; the opening to the south, and directly opposite to Shooter's Hill, in Kent, is very agreeable and pleasing. The aforementioned spring or well might perhaps induce the owner to make a walk or garden down to it, and the pavement be of the banqueting house, or room for entertainments, which terminated his view. That luxurys of this nature were introduced into Britain will not, I believe, be denied, but I fear I go too farr with my conjecture, and your patience: perhaps the Natale solum prevails, and the fancy that a situation and countrey I love, was approved as pleasant 1200 years ago, may be the onely foundation of these conjectures; I submit this and everything else to your superior judgement, and beg you would suppresse or communicate it to the Society, which you think most proper, being

Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

SMART LETHIEULLIER.

The coin before mentioned is thus described:—

DN VALENS PF AVG

R SECVRITAS REIPVB

exerg. LVG. P.

of Smart Lethieullier and his wife is in the church, and according to his modest desire, bears the following inscription: "To do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with his God." He was born November 3, 1701, and died without issue, August 27th, 1760.—*Wright's History of Essex*, vol. ii., 500.

SMART LETHIEULLIER TO THE REV'D. DR. STUKELEY, NEAR
ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, IN QUEEN SQUARE, LONDON.—
H. F. ST. J.

Aldersbrook, July 24th, 1749.

Sir,

Though so large a part of the summer is already spent without my having the pleasure of hearing from you in regard to our pilgrimage to the Brittish temple²³ in this county, yett I hope you will not lett the month of August slip without putting your promise in execution, and will lett me know a day or two before, that I may not be otherwise engaged; Navestoke Common is, I find, about 18 miles from this place. It may not perhaps be disagreeable to you to know, that there has lately been a discovery made in that neighbourhood, which may in some degree strengthen your conjecture, it at least proves that the Brittains were well acquainted with that spot. In the Lordship of Fifield,²⁴ about 4 or 5 miles from Navestoke Common, some labourers discovered what they imagined to be a great treasure, and it accordingly was published in the newspapers that a quantity of gold had been found near Ongar, but the gold proved only to be several masses of very fine copper, and with them a great number of those instruments commonly called Celts, and ascribed to the Brittains. I have had in my possession a great number of them, of different shapes, some entire, some broke and beat together with a hammer, as intended for re-melting. I have several other odd bits of the same metall, and one evidently the point of a sword, about 4 inches long; there was found with these a great quantity of cinders, and the evident marks of a forge having been there. I am promised by the lord of the mannor, that farther search shall be made. Should anything prevent your coming this summer, pray favor me with all the intelligence you can in relation to the situation of this temple, and what part of

²³ Earthworks supposed by Stukeley to have been an alate temple.—See his *Itin. Curiosum*.

²⁴ In 1749 this discovery was made, and in a field called Stockling, between Fifield and Ongar, a coffin of hewn stone, with others constructed with tiles, many skeletons, and various fragments of urns, were discovered in 1767.—*Gough's Camden*, vol. ii., 51; *Sepulchr. Monum.*, vol. i., *Introduction*. xxiv.; *Wright's History*, vol. ii., 340 n.

the common it is upon; for I am so well pleased with the learned works you have favoured the world with upon the subject, that I will spare no pains in making farther enquiry, or procuring plans to be taken of anything that is visible.

I have been informed that a MS.²⁵ is lately come to your hands, which illustrates the Roman geography of Brittain beyond anything that ever yett appeared. This I am much pleased with, since after all the pains that have been taken, there are still great desiderata upon that subject. You would please me much by letting me know what was in it relating to our county of Essex, since I think the Roman affairs in this county are even less understood than in any other in England, though we know their transactions were very early and great in it, and many more vestigia remain, to my knowledge, than have hitherto been taken notice of. I hope a sincere love for these studys will plead my excuse for giving you this trouble, and that you will believe me to be, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

SMART LETHIEULLIER.

CHARLES GRAY²⁶ TO THE REVEREND DR. STUKELEY, IN QUEEN'S
SQUARE, ORMOND STREET, LONDON. FREE, C. GRAY.
—H. F. St. J.

Colchester, 28 July, 1749.

Dear Sir,

Your very kind letter much obliges me. The great and good Duke of Montague, I had not the honor personally to know; but his memory will always be revered by me, because (among his other good actions) he brought from an obscurity at Stamford into full light at London, one who will give light to his countrey, and to the whole republic of letters. It is not for man to know what is to come, nor with anxious curiosity to be prying into it. Our business is the past and the present, and by the knowledge and due regard of what is past, so to conduct ourselves as to

²⁵ Richard of Cirencester.

²⁶ Of Mosse Hall, who married the widow of Ralph Creffield, Esq. (ob. 1723), and enjoyed the estate during his life. Mosse Hall is the property of — Affleck. *Wright's History*, vol. ii., 751.

guard against future evils, and procure a probability of future good. When we stand upon the Camp of Cæsar, which you have discovered, and reflect upon that part of his business there which related to the reconcilement of Britons contending with one another, it should put us in mind of coalition, and to take care not to have any more occasion to send for Romans to be first our arbitrators and then our masters.

Your history of Lady Rosia²⁷ might teach our ladies piety, and the noble arts of promoting the happiness and the glory of their families.

Plutarch in the setting out of his piece *de Iside*, makes the knowledge of truth and things past a great branch of divine immortality. This is the mine in which you so successfully labour, and from whence you produce, ore, which, in other hands, would always be dirt and trumpery, but when refined by your skill, becomes current coin for the benefit of mankind.

I saw Mr. Lethieullier at Chelmsford, who tells me he has found a Druid's forge for you, with many of the Celts and other materials.

You have so far opened my eyes that I have lately observed several tumuli hereabouts which had escaped notice before; and some of them in such fine situations as would please your taste, and prove the good taste of those who built them. These grand works had nothing finical nor very costly in the execution, but were done with noble design, and will command veneration to all futurity. I heartily hope to see you, and am, dear Sir,

Your obliged and obedient humble Servant,

CHA. GRAY.

CHARLES GRAY TO THE REVEREND DR. STUKELEY, IN QUEEN'S
SQUARE, ORMOND STREET, LONDON. FREE, C. GRAY.
—H. F. ST. J.

Colchester, 22 July, 1751.

Dear Sir,

I received by yesterday's post your kind letter with the curious remarks upon Cæsaromagus. On the 1st of August I shall be obliged to be at Chelmsford again, being sumoned on the

²⁷ As connected with the ancient cell at Royston.

grand jury, and I shall take that occasion to view the spots you have mentioned, which by your assistance, and the lights you have given me, I shall hope to see with the eyes of an antiquary, and observe those things which would otherwise have entirely escaped notice. I don't know a greater pleasure than when a new beam breaks in upon the mind. A clown or an ox can see Jupiter as well as an astronomer, so far as bare seeing goes; but when we have learned from astronomers what Jupiter is, and understand a little of his motions, and spy out his attendants, the observer has a joy that the clown and the ox never dream of.

I wrote an answer to your former obliging letter about Carausius, in which I mentioned (besides my earnest petition to you to publish his metallic memoirs) an account of a curiosity I had given me of a relique with the oyl of St. Catharine, of which I begged your explanation. If that letter did not miscarry I may spare you the trouble of looking into the legends, for a neighbor of mine has turned to the golden legend printed by W. de Werd, and there he finds that when St. Catharine was martyred, milk came from her instead of blood, and that angels carrying her body somewhere near mount Sinai, an oyl issues ever since from her bones, of a miraculous efficacy. I suppose 'twas some of this oyl that the good man put into his coffin. The oyl of your lamp will, I dare say, produce much better effects. I am, dear Sir,

Your very obedient and much obliged humble Servant,
CHA. GRAY.

CHARLES GRAY TO REV. DR. STUKELEY.—H. F. ST. J.

Colchester, 28 July, 1753.

Dear Sir,

I received your obliging favor of the 7th, and am glad you approve so well of what Mr. Morant²⁸ has said about Camulodunum. You was certainly right in not publishing the little essay

²⁸ Rev. Philip Morant, M.A., F.S.A., rector of S. Mary's, Colchester, and of Aldham, in Essex. He was appointed by the house of Peers to prepare the votes of Parliament for the press. He wrote a history of Colchester, and other works. Born in Jersey, 1710; died 1770.—*Beeton*, 734.

about Constantine's birth ; for everything that comes from you ought to be complete. You have too much reputation at stake to set out such unfinished matters as might come well enough from others.

There was an express treatise upon this subject wrote by one Alford,¹ alias Griffith, intituled Constantini patria, &c., printed in 4to, at Antwerp, which possibly you may not have seen.

The building of our castle is (as you observe) quite in the Roman manner ; and near one third of the materials are indubitably Roman ; but they are plainly fragments of former buildings. That which was our best church is built in the same taste and with the like materials ; so that the Roman architecture remained longer here than in most other places. You may see the ruins of this church well delineated in the same book of Mr. Morant's.

You rejoice me in saying Carausius goes on so well ; and it will be fresh delight to me to hear that your friend in Denmark does as well by honest Richard of Cirencester,—whose arrival we attend with some impatience.

A funeral apparatus was lately found here, with a pretty little red patera, and a piece of a Roman speculum. At the bottom of the inside of the patera are these letters, DIVICATIM,² the meaning of which I cannot so much as guess at.

The old gentleman at Coptford, Mr. Robinson,³ is now dangerously ill, and his life not expected to hold long. I am, dear Sir,

Your very faithful and obedient humble Servant,

C. GRAY.

CHARLES GRAY TO REV. DR. STUKELEY.—H. F. ST. J.

Colchester, 29 Augt., 1753.

Dear Sir,

I have heard nothing since of my old neighbor at Coptford, but when I do, you shall know it.

¹ Alfordus, otherwise Michael Griffith, wrote "Britannia illustrata, sive Lucii, Helenæ, Constantini patria et fides." printed in 4to, at Antwerp, in 1641.

² Divicati M[anu]. Divicatus was a well-known Roman potter.—See *Wright's Celt. Roman, and Saxon*, p. 40.

³ Mr. Robinson was the rector of Copford, and held a prebend in Rochester Cathedral, which Dr. Stukeley was wishful to obtain. Bishop Bonner resided at Copford Hall for some time.

Pray tell me the legend of this leaden coin of Claudius, relating to this place, and you'll much oblige me.

All appearances favor your conjecture that my castle is Roman, though our short chronicle gives a different account. The chapel in the castle is undoubtedly dedicated to Helena; and I have lately restored it from the ruin in which it lay; and I propose next year (Deo volente) to restore the anteroom to it.

A little while ago I met with a fair Cunobelius,⁴ in small brass, with the letters CAM on the reverse, and a couchant lion (I think it is) over those letters. This is very uncommon I believe, for I don't find any of them in Cambden, and don't recollect that I ever heard of one with such a figure on the reverse.

I am, very much, dear Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

CHA. GRAY.

PHILIP MORANT TO [REV. DR. STUKELEY].—H. F. ST. J.

Colchester, June 28, 1762.

Reverend Sir,

I have been many ways hindred from performing, till very lately, your request with regard to the Cursus on Lexden-heath.⁵ One hindrance was ill-health, having had some share of the epidemical distemper, though my complaints are generally lingering rather than acute. The measures are on the other side.

The children that I keep in pay for picking up coins in the fields, have brought me lately nothing curious or valuable.

Some years ago, the Queen's head Inn, in this town, was looked upon as one of the most valuable remains of antiquity, there being in it a very antique building, which the old people

V/

⁴ The King Cymbeline of Shakespeare, on the *reverse*, is CAM~~A~~/ for Camulodunum or Colchester, which was his capital. His coins are numerous.

⁵ Lexden, a parish in the liberty of Colchester. On Lexden Heath are ancient intrenchments, and learned writers are agreed that these are the remains of the ancient *Colonia Camulodunum*. These works used to be traced for a long distance towards Mersea island, as well as towards Colchester. In 1722 they were surveyed and measured by the Rev. Thomas Lufkin and Paley Smith, Esq. In 1563 they were termed Grymes Ditch.—*Wright's History*, vol. i. p. 353.

still have a notion of, under the name of a temple. About fifty years ago, it was all turned upside down, and new built in a slight manner. They are now pulling it down again, to be rebuilt in a substantial manner. In digging for sand in the yard they have met with old foundations of Roman brick ; and a few coins, viz., a brass one of Nero ; obver., a winged Victory carrying in her right hand a globe or shield ; one of Carausius, but not scarce ; and a few of the Constantine family. And also fragments of large urns, and a whole one containing about 2 quarts, in which were the bones of a young person, and a little piece of wood.

As to the history of Essex, the whole hundred of Chelmsford is now printed off, according to our proposals ; but we wait for the finishing of a few plates. In the meantime we go on printing the next hundred, that of Witham.⁶

With my best respects,

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient and obliged humble Servant,

PHIL. MORANT.

Navestock.

8 Oct., 1725. At the alate temple,⁷ Navestock common.—*Diary*, vol. i., 27.

1749, 20 Oct. Went with Mr. Gifford to view Willinghale farm, Essex. At the alate temple on Navestock common.—*Diary*, vol. i., 53.

1761, Aug. 5. Visited the alate temple on Navestock common, much oregrown with fern.—*Diary*, vol. i., 69.

29 Aug., 1749. Mr. Sheeles and I visited Mr. Lethullier at his seat at Aldersbrook, by Ilford, in Essex. We went by Weald to Navestock common to view the alate temple of the druids which I had seen 25 years ago. 'Tis on very elevated ground ; we may see S. Paul's church there and down the river ;

⁶ Witham. Stukeley derives the name from the British Guith-avon, the separating river ; but Morant from the Saxon, Wit and ham.

⁷ This was one of Stukeley's fanciful conjectures.

an open heath oregrown with fern, erica, and the like plants, on a dry, gravelly soil; great woods of oak all around, being on the edg of Epping forest. The temple is formed by mounds of earth, a ditch, the earth whereof is thrown out both ways. What I should call the meridian line of it is south-east, regarding the Thames. 'Tis ingeniously designed, the right wing as in action; the whole as it were in perspective. Many names of places hereabouts seemingly retaining to British. Navestock is the old oak by the temple, *graph, alatus*. Kelvedon hardly⁸ the abode of the druid that kept the place, whose name probably was Kelvis; Kelweis⁸ a town upon the river Avon, not far from Abury, Wilts. Dodinghurst; *Hurst*, a town in Wilts, near Crokewood,⁹ not far from Devizes. Hurst, near Isle of Ely, where the old Britons long remained after the Saxons had driven 'em ont elsewhere. Mr. Lethullier showed me the many cast celts of brass found near here¹⁰ lately, most of them of the *recipient* kind, and with rings to hang 'em by. One of the *received*, but the sides remarkably bent in order to hold the staff the better; 'tis broke, but the sides so much broader than ordinary and so bent, strongly confirm my notion of the use of those celebrated instruments; that the druids used them to cut down the mistletoe with at their winter sacrifice.

I observe, our temple is upon the division dike of the hundreds of Chalford and Ongar. They that laid out these hundreds took the opportunity of this antiquity on a wide and wild common, to draw their ditch near it, as a remarkable and known thing.

Mr. Lethullier showed me an infinite collection of all kind of curiosities, natural and literary, fossils, marbles of the antients, basso-relievos, urns, altars, vessels, medals, corals, prints, drawings, books, and curiosities. He had built an hermitage of an excellent taste. Over the old church door of it is set the cross, in stone, found by Sir John Oldcastle, drawn in my Itinerary, plate ii., of which I gave him the interpretation ✕ ANVRE : SEYENT : TVT . CEVS : KE : LA : CROYS : ADVRVNT : AMEN.

⁸ Probably Kellaways, near Chippenham.

⁹ Crockwood, east of Potterne.

¹⁰ Not mentioned among Bronze hoards by Mr. Evans in his work on *Bronze Implements of Great Britain*.

Confirmed be all those who adore the cross. The floor of the hermitage is a mosaic pavement composed of the many pieces and kinds of antique marbles found in digging at Rome. The window is of a church fashion, and of painted glass, and the whole furniture of a suitable kind, and admirably well adapted to the purpose. We walked in the gardens of Weald hall, and in the church there. The south door is of a most antient sort. The road here is the great Roman road to Camulodunum or Colchester. The druids studiously formed the two wings in different attitudes, on purpose to hide the appearance from vulgar eyes, to render it, as it really was, symbolical and mystical, and to represent it as in action, being, as Moses expresses it, the spirit of God which moved on the face of the waters. Hence the Egyptians place this sacred character on their canopuses; hence the alate temple on the banks of the Humber; and this, though at a distance, regards the Thames mouth, its meridian line (as I call it) being south-east. Thus the greatest star in the heavens Canopus, at the bottom of Argonavis, just skims the horizon, as brooding on the face of the ocean. Plutarch thinks Osiris's soul is in that star, which intimates the building, or rather making such temples at the sepulchres of great kings, as protectors of their ashes, and conductors of the souls of heros to their beatified estate, which custom was in time occasion of their deification. The orientals have a wonderful notion concerning this star of Canopus, and worshipped it. They thought it cherished, increased, and preserved all things, as the learned Hyde writes upon Ulegh Begh.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 77-81.

Aug. 5, 1761. At the alate temple on Navestock common. 'Tis much oregrown with fern, and but lately, so that 'tis difficult fully to discern it. They have dug gravel there lately. Foxglove in bloom there still. Near it, by the windmill, is another work, for sports, like that in Westmorland, called King Arthur's round table. My friend Jelf's monument in Weald churchyard.—*Diary*, vol. xix., 66.

Pleshy.

9 Nov., 1749. At the Royal Society. Mr. Lethullier informed me Lord Tilney's steward had opened a burial vault

near Pleshy castle, in Essex, with many urns and vessels of earth and glass.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 92.

Weald.

Jelf's monument in the churchyard of Weald, my old friend. He built Westminster bridge.—*Diary*, vol. i., 69.

Oct. 19, 1749. Went a journey to Waltham Abby, Epping, Willinghale; returning, reviewed the alate temple by Navestock. My landlord at Weald showed me a Roman coyn found there; a testimony of its being older than Roman times.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 82.

Colchester.

Feb. 14, 1750-1. At the Royal Society. Mr. Morant, the antiquary of Colchester, sent an account of digging up many leaden coffins and urns, and Roman coyns, with enameled bracelet-like ornaments, female bodkins for head-dresses, and the like antiquitys, daily dug up in the fields west of Colchester, which I suppose was the cemetery in Roman times; just like the field of Durobrivis by Wansford.—*Diary*, vol. x., 26.

Danbury.

2 March, 1749-50. At the Royal Society. Mr. Lethullier sent a particular account of the firing of Danbury steeple, near Colchester, lately. It was done by lightning, but by an engine timely brought from Colchester, happily extinguished before it had consumed much of the steeple, which is of timber and lead. The church stands on a hill, which exposes it to these accidents. Once before, it is recorded in one of our historians, a ball of fire passed through the whole church, and did great damage, which they then thought was the devil in the habit of a monk.—*Diary*, vol. ix., 7.

Chelmsford.

15 July, 1751. I set out alone to meet Mr. Gray, at Chelmsford. I surveyed the town, which was the Cæsaromagus which king Cunobelin built to the honour of Augustus; and drew a visionary scheme of it as I suppose it was built by him.—*Diary*, vol. x., 71.

Bocking.

27 June, 1754. This same day I visited Mrs. Wright, in Roll's buildings, Fetter lane, a pleasant habitation, overlooking Roll's gardens, like a forest full of high trees. She gave me to use 3 coins of Carausius, one a most elegant one, SAECULI FAELICITAS. These and a vast quantity were found together, by a countryman, near Boking, Essex.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 2.

Littlebury.

10 May, 1759. At the Antiquarian Society. Mr. Hewet showed a drawing of an altar now at Littlebury ferry, on the Trent, Agelocum.¹¹—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 51.

24 May, 1759. At the Antiquarian Society. I took the chair, and read on the Roman city of Agelocum, Littlebury on the Trent, and exhibited a print of it from Itin. Curiosum.—*Diary*, xviii., 53.

Saffron Walden.

Jan., 1761. At the Antiquarian Society. Mr. Walpole exhibited a golden bracelet¹² found near Saffron Walden. I assigned the use of it for the arm; the bishop of Ossory confirmed it, being a common female ornament in the east, and so now in Italy. From the place found, I conjecture it to have belonged to Lady Roisia de Vere, wife to Geffery de Mandeville, first Earl of Essex, who lived there, and founded the great abbey, now Audley Inn.—*Diary*, vol. xix., 48.

Colne Abbots.

Feb. 16, 1765. This month dyed Mr. Wale, of Abbot's Colne, in Essex, who possesses the Abby house and neglected chapel, the sepulture of the great family of the Veres, earls of Oxford. He owned the famous trijugate coin of Carausius which Mr. Gray procured for my engraving. I solicited Mr. Wale for it without success. He gave it to General Honywood, who gave it to the cabinet of the Marquis of Rockingham.—*Diary*, vol. xx., 60.

¹¹ Otherwise Segelocum, Littleborough.

¹² Found at Shotgrove, near Saffron Walden, and exhibited by Horace Walpole.—See *Archæological Inst. Journal*, vol. vi., p. 60.

[The last entry but one in the Memoirs. Dr. Stukeley died in the following month, in his 78th year, and was buried at East Ham, in Essex].

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

ROGER GALE TO SIR JOHN CLERK, CONCERNING AN IMAGE OF
A CUPID OR GENIUS IN COPPER, FOUND AT CIRENCESTER.
—H. C.

March 4, 1731-2.

On Thursday last as some men were ploughing up a large garden ground at Cirencester, the horses, as the men were talking with other people, ran away with the plough a considerable length; when the ploughmen overtook them they found sticking to the ploughshare a curious brasse or copper image¹³ about 15 inches high. The hair of it is nicely curled, parting upon the top of the head, falling down with an easy flowing upon the shoulders, and a curled lock upon its brow. The face is juvenile, plump, full cheekt, large eyes, the eyeballs of silver with 2 small holes in the middle, wherein, it is probable, were formerly sett 2 beads or bright stones. The body is well proportioned, but rather fleshy like that of a well-grown boy, one of his feet has stood flatt, the other, which is the left, just rested upon the toes, and by their bottoms appear to have been torn from some pedestall. His right hand is elevated towards his head, stretcht a little forward; his left hand is allmost in a straight line with the

¹³ In *Archæologia*, vol. vii., 405, there is an account of this brass image of "Roman workmanship" communicated to the Society by the Rev. John Price of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, in 1767. The account is an extract from this letter, and contains further particulars relating to the discovery. The ground in which it was found was called the Lewses, and formed part of the site of the abbey of Cirencester, within the walls of the ancient Corinium, then in the occupation of Mr. Richard Bishop, one of the most eminent seedsmen in the kingdom. The labourer who found it "carried it for a show about the country, and up to London, where Mr. Master took it from him," promising to allow him about 20 pounds in case he should sell it for a considerable sum. He was informed that Mr. Master was offered for it £150. The image is engraved (plate xxix.), and was the property of Mr. Price in 1767; and is now in the Bodleian Library. In the summer of 1780 a hypocaust was discovered in the Lewses.

other, but a good deal below it ; and, by their position, something like a bow or spear seems to have passed through them, which is confirmed by the appearance of something broken off both above and below each hand, as it had grasped it. It weighed 11 pound.

This image was afterwards brought up to London, where I saw it ; it had a small pin hole in each shoulder, where it might have had a pair of wings fixt ; from which, and the preceding description of it, it appears to have been a cupid or genius. It is now in the possession of Mr. Masters, of Cirencester, in whose ground it was found.

ROGER GALE.

Bristol.

26 Jan., 1748-9. At the Royal Society. Mr. Baker brought a letter from his friend at Bristol, with an account of the new manufacture there of porcelain ware.¹⁴ 'Tis the most like china of any yet made in England. 'Tis not so transparent as china, yet they hope to improve in that circumstance.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 10.

15 June, 1749. At the Royal Society. Mr. Baker gave a copy of an inscription on a monumental stone from Bristol. 'Tis in the old French, taken up from one of the fryery ruins.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 66.

Cirencester.

May, 1759. At the Antiquarian Society. A list of the Roman coins found at Cirencester, 2000 in number.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 51.

Windrush.

18 Sept., 1736. W. Stukeley gave an account of some observations in antiquity matters in a late journey toward Gloucestershire. He viewed a Roman camp, pretty large and double-

¹⁴ This can scarcely refer to Cookworthy's manufacture, or to Richard Champion's, because the former did not establish his porcelain works before 1760, nor take out a patent for making it before 1768, and it was not until 1772 that he sold his interest in the patent to Champion, of Bristol, according to Marryat. (See his *History of Pottery and Porcelain*. p. 386). Perhaps the reference is to Richard Frank's manufacture of delftware, which was carried on at Redcliffe Back, and to some great improvement in it which took place about this time.—See Llewellyn Jewitt's article in *Art Journal*, November, 1863.

ditched, in the open fields south of Windrush. This town, near Barrington, took its name from the river, and that river not from its fancyed winding, for 'tis not more remarkable in that respect than other rivers; but 'tis a Celtic or Brittish word, meaning the white river; *gwin*, *albus*, *rush* is like the French *ruisseau*, a rivulet. A little higher up the river are 3 towns of the name of Rissington.—*Diary*, vol. ii., 42.

HANTS.

Beaulieu Abbey.

Dugg up at Beaulieu Abbey, in Hantshire, A.D. 1729, a tombstone of grey marble, the figure and the border are of a hard white stone, inlaid, upon the latter are still legible some ancient letters.¹⁵—H. C.

An inscription found at Silchester,¹⁶ in Hantshire, 1733, communicated by the Rev. Dr. Paris.—H. C.

JULLÆ AUG[USTÆ] MATRI SENATUS ET CASTROR[UM] M[ARCUS]
SABINUS VICTOR OB[TULIT].

THOMAS HEARNE, “FOR MR. SAMUEL GALE. TO BE LEFT WITH
MR. RICHARD RAWLINSON, AT MR. HUMPHREY’S, NEXT
DOOR TO THE WHITE HORSE INN, IN FLEET STREET,
LONDON.”—H. F. ST. J.

Oxon, Feb. 27, 1714-15.

Worthy Sir,

’Tis something above a week since I received your letter of the 8th instant, with the draughts of the old font at Winchester.¹⁷ I am very glad that you, who are so well qualified, have undertaken to give an account of this and other antiquities of the

¹⁵ The arms upon the shield seem to be those of St. Aubyn of Cornwall.—See *Papworth’s Dict. of Armorials*.

¹⁶ Found at Silchester, in 1732. Said to have been taken to Trinity College, Cambridge, but not existing there.—*Hübner*, p. 16. No. 7.

¹⁷ This font greatly resembles that in East Meon church, Hants.—See *Archæologia*, vol. x., 183; and for an engraving of the Winchester font see *Vetus Mon.*, vol. ii., plates xxxix., xl.

cathedral of that place. I have nothing to add to your ingenious observations in your letter, but that I am inclined to think that the font was made since the Conquest, perhaps in the reign of Hen. II. But I have not time to consider the thing as it deserves. The figures indeed are rude, but I think not rude enough for the Saxon times; for though their fonts were even then generally, if not always of stone, yet I believe the ornaments of them were worse than those on this font. The figures on the Saxon coyns are very barbarous. Perhaps you may get some light from them. We have an old font here at Oxford that was some years ago removed out of St. Peter's Church-in-the-East.¹⁸ But I take it to be since the Conquest. I shall give a draught of it in my Leland, now pretty near being finished. At the same time, I shall have a cut of the church itself. If you will be at the charge of either of these cutts, it will be an addition to your other favours. You judge right, as I take it, that the figures on the Winchester font relate to the actions of some saint or bishop of that church. When Leland is done, I will send your brother's MSS. to you, as he desired. I thank you for your compliment upon the honour conferred on me¹⁹ by the University. I value their affection the more, because I hardly so much as moved in this affair, but rather declined what I thought might more worthily be given to another. I am sorry I was not at home when you called here last Whitsuntide. I was then viewing some antiquities in the country. I am, with a very great respect, and with repeated thanks for your readiness to assist me,

Sir,

Your most obliged humble Servant,

THO. HEARNE.

My very humble service to both Mr. Rawlinsons,²⁰ who are my excellent ffriends.

¹⁸ It was placed in the churchyard.

¹⁹ An allusion to Hearne's appointment as under-librarian, which occurred in 1714.

²⁰ Connected probably with the well-known Dr. Richard Rawlinson, of St. John's College, Oxford.

SMART LETHIEULLIER, Esq., TO ROGER GALE, CONCERNING SOME
ROMAN WAYS IN BERKSHIRE, HAMPSHIRE, AND WILT-
SHIRE, AND THE MISTAKES OF DR. STUKELEY ABOUT THEM.
—H. C. [Printed in *Archæologia*, vol. i., 62].

Alldersbrook, Novmbr. 10, 1735.

Sir,

The kind reception you gave the last letter I troubled you with on the subject of antiquitys, encourages me to second it, not without hopes of being a gainer by the answers I flatter myself that I shall receive from you. My chief amusement in the countrey being for the most part enquiring into the remains of any kind of antiquitys the neighbourhood affords; what I now send you are some observations made during my late stay at my father Sloper's seat at Woodhay, in Berkshire, situated on the borders of the 3 countys, Hants, Berks, and Wilts. As I esteem searching after antiquitys to be searching after truth, the relating matters of fact wont, I hope, be thought a presumption, though they chance to contradict what learned authors have affirmed; this I mention, since 'tis a passage in Dr. Stukeley's 7th Iter which is addressed, Sir, to you, that gave occasion to my sending this tedious letter.

Dr. Stukeley, in his 7th Iter, speaking of a hill a little above Ambrosbury, says, "The Icening-street runns between this hill and the Bourn river coming from Newbury, as I suppose, through Chute forest, there vulgarly called Chute Causeway. At Lurgishall it makes a fine terrasse-walk in the garden of Sir Philip Meadows; then passes the Bourn river about Tudworth, and, so by this place, to the eastern gate of Old Sarum, the Roman Sorbiudunum."

It is probable the doctor mett with very wrong informations in this neighbourhood, since he could hardly have fallen into the mistakes,²¹ evident in the foregoing passage, had he viewed the situation of this part of the countrey.

For first, as to the Icening-street coming from Newbury to Old Sarum, which he has likewise expressed in his map, I take it to be entirely an error. I have examined a great part of the

²¹ See letters of Mr. Richard Willis to Stukeley, wherein the mistakes are pointed out, and treated cynically by the doctor.

intermediate countrey myself, and likewise enquired of many sensible persons perfectly acquainted with it ; and could never see nor hear of any bank or causeway in the least resembling one [a Roman road], which went between them ; and, as there is no journey in the Itinerary between Ad Spinas and Sorbiodunum, there is [I think], the lesse reason to expect one. However, had such a road ever existed, it must have made a very extraordinary and uselesse angle westward, to have crossed the river at Tudworth, and proceeded thence to Old Sarum ; since the road now in use, either through or near Andover, is a much straighter line. Had such a road gone through Sir Philip Meadows's garden, it must have gone from N.E. to s.w., whereas the road which really goes there, is in a straight direction from N.W. to S.E., and is indeed part of a quite different road, as I shall presently shew you.

To passe over the doctor's placing Sir Philip Meadows's gardens at Lurgishall,²² which are at Conault,²³ in Chute parish, at least three miles to the N.E. of it, and his supposing the Roman road from thence to be that which enters the eastern gate of Sarum, I shall hasten to give you the true course of two Roman roads which crosse this countrey, and intersect one another ; the one from Silchester to Old Sarum, the other from Marlborough to Winchester ; as they have been lately transmitted to me by an intelligent person, who has made these enquirys his businesse for some years, and assures me he has travelled every step of them himself.

The first of these has not passed unobserved by Mr. Camden, Dr. Stukeley, or the Britannia Romana of Mr. Horsey ; but none of them informs us of its course. The doctor conjectures that it passes through Andover, but in that he is allso mistaken, as perhaps he may be in affirming that town to be the Andaoreon of Ravennas, since a Roman town would probably have been upon the road which went so near it.

This road from Silchester goes by Tadley to Baghurst, leaves Woolverton a quarter of a mile to the north, ascends the chalk hills by Hannington church, passes Fremantle park, and to the

²² Ludgershall.

²³ Conholt.

south of Lichfield (*i.e.* the field of carcases²⁴ says Camden), which interpretation is confirmed by seven remarkable barrows, near the place: whether Roman or not, I do not pretend to determine. From hence it passes Egbury Castle, a very large entrenchment, probably a castellum or mansio, upon the road; goes next to St. Mary Bourne, and to Finkley, a house built upon it; then by Easton-town farm, between Andover and Charlton, leaving the former a little to the north. It goes next to a place called the Hundred Acres Corner, up Gallows-hill, where formerly stood a gibbet, through Monkston, Sarston, and Amport, three villages built upon it; then between Grateley and Quarley, to the south side of Quarley hill, on the top of which is a large entrenchment; and here having run too much west for the sake of keeping the bottoms, and avoiding the sudden steep hills which are frequent in this part of the Downs, it makes a turn to the south about one point of the compasse, and then crossing the river at Portown, or Porton, it goes in a line to the east gate of Old Sarum.

The other road, going from Marlborough to Winchester, has I think, hitherto escaped the notice of antiquaries as to its terminations; nor do I remember to have seen any part of it mentioned except that in Sir Philip Meadows's gardens, and a small hint in the Bishop of London's Additions to Camden, in the following words: "At Estcourt, not far from a great causeway supposed to be a Roman vicinal way, a large earthen vessel was dug up in the year 1693, in which were two others, one of them full of ashes or bones." This road, going from Marlborough, leaves the great chalky way which is the turnpike road, and runs up the green hill to the corner of a hedge a little above Minnall²⁵ church, crosses two more fields, then through the corner of Leavy coppice crosses an arable ground into the forest of Savernak, then runs directly down a hill through Ashlet coppice crosses the valley about 3 furlongs on the s.w. of Mr. Beacher's lodge, through Birchen grove to Tokenham²⁶ park, through Lord Bruce's gardens, down

²⁴ Ap. Bedam *Licidfield* dicitur, et exponitur campus cadaverum, quia multi hic sub Diocletiano martyrium passi sunt; ab A.S. *Lice cadaver*. Somnro autem exponitur campus irriguus. a verbo Lician *lambere*; quia ab alluente fluvio lambit. Skinn.

²⁵ Mildenhall.

²⁶ Tottenham, now called Savernake.

the hill to Croaton²⁷ mill, leaving Great Bedwin about one mile and a half to the N.E., goes along the side of a hill to the N.E. of Wilton, to the Nagg's head, through Marton-street to Oxenwood gate ; having hitherto kept a straight line to the S.E., but here, to avoid an almost impassable valley called Hippenscomb bottom, the Roman surveyor thought proper to make the road take a compasse to the S.W. and S. up Titcomb hill, by Scott's-poor over Chute heath to some brick hills, and then to Sir Philip Meadows's park, at the entrance of which it re-assumes its S.E. direction, and for some way makes a delightfull walk, planted on both sides, and being uncovered, appears to be made of fine gravel, though none such is near this place. From this park it descends to a bottome, then rises up a hill, leaving Tangle church a furlong to the S.W., near which it passes through an entrenchment of about two and a half acres, with deep ditches, probably a castellum or mansio for the sake of travellers, and conveniently situated, being 14 miles, the midway between each station. Hence it goes through Heterden directly out into Charlton Common, lately inclosed, along by Easton-town farm, where a little beyond the gate that turns to the house it cutts the road afore described between Silchester and Old Sarum. Hence through a common field it goes three quarters of a mile N.E. of Andover out into the Downs, then into Whorwell woods, through which it is a bridle way ; after which to a ford crosse the river Tees or Test, called Cold Harbour, and thence for seven miles streight crosse the Downs to Winchester, entring it at the north gate ; this road is in some places seven feet above the surface of the soil, and of a good breadth.

And now, Sir, I fear I have tired your patience more than if you had rode the ways I have been describing, but as I think matters of this nature are frequently not understood for want of being particular, words, at best, giving but a faint idea, I hope you will excuse whatever may seem tedious. This road seems the more worthy of notice, as it puts it beyond dispute that Marlborough, and not West Kennet, was the Cunetio of Antoninus. Whether its vicinity to Great Bedwin, but yett not going through it, is an argument for or against Dr. Stukeley's conjecture of

²⁷ Crofton, in the parish of Great Bedwyn.

that place being the Lencomagus of Ravennas, I submitt to your better judgement.

I should be much obliged to you for your opinion of Mr. Horseley's comment on the vth and ixth Iter's so farr as they relate to Essex, which being my own countrey, I can't help employing some leisure hours about it. I find he differs in many particulars from all who have wrote before him. Many people are fond of making the road still visible through Rain, Dunmow, and Coggeshall to Colchester the onely Roman road through this countrey, but I can't help imagining that one went pretty near the course of the present way to Colchester ; many reasons, I think, may be brought to support this conjecture.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

SMART LETHIEULLIER.

RICHARD WILLIS, APOTHECARY, OF ANDOVER, HANTS, TO THE
REV. DR. STUKELEY, IN ORMOND STREET, LONDON.—
H. F. ST. J.

Andover, Sept. 18, 1750.

Sir,

I have been reading with pleasure your Itinera Curiosa. It is impossible in works of this nature but some mistakes must happen, and as you desire in the preface to be informed, I have noted some that I have observed (being upon the spot) within the small circle of my travelling, which you may publish as corrigenda, when you oblige the world with the Antiquities of Richard of Westminster. But first I invite you to visit this place again (as you did pag. 172) by the way of Silchester, to which place Camden says there is a Roman road from London, but does not say by what places it comes. Thence you observe (pag. 171) that Mr. Camden speaks of a Roman road proceeding westward, through Pamber and Litchfield into Chute forrest; Mr. Horseley imagines (in his Brit. Rom., p. 159) this to have been a short cut, or direct road, to Old Sarum, and the continuation of your Icenian-way ; you mention a park with an encampment on a high hill near King's-clear, this is Freemantle park, and you was then on Camden's Roman way, between Pamber

and Litchfield, which runs very conspicuous from thence by Egbury and Wyke, through part of the forest of Chute, in the parish of Andover, not many years ago disforested, and is now a large farm called Finckley Down, to the north side of this town. This causway is here, at Old Sarum, and beyond it, called the Portway, and between Finckley and Andover, at a place called East Anton, it crosses almost at right angles the great Ikineld-street, which by all old authors goes directly (from sea to sea) south and north, viz., from Southampton to Tinnmouth. Camden says old Southampton was probably on both sides of the river Ichin, and is the Clausentum of Antoninus, and from him you say (pag. 185) at Bittern, at the east side of the river, was an old Roman castle where many antiquities have been produced; from this place proceeds a Roman causway to Winchester, all along the course of the river Ichin, by Morstead and St. Catherines's hill, an encampment you take notice of (pag. 185), but none from the present Southampton on the western side of the river, though (you, by mistake, say) you plainly perceived that to be a Roman road, and have falsely markt it so in your plate (No. 83) of Winchester to the south gate, whereas this grand causway, having accompanied the Ichin from Southampton as above, crosses it at the east gate of the city, and from this river doubtless derives the name of Ikineld, or (as it is pronounced) the Ikin-eld-street, from its beginning, not (as you say your Icenian way does, p. 153) from its ending at the Ieeni (quasi via ad Ienos); nor is it, by any author before you, called the Riening way (p. 51), from the Saxon word *Rige, dorsum*.

You call the said plate of Winchester the south prospect, whereas the east gate is in the line of sight, and the road markt F comes out at the west gate; you call that the Roman road to Brage or Old Sarum, 'tis indeed the modern Salisbury road, but causway visible, but as soon as you come out of the gate, had you markt the road that parts with it to the right hand directly north, you had then shewn the continuation of the Ikineld-street, presently appearing very grand at the county gallows, just without the city bounds, which thence over Winchester Downs runs vastly high without interruption several miles in view, crosses the river Test, and then through a large wood called

Harwood forest, belonging to Joshua Iremonger, Esq., over Clatford cow-down, and the western edge of Andover Downs to the crossing the aforesaid Portway at Eastanton; all along here it is known by every inhabitant of this place, and it is wrote in all writings of boundaries of lands lying upon it, by the name of the Icknal way; from Eastanton it proceeds by Hatherden (still in the parish of Andover), where it makes a most superb appearance, and so passes on to Tangley, thence to Hampshire gate, parting the counties of Hants and Wilts, presently enters Sir Philip Meadows's park (which I remember his enclosing of) here you take notice of it, calling it your Icenian way from Newbury to Old Sarum, and saying (p. 175) it makes a fine Terras-walk in his garden at Ludgershal, but this is Conholt, and some miles from Ludgershal; indeed it makes here a grand gravel walk through the park (but not garden). Soon after it comes out of the park it is called Chute causway, here you make a grand mistake, which you have drawn Mr. Horseley into, in fancying this to be Mr. Camden's Chute forest, which I have already mentioned, and is 8 or 9 miles from it, but you are under as great a one in saying it runs hence most precisely from north east to south west, passing the Bourn river about Tudworth, to the eastern gate of Old Sarum; for from hence it runs directly still north, leaving Great Bedwin¹ to the left, so by Chisbury (the seat of King Cissa, according to Camden), thence by Froxfield, through Littlecoat park, belonging Francis Popham, Esq., member of parliament for the county of Wilts, then crosses the river Kennet through a farm backside called Nighton, between Ramesbury and Chilton Folliot.

Thus far, viz., upwards of 40 miles, I have personally traced it from the sea into the northern part of Wilts, and shall now

¹ Stukeley appears to have mistaken the Wansdike, a branch of which passed a little to the east of Great Bedwyn, and thence traversed Chisbury camp, in the adjoining parish of Little Bedwyn, for the Roman road. This great road, after making a right angle at Tidcombe, in order to overcome the difficulty of descending a steep hill, went, as Mr. Willis rightly informs Stukeley, through Crofton, then by Tottenham Park, the seat of the Marquis of Ailesbury, where there is a Roman pavement, and Savernake forest, to Mildenhall, near Marlborough. Here it crossed the river Kennet, and proceeded northwards by Ogbourne St. George, and Chiseldon, until it joined the Ermin street, between Wanborough and Stratton St. Margaret's.

make a digression to observe that Mr. Horseye, in his *Britan. Rom.*, p. 330, gives a description of a most curious brass patera or Roman cup² for sacrifice, found here, viz., at Rudge, in the parish of Froxfield, then in possession of the late Duke of Somerset, inscribed with the names of 5 of the Roman stations on the Lineam Valli of Hadrian, with many other utensils for sacrifice ; a curious tesselated pavement,³ and several urns or pots with Roman coins, all which were discovered An^o. 1725, by Mr. Wm. George, late steward to Mr. Popham. Mr. Horseye wonders how these noble antiquities, especially the cup so inscribed, should be found in a by-place, 6 miles east of Marlborough, not being informed 'twas on the grand Roman causway which continues thence to the east boundary of the said Vallum. I have a copper-plate print of the pavement (which was done at the expence of the said Duke of Somerset) given me by the widow of Mr. George, who now keeps a boarding school for young ladies at Ramesbury, and has a great number of the coins, who has just finisht a peice of needlework in order for engraving a plate from her late husband's draughts, of the most grand tesselated pavement ever found in Britain, which was also discovered by him in Mr. Popham's park, of Littlecoat aforesaid, in the year 1731, but never yet publisht.⁴

Probably from Nighton farm, on the river Kennet, as above, the Ichineld-street may go on to Crecklade, where (p. 62) you mention a Roman road without a name, going from thence by Sarney and Sarnecoat to Cirencester, where it crosses the Fosse-way, thence by Stretton and Birdlip hills to Gloucester (p. 64), from Gloucester you call it the Riening-street, and say (but without any authority), it comes hither from the mouth of the Severn, passing hence into Yorkshire ; and (p. 65) you find your Riening-street again at Tewkesbury. Camden notes it in his map at Bengworth by Evesham, and from thence to Bitford bridge (the passage of the Avon that parts Gloucester and Warwickshires) by the true name of Ikineld-street, and with him all other authors, who agree with you (by that name) in its passage

² See *postea*, under Wiltshire.

³ See *postea*, under Wiltshire.

⁴ This pavement was engraved, together with nineteen others, by Mr. William Fowler, of Winterton, near Brigg, Linc., in 1804.

hence into Yorkshire. You say (p. 85) that Dr. Plot injuriously calls it the Ieknil-way to favour his Iceni in this country, that his notion is but chimerical, and tends to the confusion of things. Dr. Plot (*History of Staffordshire*, p. 393), says thus: "I am moved to think there were such a people as the Iceni both in Worcestershire and Staffordshire, by the Roman consular way which remains to this hour by the name of Ikenild-street, which how it should come by, but from the people whose territories it was made through, I can't imagin." And (*Ibid.*, p. 400) he says: "For the other Ikenild-street in Oxfordshire seems also to be called so from passing through the other Iceni of Norfolk, &c., only (says he) I look upon this of Staffordshire as the more remarkable of the two, and to be that Ikineld-street which is usually reckoned one of the four Basilical or great ways of England, and not that of Oxfordshire, this being raised all along, paved at some places, and very signal almost wher-ever it goes, whereas that of Oxford is not so there, whatever it may be in other counties."

I say abundance of authors, who bring the great Ikineld-street from Southampton to Tinnmouth, agree with you in its going hence into Yorkshire, and say that after it passes at Bitford Bridge as above, it courses the division of Worcester and Warwickshires, through Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire, and Durham to South Shields, whence over the Tine to Tinnmouth in Northumberland.

But to return to Andover, in which town and its neighbourhood (if you'll favour me with an additional Iter), I will shew you as many monuments of antiquity as you have met with in the compass in any of your former journeys, I'll accompany you upon the Portway where I left it at Eastanton by the north side of this town, which also leaving Penton and Wayhill (where a great fair is held at Michaelmas) a little on the right, Bury hill (an encampment you note, p. 172) Little Ann, and Abbot's Ann, on the left, it passes through Monk's Ann,⁵ Sarst Ann, and Ann Port. Note the 5 last places as well as Andover formerly wrote Andever (from An-deu-evron, according to Baxter, the conflux of two waters, Ann), derive their names, according to Camden,

⁵ Monkston.

from the rivers they stand upon, the most ancient names of which were Ann, Ant, or Anton, on which I can very much enlarge, but 't would be too tedious for an epistle, shall only here observe that Andover seems to have been the center of much of the contest between Edmond and Canute; one great battle between them, which Polydore Virgil relates (p. 129), seems to have been on Andover Down east of the town, as another, which many authors dispute the field of, seems to have been about Wayhill, to the west of us, as, at it, the lands of the villages of Penton and Sarstan adjoin, and Florence of Worcester tells of a fatal battle fought at Pen, near Sarstan, and Pen may easily be called Penton, and at this village, on Wayhill, and on Andover Down aforementioned, are still remaining a great number of the antient tumuli, which greatly strengthen my opinion that they were the seats of action between the Saxons and Danes. Anport, where we left the Portway, is a composition of Ann, the river, and port, the road, hence the causway proceeds between Quarley and Dunbury hills, the former taken notice of by the editor of Camden, the latter you mention (p. 172) as a Roman encampment, though I take them, and Bury Hill above mentioned, to be Danish, for the above reason, and from their circular form, and that Dunbury was doubtless Danebury hill, as a very large tumulus near it, called Cant's Barrow, was probably raised in memory of king Canute. Over fine Downs from hence, the Causway is extreamly visible and perfect, and so runs by a very fine hill on its left called Nedbury hill, on the beautifull eminence of which the present Mr. Auditor Benson built a pretty tower for a landmark, to which Mr. Greville since added 2 triumphal arches, which are seen at a vast distance, and here the Portway leaves Cholderton and Newtonbury,⁶ and passing by the end of Porton (to which it gives its name) on the right, on which side the Bourn river also is of those villages, as the map shews. Here you make many mistakes. You bring your Icenian street from Chute Causway across the river Bourn at Tudworth,⁷ as aforementioned, but you certainly never traced it. I have examined all the country, and can find no such road, and why had you not described it in your draught of Clovendon hill as well to the east gate of

⁶ Newton Toney.

⁷ Stukeley was altogether in error here.

Old Sarum, as you do the continuance of your Icenian-street beyond it? But I am much surprized when you was upon Clovendon hill (which you call Chlorus's camp, though known by no other name than Figsbury ring, in Camden's map called Fripesbury), you had not discovered the Portway, which is from hence directly in view, as well as you did the Roman road to Brage, never taken notice of, you say (p. 130), by any author before, this new-found road you mark in your plate No. 41 with another road crossing it, which you might have told the inspector is the great post road from London through Basingstoke, Andover, and Salisbury, to the Land's End in Cornwall, formerly engraved by Ogilby, and lately compleated with mile stones from Hide-park corner to within a mile or two of this encampment. These cross roads are to the south of this Figsbury ring; had you turned your eye about the same distance to the northward of it, you had seen the Portway from Porton, and its crossing the river Bourn at Winterborn, about a mile below Porton, as Ford^s in your said plate markt E, where your road from Bragæ crosses that river, is about that distance below Winterborn. Upon the same encampment you'l plainly see the Portway continue from the river at Winterborn to Old Sarum, directly to what you call the east gate as plainly as what you note by letter F, and call the continuation of the Icenian-way proceeding from it to Stratford, you'l allow it here to be called Port lane, upon enquiry I find 'tis called the Portway here, and that the antient right of electing members to serve in Parliament for Old Sarum is invested in lands there as they are situate according to writings in such and such a manner on the Portway.

But I have made my letter too tedious. If you think my remarks in it worth your notice, please to direct to,

Sir, your humble Servant,

RICHARD WILLIS.

PART OF A LETTER FROM RICHARD WILLIS, ESQ., RELATING TO THE OLD ROMAN ROADS. [Printed in *Archæologia*, vol. i., p. 66].

Andover, December 24, 1759.

I beg the gentlemen of the Society, and Dr. Stukeley in par-

^s Winterbourn Ford,

ticular, would observe the diverticulum Mr. Taylor has shown, in his map or accurate survey of Hampshire, of the Ikeneld-street, running from the N.E. corner of Sir Philip Meadows's park to a little house to the s.w. called Scots-poor. This diverticulum is called Chute causeway. Then note what the Doctor says of Chute causeway (*Itin. Curios.*, p. 175), and they will perceive this is the Ikeneld-street continued from Winchester; consequently that it does not come from Newbury, as the Doctor says, he supposes; he also says this is Chute forest, though vulgarly called Chute causeway. In this I affirmed he was mistaken, imagining this to be Chute forest, that Mr. Camden said a causeway ran into, westward from Silchester; but that, that was called the Portway, which Mr. Taylor's map confirms; that Andover parish was in Camden's time part of Chute forest, I shall shew hereafter; and that no part of the said forest was ever north of the village called Chute, Chute forest, as described in this map, will shew.

I further appeal to all gentlemen of antiquarian taste in these parts, whether any Roman causeway was ever from Newbury to Chute causeway; and would also enquire, if any between Goring and Newbury, and whether this causeway from Scot's-poor runs to Old Sarum, which, I think I can deny, as I do affirm that it proceeds hence, to crossing the Kennet river to the east of Marlborough; divides into a vicinal way from Badbury camp near Wanborough; thence, by Mr. Wise's account, it passes on by the White-horse hill, and Wantage to Goreing, and is Dr. Plot's Ikeneld-street; thence to Royston or Barley. But from Wanborough, the great Ikeneld-street, one of the four Basilical ways, runs, as I affirin it from my own inspection, into Warwickshire, through which county I leave the proof of it to Mr. Beighton's actual survey of that county.

R. WILLIS.

RICHARD WILLIS TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, IN ORMOND
STREET, LONDON.—H. F. ST. J.

Andover, July 11, 1760.

Rev. Sir,

I have before me a copy of a letter I wrote to you in Sep-

tember, 1750, which I was then advised to write by Mr. Professor Bliss, of Oxford; having mentioned to him how erroneous your Itinera Curiosa was in these parts. He told me you was then about publishing a manuscript called (I think), Richard of Westminster, which would clear up a great many mistakes in antiquity, therefore I thought my letter would be very acceptable, and give you opportunity of acknowledging the said mistakes, which certainly the publick would have excused, from *the impossibility of not makeing many oversights in travelling through a country, be the itinerant never so carefull.* But receiving no answer to my letter, I got a gentleman to call and know if you had received it, who wrote to me in the affirmative, and promised him you would directly answer it; but as you did not, I sent the substance of what I had wrote to my late worthy friend, Dr. Ward, who communicated my letter to the Honble. James West, Esq. He read my said letter to the Antiquarian Society, and Dr. Ward told me it was not so well regarded by those gentlemen, as I had been too free in exposing the errors of so worthy a member. This I own, Sir, is the chief motion of my again troubling you with an epistle; *I own I treated your errors with an unbecoming levity,* but then consider the provocation your silence gave me, as my letter to you was penned with all the good manners possible, and with an invitation to let me shew you personally the oversights you had been guilty of. Believe my zeal for the Ikeneld-street, which you was burying in oblivion to foster in an imaginary babe of your own, an Icening-way to supplant it, makes me as angry as you was when you caught the plowmen sacrilegiously tearing up the Roman way you had first discovered between Winchester and Old Sarum.

Soon after the reading my letter to the Society, I had an epistolary dispute with the Rev. Mr. Hutchins, of Wareham, Dorsetshire, whom I told that the Roman way through that county from Old Sarum came from Ilchester, and not Chute causway, that it crossed the Ikeneld-street in this parish, and was known here and at Old Sarum by the name of the Portway: but in answer he says: "The generality of antiquaries carry the "true Via Iceniana from Caistor to Seaton, and *I think Dr. Stukeley has conducted it right.* At Gussedge the Dr. falls into

“an unfortunate error, on the authority of an old woman, the
“landlady at the Rose, to fix Vindogladia at a pretty hamlet
“called Boreston, who informed him that the churches had for-
“merly been there, which is so far from being true that it never
“had one.” He shews where you lost the causway, about More
Crichell (which it goes north of), by your going to Blandford.
I have taken the liberty to enclose a letter I publisht in the Salis-
bury Journal to Mr. Hutchins, which will be followed by three
or four more, except you'l favour this with an immediate answer,
which the bearer will forward to me. Mr. Taylor, publishing
his survey of this county in August last, occasioned my renew-
ing what I had so long since advanced, which map I lately sent
to Mr. West desiring he would present it to the Society to be
hung up in their publick room of meeting, as to it I referred the
proof of what Mr. West had read to them in my aforesaid letter,
that the Ikineld-street and the Portway cross in this parish of
Andover, and that the former goes to a lone alehouse called
Scot's-poor, at the end of Chute causway, from whence, instead
of going (as you say your Icenning-street does) to Old Sarum, it
proceeds to Wanborough and Crekelade, to the latter of which
you allow a Roman way to come from Cirencester and Gloucester,
and thence by the name of Ricning way, from Yorkshire. And
I say by the name of Ikineld-street it comes from Southampton
and goes to Tinmouth, and is one of the two Basilical ways in
longitudinem regni. I have personally traced it from Winchester
(where Mr. Taylor finds it), into Warwickshire, which it enters
at crossing the Avon at Bitford bridge, and Mr. Æighton's map
carries it through that county. Please to observe my quotation
of the 4 great Roman or Basilical ways at the bottom of this
printed letter, that they are duo in longitudinem, et alii duo in
latitudinem regni; you also unfairly quote this law of St. Edward
in omitting this particular, and by bringing in your Icenning-
street, make only the Hermin-street in longitudinem, and three
in latitudinem. Mr. Taylor has decorated his map in the margin
with some drawings of Silchester. His ground plan you'l see
agrees with that Dr. Ward publisht in the 41st volume of the
Philosophical Transactions, surveyed by Messrs. Jno. Clark and
Stairs, and also with my personal view of those grand walls.

B/

How could you publish the plate in your *Itinera* inscribed "Stukeley designavit," make it a parallelogram (as it is a Nonagon of nine unequal sides and angles), and say (pag. 170), "'tis a parallelogram, whose shortest side to the longest is as 3 to 4, its length about 2600 feet, its breadth 2000."

I am, with the greatest respect, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

RICHD. WILLIS.

P.S.—If Mr. West has not presented the map to the Society, and you have not seen it, you may at any time, by calling on Mr. Cave, the publisher of the Gentleman's Magazine.

Roman Roads in Hants.

25 Jany., 1760. At the Antiquarian Society. A letter from Mr. Willis, apothecary at Andover, to the secretary, concerning some Roman ways near him, wherein he differs from my account in *Itinerar. Curios.* To which I sent him this answer, that I knew nothing but what was out of his parish, and he knew nothing but what was in his parish.—*Diary*, vol xix., 5.

Silchester.

23 May, 1741. Mr. Roger Gale came to make me a visit. He gave me an antique cornelian seal found at Silchester, being an Esculapius and Hygeia. He staid a week with me.—*Diary*, vol. v., 25.

Romsey.

26 Nov., 1741. At the Royal Society. An account of the most antient date observed in England, in the Arabian character as called, upon the front of the very antient church of Romsey, in Hampshire, being 1011.⁹—*Diary*, vol. iv., 76.

Silchester.

22 Dec., 1748. At the Royal Society. A long account of

⁹ This cannot be, because the Norman work of this church was probably commenced a little before the middle of the 12th century.—See *Paper by the Rev. J. L. Petit. on Romsey Church, in Winchester Vol. of Proceedings of Archæol. Inst.*, 1845.

the old Roman city of Silchester, by Mr. Ward,¹⁰ accompanied with a ground plot, from an actual survey; and an intire flat Roman brick. The streets are very visible in the corn in dry years, especially those two crossing each other from the four gates. He says there's one place in the city called silver hill, remarkable for the many silver coyns found there, and some of gold. One he gave to Dr. Mead, of Allectus, finely preserved, *reverse ORIENS AVG, exergue M.L.* He gives us the measures of particular parts of the wall and the manner of its construction. It encloses about 80 acres of ground. Some grand military ways goe from it, particularly one to Winchester.¹¹ Infinite number of Roman coyns are found in it, of all metals and all the emperors. He speaks of the foundation of a temple, which, from an inscription found near it, appears to have been dedicated to Hercules. There was a forum and a fountain. There has been an altar too discovered.¹² He gives us, too, the measures of the amphitheater on the outside of the city, of which I long since gave an account, p. 170 of my Itinerary.¹³ He also speaks of a date, 1317, on a brick in a chimney at Aldermaston.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 119.

13 March, 1752. At the Royal Society. A very fair gold Carus found at Silchester.—*Diary*, vol. xi., 31.

Basingstoke.

25 Sept., 1752. My daughter Frances and I set out on a journey of gratitude to visit Mrs. Saltmarsh at Basingstoke. We

¹⁰ Gresham Professor. For his description, and map by Mr. Stair, see *Philos Trans.*, No. 490. See also a "Plan of Silchester," by Mr. A. J. Kempe, in the Appendix to *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii., plate 32. p. 419.

¹¹ For an account of these Ways, see *Oxford Vol. of Proceedings of Archæol. Inst.*, p. 107.

¹² Three inscriptions only appear to have been found: i., the sepulchral memorial of Flavia Victorina, seen by Camden in Lord Burghley's garden, in London, and preserved at Conington; ii., referring to the dedication of a temple, as supposed, to Hercules, found in 1744 (*Philos. Trans.*, vol. xlivi., p. 200); the inscription is given in *Mon. Histor.*, No. 121a; iii., described by Gough, was found in 1732, is supposed to refer to Julia Domna, wife of Severus, or to Julia Mammea, and is preserved at Trinity Coll., Camb.—See *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii., p. 417.

¹³ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i. (Surtees Soc.), p. 170.

viewed that admirable antiquity on Hounslow heath, by Herborow, Cæsar's camp. From Windsor we went through the park by the Duke's Lodg; several ostriches there, his obelisc, his triangular tower. We rode over that dismal heath of Bagshot. At Basingstoke we visited the ruins of the old chapel dedicated to the Holy Ghost. I was here in the beginning of Aug., 1722, with Ger. Vandergucht and Jo. Pine,¹⁴ engravers, whom I took with me to Stonehenge. Returned by Stanes, the Roman *ad pontes*. Egham is from the agger of the Roman way on the other side of the bridg going to Farnham.—*Diary*, vol. xiii., 22.

Southampton.

25 Jan., 1759. At the Antiquarian Society. A pot of English coins of Henry II. found near Southampton, some cut in half for halfpennys, some in quarters for farthings.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 27.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

ROGER GALE "TO MR. SAMUEL GALE." [Printed in *Reliq. Gal.* p. 120].—H. C.

Leominster, Sept. 7, 1719.

Dear brother,

During my stay at Hereford I made a visitt to the ruins of Ariconium, 3 miles north-west from that city, seated on a gentle rise in a drye pleasant countrey, the soil sandy, though all the rest of the countrey is a stiff clay. Nothing of the walls is now left except the banks they stood on, which are still entire, and

¹⁴ John Pine, an eminent engraver, who died in 1756, aged 66. He published, in folio, a *Ceremonial of the Installation of the Knights of Bath*, upon the revival of that order in 1725; also ten prints of the tapestry in the House of Lords. His head, painted by Hogarth in Rembrandt's manner, is well known from the print. George II. gave him the appointment of marker of the dice, and engraver of signets, seals, and stamps, which he held to his death, which happened in the College of Arms, where he was Blue Mantle. He was described as being "like a satyr both in person and manners." He sat for the portrait of the Friar in Hogarth's print of the *Gates of Calais*. As it produced him the name of Friar Pine, he was hurt that he had complied with Hogarth's solicitations. Mr. Pine, the eminent portrait painter, was his son.—*Hist. of the College of Arms*, by Rev. Mark Noble, F.S.A., Lond., 1805, p. 395.

inclose an oval of 50 or 60 acres, some of which, to the westward, is cornfields, and to the east covered with wood or hops. In these banks are four openings which they call the four gates, and perhaps were so; two of them are on the west, and two on the north side of the place. There is but one piece of building remaining, which seems to have been a wall with a nich in it of a Roman brick and stone. Just by it was a hole which I took for the mouth of a well, but was assured by Colonel Dantsy, a neighbouring gentleman, that was with me, that it led into a large vault which he had been in formerly, but is now stopt up. Several urns, as he told me, were taken out of it when first opened, of which he showed me some fragments at his house, with bones, and a cement found in them as hard as marble, which I suppose was to close them up, though the countrey will have it to be human flesh hardened to that consistence. I have brought some of it away, as also some small squares of a tessellated pavement lying between the nich in the old wall and the entrance of the vault. I also had some coins found there from the colonel, the oldest he had were of Caracalla and Alexander Severus. There are two Roman ways still visibly meeting at this old town, one comes directly north from Tillington and Credenhill, about a mile and a half distant, upon the top of which is a large strong oblong intrenchment, which tradition will have to have been the camp of the besiegers that destroyed Ariconium, but I rather take it for the Castrum *Æstivum* of the Roman garrison, which is confirmed by the ways directly leading to it. The remains of the other ancient way are very plain to be seen in the road to Hereford, and at a little distance on the north from it lies a town called Stretton, through which I suppose it rann, as well from the name as that it is not [to] be discovered between that place and Hereford. Within the area of the old city they continually plow up human bones, and in a heap of rubbish, which they showed me, was found a great quantity of burnt wheat,¹⁵ when it was first dug up, I suppose it was some granary destroyed by fire, and these two circumstances make it very probable that the city was ruined *flammâ, ferroque*, and the people saying it was consumed by wildfire from Cradenhill camp

¹⁵ I have since had some of this wheat given me by Colonel Dantsey.—R. G.

is a confirmation of it, though others have a tradition it was overthrown by an earthquake, and others that it was deserted for want of water. You see by this how historians may differ, all these accounts being given me within the narrow compasse of the modern Ariconium, vulgarly called Kenchester, a village consisting of 7 or 8 houses. There dos indeed seem to be a great scarcity of water at the place, the onely supply it has being a small brook running at the foot of the little hill the old banks stand upon, at half a quarter of a mile's distance, and that has now been drye these six weeks. I cannot therefore allow of Mr. Baxter's derivation of the name Ariconium from the British words Aricon¹⁶ in quod est super principe aqua, unlesse you can think such a pitifull ditch as this I have described to you deserves to be called aqua princeps. I wish I could say of a great many other of his etymologys that convenient rebus nomina saepe suis, for upon turning over his glossary I find an infinite number of whimsicall derivations of names taken from the sites of towns, but no ways agreeing with them, as here at Ariconium; besides a multitude of other strange fancies, neither justified by proof or probable conjecture; such is that where he will have Londinium, destroyed by Boadicea, to have been Lincoln,¹⁷ which never was called Londinium in any author; and besides that heroine's march seems to have lain directly another way, by her taking Verolamium immediately after Londinium. Cornelius Tacitus tells us at that very time London was Copiâ negotiatorum et commeatu maxime celebre, which Lincoln, by its inland situation and small river could never pretend to. His sole argument for Lincoln's being Londinium is that the Trinovantes, whose capitall the present London was, were allys and confederates with the Iceni, and can there be a better reason for their attacking Londinium in conjunction, than to drive out the Romans who had seized it, and so restore it to the Trinovantes, its ancient proprietors? But to return to Ariconium, I was informed the greatest number of coins was found on the declivity of the hill between the old banks and the brook to the northward, so that the town was in all probability on that side, and three of the gates

¹⁶ Vid. Baxter's Glossar. in Aricon.—R. G.

¹⁷ Vid. Baxter's Gloss. in verbo Lindum.—R. G.

in the walls opening that way argues the same; so that the works whose remainders we still view might be onely those of a castle or fort to protect the inhabitants of the town, and keep the countrey in awe, to which it had but one gate. I have no more to add but that being since at my Lord Coningsby's, at Hampton Court, who is lord of the manor of Kentchester, he showed me a little room there paved with Roman tiles, six inches square, the color red, that were brought from the Ariconian ruins, in describing of which the scantiness of my paper will show you I have been twice as long as I intended, but I could not give over when my hand was in, without acquainting you with all that had come to the knowledge of

Your most affectionate brother,

R. GALE.

20 Aug., 1754. I made a present of all my fine old tapestry to Mr. Fleming, and sent it to Dinmore.¹⁸—*Diary*, vol. xv., 8.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

MR. NATHANIEL SALMON TO ROGER GALE. [Printed in *Reliq. Gal.*, p. 135].—H. C.

Bishop Stortford, Hertfordshire, 17 Ap., 1725.

Sir,

I must ask pardon for the freedome I take of giving you this trouble, not having the honor of any acquaintance to introduce me.

I have been for some time collecting the antiquitys and curiosities of Hertfordshire, in which Mr. Willis has been so kind as to furnish me with some materialls. If any other, Sir, have fallen in your way, besides those in Antonine's Itinerary, I would beg the favour of your instructions. One or two conjectures I beg leave to propose to you; Camden, having a mind to make Ashwell, Magiovintum, put me upon trying if I could make it a station, by another intermediate station from Lactorodum, and keep pretty near the number of miles. Sandy, then, will be 19 small miles (according to the best of my remembrance), the com-

¹⁸ It no longer exists at Dinmore House, near Leominster.

putation being made from Stony Stratford. And if Sandy may be allowed to be Magiovintum, thence to Ashwell will be but 8, if we could make Ashwell Durocibrivæ; but if for a plain road we go first to Baldock, and then turn into the Icknall way, it will be 12 small miles, whether that be usuall you are the best judge.

The etymology, from the British Dour and Cyfre concurrence agrees well with the many springs that burst out of a rock here in great plenty, and soon joyn; there is allso a stone quarry here from which most of the churches in the countrey seem to have been built; can the other part of the compound with Duro signifie any such thing? Hence, then, would be instead of xii miles to Verulam xxi, if such a fault were in the transcribers.

But I am rather apt to believe, if I may indulge my guesses, which I am far from insisting on without better authority, Magiovintum may be Sandy, in Bedfordshire, and Durocibrivæ, Dunstable. Sandy was a large camp and considerable place, and, daily, coins and urns are there found. So from Sandy to Dunstable, according to the best of my remembrance, would be fifteen Roman miles, and thence to Verulam twelve. This would save Antoninus's ἐκτροπὴ, and Dour, Aqua, and Cyfre concurrence, will answer at Dunstable to the confluence of waters from the hills which fall into four great ponds in the town and serve the inhabitants, who, according to Camden, have no springs.

Hartford seems to be derived from a hart in a ford, according to their arms; there are no red banks near it any more than at Redborn.

That above Ashwell is a small inconsiderable place in comparison of Sandy, not containing, as I remember, above seven acres of ground, and was therefore probably but a camp of the exploratores: such another there is with banks about it like the last, about 4 or 5 miles from thence, upon Ickenild way, upon Wilbery hills, near Ickleford, through the middle of which camp Ickenild way goes. In both there are Roman coins found, though but few in that of Wilbery. Whence they have the name of Bery I don't know, but the countrey people call the other Ashwell, Arbery banks.

Camden calls Sandy camp, or Chesterfield, Salenæ, and

would spell it Salndy, but this is a way of writing it I never heard of. I presume, Sir, upon your great humanity to pardon this, and to set me right in the affair, and am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

NAT. SALMON.

ANSWER TO THE PRECEDING LETTER. [Printed in *Reliq. Gal.*,
p. 137].—H. C.

Apr. 25, 1725.

Sir,

I acknowledge the receipt of yours, dated the 17th, in due time, but having had some busynesse extraordinary upon my hands, all the last week, I could not possibly give an answer to it till this post, which I hope you will therefore excuse for the delay it has made. I am very glad we are like to have some farther improvements in the History of Hertfordshire, and heartily wish it was in my power to promote it more than I find myself in a capacity of doing, having no materialls or collections by me for that purpose, nor time to follow those studys so much as my inclinations prompt me to. I shall onely therefore do my endeavor to answer the contents of yours as well as I am able, and if my opinion proves the same, in regard to the places you mentioned, as formerly, you will pardon my still differing from your conjectures, since everybody has a right to think as he pleases in these amusements.

I shall in the first place observe to you that the II^d Iter of Antoninus keeps close to the Watling street all along from Canterbury to West Chester, except where it makes one diverticulum to take in Durobrivæ,¹ which I suppose to be Hertford, and which is going but a small step out of the way, and returning immediately again into it at Verulam, whereas the going off from it at Lactordum (which in truth is Old Stratford, a mile to the north-west of Stony Stratford, first to Sandy and then to Ashwell), would be a leaving of that street for 24 miles together, and seems contrary to the intent of that journey. If we place Benavenna at Castle Dykes, or Heyford, either of them a mile on this side

¹ There is much confusion in the Roman names of stations as given by Gale. According to the best authorities, Durobrivæ is Rochester; Lactordorum is Towcester; Bennavenna is Burrow hill, near Daventry; and Magiovintum Stony Stratford.

Weodon, and at both of which severall Roman remains have been discovered, the distances will be as follows, viz., from Bennavenna to Lactorodum (Old Stratford) xii miles, thence to Magiovinium (Dunstable), xvi miles, as they are numbred in the vith Iter, and confirmed again in the viiith, where, though Lactorodum is omitted, the numbers betwixt Bennavenna, or Bannovantum, and Magivinium are xxviii. Thence to Durocibrivæ (Hertford) xviii. Which indeed exceed the number in the Itinerary, but all the rest agree very well, as will allso the num. xii between Hertford and Verulam; to which I may add that the number xii will not fitt any Roman town that we know of next from Dunstable, except Verulam, but all the world knows where that place stood, and the Itinerary gives us Durocibrivæ no lesse than 3 times between that and Magiovinium. If you would make Ashwell to be Durocibrivæ, and Sandy Magiovinium, the intermediate numbers will by no means agree with Antoninus, besides which the distance from Ashwell (Durocibrivæ) to Verolamium, will be at least xxi Roman miles, for by such I all along reckon. No doubt the numbers in the Itinerary are frequently corrupted, but I think we should keep closely to them everywhere, where there does not appear a manifest reason for departing from them, since we cannot be certain where they are truly, and where they are falsely, transcribed, and no conjectures should be admitted for altering them, unlesse supported by good arguments.

But, Sir, as you think Sandy has a better title to the name of Magiovinium than Dunstable, I will come now to that, and observe that the distance from Lactorodum (Old Stratford) is xx miles to Sandy, four more than are allowed by the Itinerary; and from Sandy to Dunstable, as you rightly reckon, xv, so that the distances will not correspond with Antonines on one side or the other. Besides, if Sandy was Magiovinium, where shall we look for Salenæ, which Ptolemy makes one of the two citys of the Catyeuchlani, Verulam being the other? Sandy without doubt retains much of Salenæ, and all other names of towns among these people seem pretty well fixt, except the old name of Ashwell, which is a small inconsiderable place, as you justly remark, and rather a camp of the exploratores than a city.

As for the name Magiovinium it is naturall and easy to derive

it from the British Maesgwyn, or as Mr. Baxter has it in the plurall Magion uinion, Campi Candidi, than which nothing can come nearer to Magiovinium, nor agree better with the situation of the place, as to the chalky soil about it, which cannot be said if we place it at Sandy.

The etymology of Durocobrivæ I really take to come from the British Dwrion Cyfred, Aquarium concursus, and leave it to your judgement if it is not more probable that a town should be called from the conflux of severall rivers, as at Hertford, than from the wash of the neighboring hills into some ponds, as at Dunstable? Bede's Herutford, however, if we read it, as we very well may, may be interpreted Rubrum Vadum; but as his royall paraphrast has translated it heortford, it is plain that even so early as his days it was to be understood Vadum Cervinum, and so I give it up, onely taking notice that this town's having a hart for its coat of arms is but a slender argument for the antiquity of the name of Hartford, this being no more than a rebus taken from its modern appellation many hundred years after it had got the name of heortford. There is no word in the British language signifying a rock, a stone, or a quarry, that can have any analogy with the latter part of Durocobrivæ, a rock being called in it craig, clogwyn; a stone, maen, carreg, Llechen, Llechvaen; a quarry, cleddiwig, clodd-fa-gerrig, from any of which I believe it will be impossible for the hardyest etymologist to form the least sound of Cobrivæ.

The termination of names of places in bery is either from the Saxon berg, a hill, or burg, a city or walled town, which is the same as burgus, or borough, and they are often confounded one with the other. Bery signifieſ also a manour, in which, since I know no county that uses it so frequently as Hertfordshire; but at Wilbery, I take it to signify a hill, though the place is called Wilberry hills, such tautologys being not unusual by reason of the countrey people's not understanding the import of the old word, of which I could give you many examples, but fear I have been too long already.

It will be a great pleasure to me if these hasty remarks that I have put together may give you any satisfaction; I heartily wish you all successe in your undertaking, and am, Sir, your most humble Servant,

R. GALE.

The ἐκτροπὴ from Old Stratford to Sandy will be little lesse than from Dunstable to Hertford.

WILLIAM GOODHALL "TO THE REV. DOCTOR STUKELEY, AT STAMFORD, IN LINCOLNSHIRE. FREE, W. GOODHALL."—
H. F. ST. J.

Royston, Octbr. 15, 1742.

Sir,

You being a person very curious in things of antiquity, I thought it would oblige you to give you a short account of a place thought to be of a very grate curiositie, latly discoverd in the town, which happend to be as a man was a digging a hole in the market-house to sett a stump to nale a bench too, found a millston, and threw the hole of stone found it was hollar by letting down plumitt about 16 foot. So they took up the stone and found a hole of about 18 inches diameter, so they gott a boy to be lett down, who found the bottom to be loos dry earth, and a hole that turned to one side, which he had much to do to creep into, and in about 2 foot space he found a hollow cavaty, which he said there was like a wall on each side the hole, and a great heap of loos earth that did lye up a grate hight, and a very little distance from the wall, and looked like the form of a haycock, and by the boy giving this account a thin person went down with a light and brought up the same account. So they then emadgined that som very grate trashur was hid in that place, and thay went about to make the hole wyder, and with baskets and a well kirl they drew up the earth, and when they had gott the earth away to near the levill of the place of the first going in, thay found a scull and som hewman bones, but by thursting down a long spitt they found the place was much deeper, so they went on with getting out the erth, and about 6 foot lower then the enterance, thay found 2 images cutt in the wall, but the whole wall is only a sollid rock of chalkston, and by getting lower still, they found images allmost all round the place, all cut out of the rock. There is a representation of our Saviour on the cross, and 2 standing by him, and several other things which I think ar all taken out of the Bible. There coms abundance of people to see it, and there is varios opinyons of what the desighn of it was, for som think it was for a place of worship in the earliest times of

chrestyannaty here in England, and som think it a hermitt's sell, but all think it a very grate enriosity ; it is about 30 foot deep and 18 foot diammiter. I had began this letter the other post day, but was dissapointed by company, and I now think my intelligence coms too late, becaus I saw it in the news papers the other day, but I thought this would sattissfy you of its being truth, and I am, Sir,²

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

WM. GOODHALL.

GEORGE LETTY "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, AT STAMFORD."

—H. F. ST. J.

Royston, 23 Oct., 1742.

Sir,

I have here sent you the cheif of what is in the manuscript which I mentioned to you when at Royston. It says Royston has been a place of some remark, though small antiquity. For since the Conquest, Dame Rose, whom some think was the daughter of Aubery de Vere, chief justice of England under Henry 1st, others of Jeoffry Mandevile, the first earl of Essex, others of Richard de Clare, and others the Countess of Norfolk, erected a cross to remind passengers of our Saviour's passion. Whereupon the place was called Roise's Cross, till Eustace de Mere, lord of Neusels (a mannor about 2 miles off), Ralph de Roue-vester, and some others, purchased a place adjoyning the cross, where they built a monastery for cannons regular, and dedicated it to Thomas of Canterbury, giving 100 acres of wood and 30 acres of land, with the right of pasture to the same, which he and others had endowed with a competent revenue. Houses and inns were erected there which in time multiplyed to a town, so that instead of Royse's cross it was called Royse's town, and by the contraction of words Royston ; anno i., R. i., that king granted it many priviledges and made it a free town ; corn was formerly so plenty here that the best wheat was sold for 12d. p. qr. The revenue of the monastery at the dissolution thereof was estimated at £19 10s. per annum. In this town here was an hospitall dedicated to St. John and St. James, though I never could learn who

² The original orthography of this letter has been retained on account of its peculiarity as being that of a member of Parliament.

founded it; at the dissolution thereof, the inhabitants purchased the church situated near the priory, and it was by statute made the parish church of Royston, a vicar perpetual was ordained for it, the king patron. The church, the market place, and two-thirds of the town lies in the parishes of Barkway and Tharfeild, the rest in Kneesworth, Basinbourne, and Melbourn, and then gives an account of the Chester's family, the inscriptions in the church, which you've seen, the particular priviledges granted the monastery and town, and by whom granted; this is all it says of the church, the Priory or Chappell, which I've sent; anything else in my power to serve you I shall do with a great deal of pleasure, and am, Revd. Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

GEO. LETTY.

P.S.—As a boy was looking o'er the rubbish he found an old coin, which he rubbed against his cloaths to rub the dirt off, and broke it into severall pieces, which I now have. Dr. Warren was here yesterday, of Trin. Coll. Camb. I showed it him, and he marked out the characters on a piece of paper, which he thought they was, and by the help of a glass I could see them on the coin, as he had marked out which he thought to be C. A. N. so he thought it was Canutus, however he won't part from it till I see you.

ROGER GALE TO REV. DR. STUKELEY.—H. F. ST. J.

Scruton, Oct. 31, 1742.

Dear Sir,

I have accepted of your kind indulgence in excusing me from sending any answer to your last, till it might meet you in your winter quarters at the grand metropolis in which you are so much delighted, which I hope it will do safe and sound after a good journey. I said so much in my last conjoint epistle to you and my sister relating to the contents of yours, that I shall onely return you my thanks for you[r] most accurate account and description of the Roiston Catacomb, which was no doubt a place of sanctitude and antiquity, though I fear it will not quite reach

the Saxon times. The building of the Crosse³ at Royston was ascribed to a lady called Roesia, Rohaisia, or Rohesia, by all our historians, sometime after the Norman Conquest as they all agree, though they differ as to her person ; some supposing her to have been wife to Richd. Fitz-Gilbert de Clare ; some, of Godfrey Mandeville, Earl of Essex ; and others, to have been a Countesse of Norfolk. The first of these was daughter to Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, first married to Richard Fitz-Gilbert de Clare, and afterwards to Eudo, Dapifer to William Rufus, and was buried with him at the monastery of St. John, which he had founded at Colchester. The second Rohesia, was daughter to Alberie de Vere, another Norman, first married to Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, and afterwards to Paganus de Beau-champ. She lived in the reign of K. Stephen and Henry II., and, with her husband, founded the nunnery of Chicksand, in Bedfordshire, and was buried in the chapter house there. As for Rohesia, Countesse of Nofolk, nec vola nec vestigium.

It is probable the Crosse at Royston was built by one of the former ; I should think the elder has the best title to it, because I find she had an estate once at Einolfsbury, near or at St. Neots , so having occasion sometimes to travell to London, her road lying along the Ermin street, she might erect a crosse upon that remarkable point where it intersected the Ickening, to put passengers in mind of the Passion : a piece of piety still used in Popish countrey, at crosse-ways and eminencys. Such another was that on the borders of Leicestershire and Warwickshire, upon the intersection of the Fosse and Watling streets, called High Crosse.

The Priory of Royston was founded in the reign of Henry II., by one Eustachius de Mere, after the death of Thomas Becket, in the year 1170, for to him it is dedicated, so that perhaps the scull you had in your hand was his, for I think they would hardly bury the good lady in the high way, out of consecrated ground, which it was till the founding of the Priory, unlesse this vault was consecrated on purpose for her interment ; but then she must have been a Rohesia different from either of the 2 former, of

³ This cross stood at the junction of the two great military roads, but its exact position is not known. The foot-stone still exists, and is now in the garden of the Royston Institute.

whose places of sepulture we have an account at other monasterys as before.

Pray give my love and service to my sister, let me know how you gett to London, and what news, literary or political, is stirring there. If you see Lord Wilmington, take not the least notice to him of my being called to town, or that you have had the least intimation of the matter from anybody.

I am, dear Doctor,

Yours most faithfully and affectionately,

R. GALE.

ROGER GALE TO REV. DR. STUKELEY.—H. F. ST. J.

Seruton, Dec. 6-7, 1742.

Dear Doctor,

I am glad to hear you design to entertain us with an account of the Crypt at Roiston, and that in a very little time, from dear Sam. I therefore would not deferre any longer to rectifye a mistake in my last, which was, as I remember, that Rohesia the elder lived at Walden, which she never did, but Rohesia the younger must have spent some time there with Godfrey Mandeville, her first husband, and so went to London upon the intersection of the 2 Roman roads, both from her first place of residence at Walden, and her second at Bedford or Chicksand, which occasioned him to erect the crosse there.

In the Mon. Angl. T. i., p. 724, Rohesia the elder is said to be buried at Colchester Abbey, founded by her husband, Eudo Dapifer; but in T. ii., p. 892, which gives a more particular account of her, she is said to have been buryed at the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, which, by the circumstances there related, I believe is truest.

I am, dear Doctor,

Yours most faithfully,

R. GALE.

WILLIAM PARRY "TO JOHN COLLINS, ESQ., COLLECTOR OF EXCISE AT HUNTINGDON."—H. F. ST. J.

Shipston, Oct. 26th, 1743.

Dear Sir,

Your letter (of Octob. 16) although expressed in the most

friendly and obliging manner, and pleasing me with a glance of Dr. Stukely's historical conjectures, has produced a very just uneasiness in me, arising from a consciousness of my fault in so long procrastinating my letter of thanks to you for his ingenious account of Royston Cell. For though I desired the gentleman who brought me your present of his book about it, to return my acknowledgments for it, and begged Mr. Middleton to insert my thanks in a letter of his, yet I ought long before this time to have acknowledged your favour under my own hand. For this reason I beg leave to borrow an expression of your own and apply it to myself, viz. : *That my letter has been so long a coming, that I am justly afraid you will censure me;* but then I dare not say *the fault is not mine*, because I am really guilty ; and if you put the old proverb (*Confess and be hanged*) in execution against me, there will be an end of your old friend poor Will. But the tenderness and good nature of your last letter gives me some enlivening hopes of a reprieve. And that I may not aggravate my fault, I now take my pen in hand to pay regard to your injunctions, and to gratify you in giving my sentiments upon the Doctor's performance.

He has not only displayed a fertile genius and an easy flow of expression, but likewise shewn what a deep and curious search he has made into antiquity ; and the usefulness of his studious enquiry into the memoirs of former ages, is manifest from the account he has given of Lady Roysia's family and character. And being furnished with materials from these old records, and by comparing them with the figures in the cell, with the situation of the place, and other circumstances, he might well think he had a good foundation to build his conjectures upon. But though at a vast expense of time and trouble such proper materials for a history might be found, yet it required great skill to range them in a beautiful and agreeable order, and to put them in so advantageous a light, as to give them an air of probability, and to make them appear as matters of fact.

This is a talent peculiar but to few writers ; and in my opinion the Doctor has given a sufficient proof of his great capacities to draw up a work of this sort. You find how his accurate description of the cell, and the nicety of his conjectures about it,

have engaged the resolution of a lady to come from France to view so uncommon a curiosity ; I very much question whether the lady would have undertook such a tour, if the Doctor's account had been less accurate, or if he had omitted the historical transactions of the Lady Roysia's family. In short, Sir, the treatise you were pleased to make me a present of has byassed my resolution to purchase the Doctor's other treatises concerning Stone-Henge, and the Bacchus of the heathens ; neither of which I have yet had an opportunity of seeing. And therefore I desire you would buy them, and his intended treatises about Roll-Rich stones for me, when you go to London ; and send them, and their cost, by the Shipston Carrier, who sets up at the Rose, in Smithfield.

* * * * *

I am, Sir, your very much obliged humble Servant,

WILL PARRY.

JAMES THEOBALD TO [REVD. DR. STUKELEY].—H. F. ST. J.

Suny Street, 16 Feb., 1744.

Dear Sir,

* * * * *

We had last meeting of the Society, some remarkable pieces of antiquity produced, which had been lately found near—in Hertfordshire ;⁴ a very curious brass statue of Mars, about 3 inches long, one of the legs of which was broken off, but seemed of exceeding good taste, being curiously modelled, and all the rest of the figure very beautifull. With these were found severall thin pieces of silver plate, something thinner than those which are commonly nailed on coffins of tin, chased with the figure of Mars and Vulcan. They were cut into odd shapes, and on one was a Roman inscription ; I will endeavour to get the drawings of them, and send you in a post or two, and question not but you will be able to form some judgment for what they were originally designed ; not having met with anyone yet who has been able to speak with any certainty about them. * * *

Sir, your most obliged and most sincere Friend and Servant,

JA. THEOBALD.

⁴ Found in 1743. in Rooky Wood, parish of Barway (Camb.), and now preserved in the British Museum.—See *Hübner*, p. 33, Nos. 84, 85, 86.

REVD. DR. STUKELEY "TO SAMUEL GALE, ESQ., AT MR. PYKES,
BEDFORD ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON."—H. F. ST. J.

Staunforth, 20 June, 1744.

Dearest Sir,

I lay at Royston the first night. My fellow traveller, who lives at Peterborough, took my book of Lady ROISIA, and we went together into her monumental chapel. He examined my prints and description, *ore tenus*, and found nothing that he could reprehend, nor I, that I could retract. I observed several matters to confirm me in my sentiments about it. In short, we both were wonderfully delighted with the view of the noblest monument of our English history, now extant; and were not surprized that a lady in France should be so affected therewith as to come over purposely to visit this celebrated mausoleum.

I must not forget to tell you, we kissed with great respect the fragments of the good Lady ROISIA's scull,⁵ and likewise got a great curiosity, her seal, which was found here with her body. This is the figure of it.

The seal⁶ is made of baked chalk or pipemaker's clay. It was an usual thing for our ancestors to cause their seals to be buried with them: which is the reason we have so many of them preserved: and we so often find them in abbys and churchyards, so that I suppose this was Lady ROISIA's seal, wherewith she sealed her charters and deeds to abbys and nunnerys, of which she was a foundress and benefactress.

The monthly club in the great assembly room at the Red Lyon, at Royston, is of long standing; King James I. being a member of it; when he usually resided at his own house⁷ there, for convenience of the New-market diversions. That house still remains, being an old brick chimney house at the north end of the town, and on the east side of the road.

⁵ The skull, bones, and pottery found in the cell were most probably flung in when the cave was filled up.

⁶ The seal is of comparatively modern date, and was probably used for stamping glass bottles. It bears a *fleur-de-lys*.

⁷ King James's palace is a brick edifice, at the north end of Royston, and is in Cambridgeshire. It was here that the king signed the warrant for the apprehension of his favourite, the Earl of Somerset.—See *Clutterbuck's Hist. of Herts.*, vol. iii., p. 563; also *The Court and Character of King James*, by Sir Anthony Welden, pp. 101-3.

I this day admitted Will. Gale confrater of our Bede-house, 'tis a donation worth £40 p. ann. I could not get the warden-ship for him. I desire you would favor me, in presenting my humble services and thanks to Mr. Francis Jackson for his favor to me. I hope to be able to send him and you a piece of venison. My garden looks incomparably pretty. We want you to take a game of bowls in it. My wife gives her love to you, and all the girls send their duty to their uncle Gale.

I am, your affectionate humble Servant,

W. STUKELEY.

We dined at Mr. Collins's, who sends his compliments to you, and sa femme aussi. He told me of a Roman stone coffin lately taken up at Godmanchester, together with Roman urns ; some bits of them he showed me. He says there are remains of the old Roman city-wall there ; Durocibrivis. My wife and I are to be there soon to visit Mrs. Torkington. We will send you word when we goe, that you may meet us. We shall take an antiquarian tour. Browne Willis is in a terrible pannic ; they seem inclineable, at Huntington, to make a session hall of one of their churches. I fear there is too much likelihood of their doing it.

THE REV. DR. STUKELEY TO MR. THEOBALD.—H. F. ST. J.

Stamford, Jan., 1744-5.

Dear Sir,

I take this opportunity of returning mine and my wife's thanks to you and Mrs. Theobald for your kind visit, in the country, this summer past. My wife has sent to your lady the receipt to make white currant wine, which she promised, and we join in wishing you both many happy new years.

I diverted myself one of these holydays in looking over part of Parkin the pretender's book⁸ against me, which I find to be a piece, malicious, rude, and insolent, and no less weak and trifling. I do really believe, when long summer days come, and we have a great deal of idle time upon our hands, I shall make myself

⁸ The controversy between Stukeley and Rev. Charles Parkyn, of Oxborough, as to the cell, was carried on with acrimony, but their respective pamphlets are worthy of perusal, from the variety of curious and interesting matter which they contain.—See *Clutterbuck's Hist.*, vol. iii., pp. 559-562.

laugh with roasting this goose in his feathers, and examin him quite through.

His title is an impudent parade of words without meaning. One would judg by it that I had wrote against him, that I had personally affronted him, or been guilty of some most atrocious crime against the publick. He has pyrated my plates, and to hide the felony, erased my name underneath as the designer. He has transcribed my whole book, and then stuffing it with his impertinent remarks, turns himself out for an author, and grub-street like, thinks to make his book sell by scandal and effrontery. Just as a countryman of his, that kept an alehouse in town, in order to make his porter goe off quick, wrote upon his sign, Sir Robt. sold here.

I shall give you a specimen of the wretched way of reasoning of this scribbler : pa. 4, he gives forth his challenge, and arises a champion against Lady ROISIA and all her adherents. He "offers some reasons by way of proof that there was a cross with "an hermit's cell and oratory annexed, in the town of Royston, "long before the time of the Lady Roisia, and there he shall "demonstrate that part of the figures ascribed by Dr. Stukeley "to be the work of that lady, is without any shew of truth or "foundation."

In order to prove the town of Royston much older than Camden and 40 other authors assert, and that Roisia's cross is much older than Lady Roisia : he observes, 1st, it was a practise in Saxon times (which I had told him) to erect crosses on great roads ; he adds, good authority maintains, even in British times. Now if by British he means our Druids, 'tis impossible ; if he means the Christian Britons, I demand what good authority ? but if he could prove this general position, it remains he should prove it to have been the case here at Royston.

Then he proceeds to a 2nd argument : the hundred's court being kept here, which he ascribes to the time of King Alfred, between A.D. 872 and 901, but, pa. 7, he says the jury in the 4th of Edward II., found that Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, with Joanna his wife, held a three weeks' court at Royses Cross ; which proves that the hundred court had been held here from its first establishment, in the time of

King Alfred, when, says he, there was no doubt a cross here.

A pretty demonstration this! because a three weeks' court was kept at Royston in A.D. 1311, which I had told him before, for at this time it was a considerable town, therefore a hundred court (which is a different thing) was held here in King Alfred's time, above 400 years before; and then (says he), there was no doubt a cross here; which is the thing that wants to be proved.

He proceeds to a 3rd reason to prove the antiquity of the cross, from the monastery there taking its name from it; and that of necessity the cross must be exceedingly older in date than the monastery; because he would have it so, he calls it a proof.

The town was first called Roises Cross, from the cross, and consequently the monastery was denominated from it, as being the name of the place before it was a town. Then, in time, when it became a town, it was called Royston, as Mr. Camden well relates. But why must it prove there was a cross here in Saxon times? All circumstances prove the contrary. The absolute silence of Domesday book leaves the matter beyond doubt or debate, and not to be got over by his very shallow reasons.

He happens to think this is a real objection to his fantastic scheme, and therefore he pretends to remove it by observing, p. 3, Royston lyes in the bounds of several lordships and parishes, and in two countys.⁹ But this is very far from being a reason why 'tis not mentioned in Domesday. If Royston, then, was, a considerable place, as he would have it, 'tis a reason why it ought to have been mentioned more than once; but not that it should be omitted.

P. 11, Parkyns elevated himself exceedingly with an imaginary difficulty, which he supposes I have incurred about the founding of the monastery of Royston, about the end of Henry II. reign; and that his successor granted immediately a charter to the priory for a fair and market; whence he would have me build the whole

⁹ The Cambridgeshire part of Royston contains the king's house, and the hospital of S. Nicholas. The rest is in Hertfordshire. The king's house was built by king James I., as an occasional residence for the amusements of hawking and hunting. This house has gone to decay, and there are very small remains of the building. The hospital of S. Nicholas existed *temp. king John*, but its site is now covered with modern buildings.—*Lysons' Magn. Brit.*, vol. ii., 247.

town of Royston in a few months time. He is witty in judging such an architect merits to be in commission for the Georgia Colony or Westminster Bridge.

I leave our sublime mushroom of antiquity to find out the joke of all this; but I would inform him, King Richard granted a charter to the monastery for a fair and market, not because Royston was then a great town, but in order to make it such, from its convenient situation on two considerable roads. Does he not know the great Sturbridge fair is kept in an open field; in Lincolnshire, the great Stowgreen fair is kept in an open field? So that all his miserably labored proofs end at last in mere nothings, and will not stand against the authority of Domesday, Camden, Chauncy, Salmon, and 40 more, &c., &c.

[This letter abruptly terminates].¹⁰

Earthworks near Royston.

5 May, 1738. I lay at Royston in my return from London. I walked upon the fine chalk downs, and found out the meaning of that work just upon the London road eastward beyond the town, which I had often taken notice of before. 'Tis one of the amphitheatres¹¹ or places of sport of the antient Britons, a long and delicate part of a valley, fenced out by a deep ditch, the earth cast out both ways. The ditch runs on both sides above the valley, at such a distance that we may commodiously see the whole valley, and then turns square down to the bottom at each end and across. Upon the far side which fronts the west are to be seen some broad divisions, and flat, which run down from the ditch to the brink of the valley at pretty equal distances. These we may imagin to be some bounds and distinctions of the quality of spectators that sat there to behold the sports. I suppose there was the like on the other side, next the road, but effaced by passengers. For so it happens that the south-west corner of this

¹⁰ For a full account of this cave, its discovery, the sculptures on its walls, &c., see *Abstract of a Report presented to the Soc. of Antiq.. London, by Joseph Beldam, Esq., F.S.A.* 2nd edit., Royston, 1877. In one of Stukeley's volumes of sketches there are drawings of all the sculptures.

¹¹ Stukeley has given a drawing of these earthworks in one of his volumes of sketches, but they do not support his conjecture as to their use.

amphitheater (for we don't know how to denominate it better) is cut off by the Roman road, the Hermen street, passing over it; and this luckily presents us with a most convincing proof that it was a work of the antient Britons before Roman times. At the upper end of this amphitheater two valleys meet, and uniting, form our place of sports. This point of union is now the Roman and present road up the hill: this circumstance added to the beauty and convenience of the place, and it must needs be in Brittish times, when this place was all a down, exceeding pleasant and curious. We may very well imagin, on their particular festivals, the whole down was covered over with Brittish chariots, and the ditch was the fence that kept them out, from interfering with the foot people. 'Tis on the north side of the great ridg of chalk hills, and the valley opens to the north, which added to the coolness of the place. Here is a very fine prospect northward; we see Cambridg, and Ely minster hence. To the east, by the side of the ditch, at a little distance, are two large and extremely antient British barrows or tumuli, where two Brittish kings are buryed, one a very flat one, the other elevated. There are many other Brittish barrows, and very large ones, upon these downs, as we constantly find in like soil throughout the whole kingdom. There is a new ditch made in the work, in my memory, for a fence, which at present defaces it, and at the north end the ditch is continued for a fence beyond the first design.

Arma procul, currusque virûm miratur inanes.
Stant terrâ defixæ hastæ, passimque soluti
Per campos pascuntur equi, [VIRG., Æn. vi.. 651-3].

said I, in a visionary scene of the antient appearance of this place.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 38-42.

Royston Cell.

19 Oct., 1742. I went on purpose to visit the mausoleum of S. Roisia, lately discovered at Royston; one of the greatest curiositys in England. 'Tis a sepulchral chapel, which that lady caused to be cut in the pure chalk underground, just by her cross, set at the intersection of the Hermen street and Icening road, before the town of Royston was built. All the sides are

cut with imagery, in basso relievo. She was buried here.—*Diary*, vol. v., 46.

13 May, 1743. I bought an old brass seal [of a circular form, on which is] S' Thome Bectweth Dns de Preston.—*Diary*, vol. v., 47.

Thorney Abbey (Camb.)

May 26, 1743. Mrs. Lepla told me of a Roman urn dug up at Thorney Abby, with the ashes, which they buried again. She says there's a high raised gravel road, Roman, from Thorney to Ely, which, I doubt not, belonged to the Carslike navigation, bringing corn from Cambridg. She says they dig up much anti-diluvian oak there, of huge dimensions. They made a maypole of one, together with deers' horns and nuts.—*Diary*, vol. v., 47.

Royston Cell.

Nov., 1743. Mr. Collins writes to me that a certain lady in France, upon reading my account of Roisia's cell, at Royston, was so affected with it, that she came over on purpose to visit the place.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 13.

15 June, 1744. Set out [from London] for home. Lay at Royston. Visited Lady Roisia's mausoleum. I got a seal, made of baked chalk, like tobacco pipe clay, which was hers, being dug up there, and had been buried with her, as was the usage of old time.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 20.

Royston.

1744. The Royston club, a monthly meeting of gentlemen in that neighbourhood, in the great assembly room at the Red Lyon, in Royston. This club has subsisted from King James I. time, who was one of the club. He lived sometimes, for the conveniency of Newmarket diversion, at his house in Royston, which was the great old house with brick chimneys on the outside, as we enter the town from hence, on the left hand.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 22.

July 5, 1745. At Royston. Visited Lady Roisia's chapel. I examined my plates again by the life, and found 'em well done.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 77.

Oct. 3, 1745. At Royston. I saw at Dr. Banyer's, the old leiger-book of Roiston priory,¹ belonging to Mr. Chester,² being copys of all their charters and chartularys of all their lands, rights, and privileges, &c.

The church at Royston has been a cross at the first building. On the north side, the arch is visible, a new window put in, and under the south side of the arch King Richard I. head. The cross part of the south side, jutting into the garden of the priory, has likewise been taken down. 'Tis all poorly built, chiefly of chalk. On that south side is an old man's head, with a hood on, the fashion of one hundred or more years after.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 102.

Oct. 4, 1745. I went to the Bishop of Lincoln, at Cottered, in Hertfordshire, with a letter from the Duke of Ancaster, from Mr. Vyner, Mr. Whichcot, Mr. Noel, and Mr. Brudenel, who wrote from London to ask a prebend lately vacant, but without effect. Mr. Chauncy is minister of Cottered, grandson to the antiquary. I returned southward by Wallington, into the downs and the Roman Ikenil way to Royston. All the road I was entertained with the agreeable sight of the old British barrows on the side of the chalk down. Near the Duke of Devonshire's hunting seat I saw a vast body of earth thrown into a long tumulus, of that sort which I call arch-druid's barrows. Mr. Chauncy told me a barrow was opened near him, wherein were bones, and some Roman coyns of the later empire. I saw that called in Salmon's map 5 long barrows. They are no more than a continuation of 2 parallel ditches and banks broke off by the common road. 'Tis near my Lord Essex's house.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 101.

¹ The priory was founded for black canons, by Eustace de Merc and his nephew, Ralph de Rochester, *temp.* Henry II., and dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury.—*Clutterbuck's Hist. of Herts.*, vol. iii., p. 560.

² Edward Chester, of Barkway, and of the priory, was born in 1712, and died in France in 1767. He was great grandson of Sir Edward Chester, knt., whose second wife was Ann, daughter and heir of Sir Peter Saltonstall, knt., of Barkway.—*Clutterbuck's Hist. of Herts.*, vol. iii., 362.

Royston Cell.

July, 1746. I put to the press here at Stamford my answer to Parkins about Lady Roisia's crypt at Roiston. I find that he printed his book just before the rebellion, to prepare the way for it; having notice from his popish neighbours.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 31.

St. Albans.

10 Dec., 1748. Mr. Saml. Gale showed me a drawing of a gold British bracelet³ in chainwork, found lately at S. Albans. See Montfaucon's Suppl. To. vii., plate 63.—*Diary*, vol. vii. (2), 114.

Totteridge.

11 May, 1752. At Totteridge, at the interment of Mrs. Buckeridg. The largest yew tree, at the w. end of the church, which I ever saw, whereunder the founder of the church was interred. It may be 1000 years old.—*Diary*, vol. xiii., 10.

Waltham Cross and Abbey.

24 July, 1749. My wife, daughters, Mrs. Wade and I, went to Waltham Cross. We saw the two posts remaining which I set down 25 years ago to guard the noble edifice. Nevertheless it has very much suffered since that time. We visited the Abby. The front of the great gate-house remains, and some part of the north side of the abbatial buildings. The present cellar is part of the old cloysters, as thought; 'tis arched at top. At the very end of it, they have fixed up against the wall the side of king Harold's tomb; 'tis a black stone with a grotesc head carved on it, and some cherubims. We saw the famous tulip tree, now in flower. The east of the present church has exactly the same appearance as that of Crowland. In both places they have pulled down the choir and transept. Crowland first church was exactly the same as what now remains here. They were both magnificent cathedrals of the first style; semicircular arches, great pillars. The building on the south is said to have belonged to the nuns of Cheshunt. We visited the old house at the end of the town, said to have been the house where the famous John Fox

³ See *Archæol. Journal*, vol. 1849. p. 52.

the martyrologist lived, whose family still remains in the town. There is his picture ; and Archbishop Cranmer lived in the same place ; his study remains. Mr. Fowler, the curate, showed me an old town book from the dissolution ; mention of the last abbot, Robert Fuller.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 74.

28 January, 1752. Rode to Cheshunt ; observed a Hebrew inscription over a door in Hockley in the hole ; an inscription by Clarkenwell. The two posts remain which I set up at Waltham cross 30 years agoe, and without them this curious fabric had been quite demolished by this time. The lord of the manor, instead of repairing it, as he ought to do, gave leave for the adjacent alehouse to build against it and take part of it away. The 4 Swans there belonged to Waltham Abby. The suit of rooms where the chimnys are were made for the tenants to meet in on court days, and to lodg pilgrims in. I take it that 4 swans with a cross were the arms of king Harold, and he had a mistress, whom he called swan's neck, who only could find his body out among the slain.—*Diary*, vol. xi., 18.

20 Aug., 1757. I wrote to Lord Monson about making some brickwork about Waltham Cross to keep up the earth on which it stands, now bare, a yard above ground.—*Diary*, vol. xvii., 47.

King's Langley.

15 Aug., 1754. Daughter Anna's birthday, 21. The Rev. Mr. Johnston, of Hemel Hamsted, visited me. He has a fine gold Claudius, picked up in the plowed field at King's Langley by Watford. *Rev. castra prætor. IMPER. RECEPTE.*—*Diary*, xv., 8.

St. Albans Abbey.

April, 1755. At the Antiquarian Society. A letter from Brown Willis concerning a printed newspaper found among Mr. Ashmole's MSS. of one who had been 4 times mayor of S. Albans, above 100 years old, remembered the abbey standing in all its glory. At the upper end of the hall was the lord abbot's table, 15 steps of elevation, 5 and a foot pace. The lord abbot dined at the table in the middle ; if lords, ambassadors, bishops, or

great personages, dined with him, they sat on each side. A great room, full of beds, to entertain strangers for 3 days without asking questions; but if they staid longer, they must give an account of themselves. A great procession on S. Alban's day, when they carryed S. Alban's image; many other particulars. The last abbot dyed for grief when he heard of Q. Mary's death, for though the abbot and monks had surrendered that vast and rich abby into the hands of Cromwell, Henry VIII. his commissioner, yet it seems that Q. Mary had restored it to its former state. But when Q. Elizabeth came to the crown, the former resignation took place.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 61.

Jan. 9, 1762. Mr. Webster gave an iron cross, a hand length, found in a cavity made in a stone and covered with another stone, in his garden at S. Alban's, to the east of the church. [At the Antiquarian Society in the following week, Dr. Stukeley exhibited the cross].—*Diary*, vol. xix., 73.

Feb., 1764. At the Antiquarian Society. Lord Dacres sent some antiquitys found in digging in Hartfordshire. Under a bed of gravel, which they broke through with pickaxes, was found a human sceleton, with elf's arrows, and stone trinkets of rudest workmanship, possibly antidiluvian.—*Diary*, vol. xx., 43.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

REV. DR. STUKELEY TO ROGER GALE, ON SEVERAL ROMAN ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED IN THE ROAD NEAR CHESTERTON, IN HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—H. C. [Printed in *Reliq. Galean.*, No. II., part II., p. 183].

Stamford, May 12, 1739.

Dear Sir,

I should be heartily glad to see you here, and would meet you at Newark whenever you would appoint; and in order to tempt you, beside the Weldon pavement,⁴ the city of Durobrivæ,⁵ Chesterton, will afford you great diversion. At this time, they are carrying on the turnpike road from Kets Cabin to Wansford

⁴ In Northamptonshire.

⁵ Castor, in Northants. Chesterton is adjacent, but is on the opposite side of the river, and in Hunts.

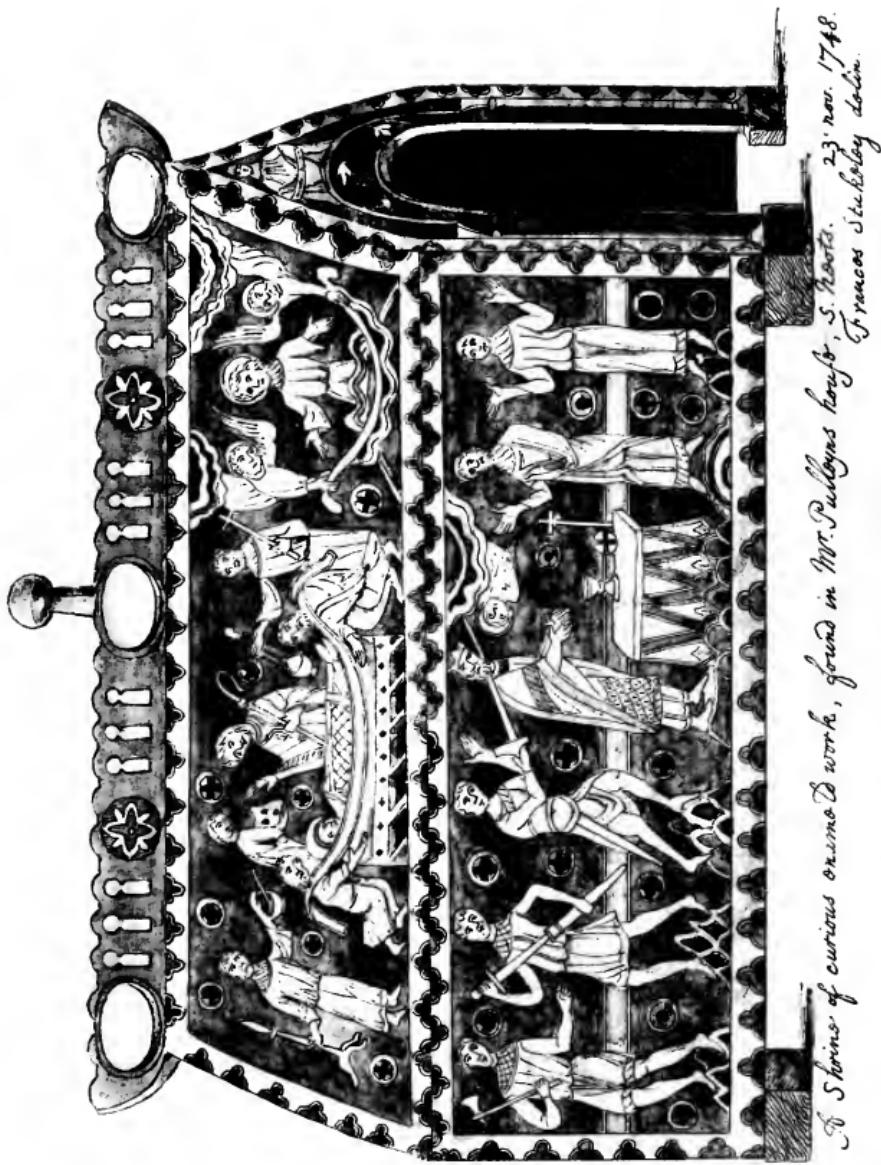
bridge, which will be finished this summer. All along the side of the city, which I shewed to you and Dr. Knight, where the road now goes, was the burying-ground of the place. They plow along the road with a plow of sixteen horses; when the earth is thus loosened, they have 200 pair of hands to cast it into a bank to be covered with gravel; by this plowing and digging they daily find innumerable urns, coins, &c. They have dug up several stone coffins, of one stone, well cut, covered over with another handsome stone; these coffins are of equal breadth throughout. They dug up a leaden coffin. All had skeletons in them; in one a coin of Antoninus Pius, another had the skeleton of a woman and a child in the womb, *in situ*. Another had two pretty little urns in the coffin, one on each side, which I have got. The urns found plentifully are of a different clay and shape: coins of all ages, from first to last of the Roman times. I have got several; a silver Nerva, *reverse*, LIBERTAS PVBLICA; I took up a small Valentinian, brass, *reverse*, VICTORIA; a consecration-piece of Constantine Magnus going to heaven in a coach and four.⁶ Another of the same emperor, *reverse*, POP. ROMAN; *obverse*, a garland, within a star and CONSH; Quintillus, and several others.

Likewise, on the dry gravelly hill on this side, by Stibbington hedges, they crossed another burying ground; it is by the river side: I often ride there, and find great diversion. We see the Ustrina or burning-places, where the earth is very black; and bits of charcoal and innumerable fragments of urns; the ground is strewed over with them, and bones, and stones that covered them, for a mile together. We traversed the city itself; at the south gate, digging some time since to let the water out of one ditch into the other, they found the foundations of the gate of hewn stone, and many thick iron bars, ten feet long, pointed at one end, which, I suppose, were a portcullis. The Hermen-street runs quite through the city, and crossed the river Nyne, on a bridge of wood built on piers of stone, and some of the timbers were taken up in making the new navigation, and used in that work.

I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.,

WILLIAM STUKELEY.

⁶ D. N. CONSTANTINVS. P. T. AVG. *Reverse*, Imp. in quadrigis dextram porrigit manum in aere pendentem. Const. Christ. Tab. 5. Occo 469.—R. G.



Sketches of various ornate work, found in Mr. Pelleys house, S. West. 23 Nov. 1748.
Francis Stukely done.

SIR JOHN COTTON "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY."—H. F. ST. J.

Tuesday, 30 April, 1751.

Sir,

I called to enquire if you had in town a shrine⁷ which belongs to me as executor to the late Mr. Pulleyn.⁸ I sent it to Ayres,⁹ of St. Neots, to be cleaned, and I find he sent it to you to view it, and have your opinion of it. Had he told me his intentions I should have intirely approved of it, and at the same time have writ to you to ask your opinion. For I think everything that is curious should be laid before so great a lover and judge of antiquity. If you have it in town I beg you will send it to my lodging in Portland street, near Oxford market. If it is in the country, when you go down, please send it to Mr.

⁷ This very fine 18th cent. Chasse or Feretrum, is a richly enamelled metal reliquary of Limoges work, and the subjects upon it relate to the murder and entombment of St. Thomas of Canterbury. The editor has failed to discover in whose possession it remains at this time. Several such shrines are in existence, and they all appear to have been manufactured at Limoges, and are of the same date. They vary in some of their details, as well as in size. There is a specimen in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, London, which has lost the crest ornament or ridge piece, and was presented by Sir William Hamilton, in 1801. If Stukeley's drawing (in one of his volumes of sketches) is of its actual size, the St. Neots specimen is 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and full height 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., and larger than any other in England. For a list and description of existing specimens, see *Proceedings of Soc. of Antiq.*, May, 1860, p. 149; see also *Catalogue of Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited at Ironmongers' Hall*, May, 1861, published by Harrison and Sons, London, 1869.

⁸ Robert Pulleyn, of Hall Place, a mansion which stood in the grounds opposite to the east end of St. Neot's church, died 1710. His son Robert, attorney, uncle to George and Sarah Vaughan, died in 1741, and left his estate to John Cotton (afterwards Sir John Cotton, Bart.), for life; then to John, son and heir apparent of Thomas Hart, with remainder to each of John Cotton's daughters, and failing them, to George Vaughan, his sister's son. *Extract from Dr. Rix's MS. notes to Gorham's Hist. of S. Neot's.* In the chancel of St. Neot's are two hatchments: i., Az. on a bend betw. 6 lozenges Or., each charged with an escallop shell Sa., 5 escallop shells of the last, for Robert Pulleyn. ii., Party per pale, on dexter side the coat of Pulleyn; on the sinister, Gu. on a chief indented Arg., 3 escallop shells Sa. for [Barrett, co. Hereford; co. Salop; co. Oxford. *Papworth's Dict. of Armorials*, p. 573].—See *Gorham's Hist.*, p. 168.

⁹ Joseph Eayre, a bell founder, whose brother Thomas carried on the same business at Kettering.

Ayres, to deliver it to me at my house at Stretton, and you will oblige,
 Your humble Servant,
 JOHN COTTON.¹⁰

SIR JOHN COTTON [TO REV. DR. STUKELEY].—H. F. ST. J.

Stretton, 19 May, 1751.

Sir,

Your very obliging letter I received, but was so busy at the time it was impossible for me to answer it. I return you thanks for the book, which my daughter will bring down with her, and I dare say I shall read with pleasure. She proposes to set out for Stretton, Tuesday, near about 9 of clock. I hope you will have this letter before twelve tomorrow, so beg the favour of you to send the shrine directed to Miss Cotton, at Mr. Hart's house, in Hill street, near Berkeley square, and she will bring it down with her. If anything should make it impracticable to send it to her by nine of clock on Tuesday morning, please send it to Mrs. Burdet,¹¹ at her house in Marget street, near Cavendish square, either on Thursday morning, or Fryday at farthest, that she may send it down to me by Saturday's carrier; for by Mr. Ayre's unaccountable step of sending it out of his custody, without asking my leave, I have scarce seen it at all, never have seen it since it was cleaned, so certainly will not come to any resolution how I will dispose of it, till I see what it is.

I am, Sir,
 Your obliged humble Servant,
 JOHN COTTON.

3 July, 1741. [Mr. Eyre and I] discoursed much on improvements in mechanics. He mentioned one in wheel-works proposed by Mr. Geer, the miller in my parish, of making the cylindric

¹⁰ Sir John Cotton, was the 6th and last baronet. At the death of Robert Pulleyn he became owner of Hall Place. He left four daughters co-heiresses. His wife was Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Burdett, Bart., of Bramcote. Their eldest daughter, Jane, was the wife of Thomas Hart, and mother of John Hart, who came of age in 1763, and assumed the surname of Cotton, and acquired the estate in fee simple by suffering a recovery. Sir John Cotton, the last baronet, died in 1752.—*Extract from Dr. Rix's MS. Notes.*

¹¹ One of Lady Cotton's relatives.

wheels to move on pivots, and of a larger diameter than usual, which would entirely prevent their wearing with the cog-wheels, and it were advisable that this method should be used in the construction of my chaizes to goe without horses, which we brought under consideration. Mr. Eyre says he has tryed innumerable methods for obtaining an automaton, but never could get any advantage in that way, but in the fall of a heavy body which requires at all times no more force to raise it but its own weight, but in falling increases its force of percussion as the squares of the distance of its fall.—*Diary*, vol. v., 29.

8 July, 1741. I visited Mr. Eyre; he showed me much of his ingenious mechanic works in various kinds. He observes in making of bells to keep the thickness equal where the diameter continues the same, as in the section between A and B, further down the thickness increases with the diameter, B and C, but thickest in the bottom part where the clapper strikes D.¹² Hence, says he, you provide for the good tone of the bell, for it strikes the same note in every part; and if you cut off a segment of this bell by any lines parallel to the base, every circular segment will strike the same note. If otherwise the tone of the bell must be bad, the confusion of different parts of the bell producing differing notes.—*Diary*, vol. v., 31.

Bury.

1737. At Bury [near Ramsey Abbey], there has been some considerable antiquity at the west end of the church, a very flat arched place. The west end of the steeple stands upon it. It seems to me to have been an hermitage. I called on Mr. Cooper, minister of Warboys—*Diary*, vol. iii., 24.

Chesterton.

2 Feb., 1736-7. W. Stukeley received many old Roman coyns lately plowed up in the city Durobrivis, Chesterton: chiefly of the lower empire, among them a silver Honorius, and a small piece enameled with blew, of this size and make.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 9.

¹² These letters refer to a diagram given in the *Diary*.

24 Jan., 1754. At the Royal Society. Mr. Wyche gave me an account that in digging for a foundation at Kets Cabbin in Chesterton, by Peterborough, they found a stone coffin. The skeleton of a man in it, his teeth firm, an inscription in Greek wrote on glass; that 4 lacrymatorys of glass were in it, a gold and some brass coins, a silver plate on his breast. This is close by the Hermen street road, and by the Roman city of Durobrivis.—*Diary*, vol. xiv., 33.

9 May, 1754. At the Royal Society. An account of the stone coffin and other sepulchral antiquitys of the Romans lately dug up by Chesterton, Huntingdonshire, covered with a flat stone hollowed like a box lid; a skeleton in it, and some earthen vessels. Many corpses found near it, very little under ground.
VTERE FELIX. Αλωσει. Some coins of Nero, a silver Gordian. Faustina, and Constantine. They were Christians, inhabitants of the neighbouring city Durobrivæ.—*Diary*, vol. xiv., 71.

Conington.

28 Aug., 1736. W. Stukeley mentioned that Lord Coleraine saw the Abbot of Peterborough's chair in Conington church, Huntingdonshire. It was bought by Sir Robt. Cotton.—*Diary*, vol. ii., 25.

Hail-Weston.

5 Sept., 1744. We visited Mr. Pullen, of S. Neots. Mr. Maud, vicar there. Mr. Williams, surgeon. We went to Hail-weston spaw to taste the water there, 3 different springs very near one another; a saline water that purges well, a nitrous one good for external cases to wash therewith, a fine soft water like Bristol.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 36.

Huntingdon.

25 July, 1740. We set out for Cambridge together. At Huntingdon we made a view of the transit of the Roman road, Hermen street, over the river there. It was in the place of the present bridg, just upon the union of the two rivers that made the island of Portmead, as that beautiful meadow is called below the castle. Beyond the river the Roman road runs on the raised

bank by the meadow side, which is the horse road to Godmanchester. Port, signifys road in British. So the meadow has its name from the Roman road.

I suppose there was a bridg over the river here, whence the name of DVROLIPONTE,¹³ which is Godmanchester; the bridge over the river Ouse. The Roman road hence to Cambridg is one very strait line; here and there a piece of the raised part of the road still left. A tumulus on this road upon the first eminence beyond Godmanchester. This was a Roman burial place; many urns, &c., have been dug up there.—*Diary*, vol. v., 14.

Ramsey Abbey.

13 Sep., 1737. I visited Ramsey Abby. The present house was the hall of the monks: the abbot's dining room and parlor above. The possessor showed me many very antient charters and deeds of the dissolved monastery. I took a drawing of the head of the founder Ailwin from his monumental statue by the gate. Ailwin was Earl of the East Angles. He took up the body of S. Ivo from S. Ives and carryed it to his Abby of Rainsey, Apr. 24, A.D. 1001. Ramsey church is very old, especially the choir, arched over, like Tickencote Oratory. In this is the most curious painted glass I ever saw.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 23.

S. Neots.

Sept., 1736. The old gate house of St. Neot's Abby remains.—*Diary*, vol. i., 128.

5 Sept., 1744. We visited Mr. Pullen of S. Neots. Mr. Maud,¹⁴ vicar there. Mr. Williams, surgeon. Mr. Pullen told us the true name of Ralpho in Hudibras was Bedford.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 38.

8 Sept., 1747. This night I reached S. Neots to visit my friends, Mr. Williams, Mr. Eayre,¹⁵ and Mr. Waller, who gave me an account of their late tour, wherein I was to have borne a

¹³ Duroliponte is truly Huntington. When the place was intirely destroyed by the Danes, Gormund, a Dane, making his seat at Godmanchester, transported the name thither, as is the case of Granchester, Cambridg; of Chesterton, Durobrivis, &c.—W. S.

¹⁴ John Maud, M.A., was instituted 14 December, 1742, and died in 1763.

¹⁵ Joseph Eayre, in 1771, gave £100 to be distributed in bread on St. Thomas's day.

part, to Croyland, &c. I viewed the gatehouse of S. Neots priory, and the ruins of the religious building, and church. In S. Neots church I discerned there had been a chapel to Neotus, in the north-east angle of the church, below that called Jesus chapel. There are, painted in a very antient manner, upon oak panels under the screen, the picture of S. Neotus, on his right hand King Alfred, on his left a bishop.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 86.

18 Nov., 1748. Mr. Eayre, of S. Neots, brought me the shrine which he found at Mr. Pullen's house of S. Neots, lately deceased, which is a very great curiosity, there being scarce any of these things left, after the havoc of the dissolution of abbys. It exhibits the history of the martyrdom of the saint, his buryal, with many images, all finely enameled in lively colours of Saxon workmanship. Mr. Pullen was heir to Mr. Wye, a popish family of old in S. Neots, and 'tis supposed to have remained there ever since the dissolution. He was likewise nearly related to Mr. Dowman, of the Soham family, whence my grandmother.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 106.

8 Dec., 1748. At the Royal Society. I carryed the shrine to the Society, which was a very great entertainment to them.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 113.

2 Feb., 1748-9. At the Royal Society. Mr. Eayre showed his original model of an invention for weighing a loaded waggon without trouble and loss of time. It was much approved of. He has erected several of these machines at turnpikes.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 14.

18 Feb., 1752. Sir John Cotton sent to me by Mr. Jennings the famous shrine found at Mr. Pullen's, S. Neots.—*Diary*, vol. xiii., 5.

10 April, 1752. My friend Mr. Eayre, of S. Neots, is making a spring clock with horizontal wheels, that will goe half a year, which is to be put into a vacuum or exhausted receiver. This will not be subject to the variations of the external air, and

will last a West India voyage or more, and will show the longitude. [He also] has made a clock with a pendulum 40 foot long, inclosed in a wall to keep it from the influence of the external air. He finds by it that our equation tables are not exact, and this must be owing to the nutation of the earth's axis.—*Diary*, vol. xi., 37.

Hall Place, St. Neots.

In the Cambridge paper of 28 Ap., 1770, there was the following advertisement: “To be sold, or let on a building lease, at St. Neots, in Huntingdonshire, the site and remains of the great Hall House, 60 feet in front, by 55 deep, the seat of the late Robt. Pulleyn, Esq., with a very good pew in that magnificent church. The house was new built about 1712, and lately purchased by an auctioneer, who took great part of it down to sell the materials, and there are bricks and other material enough to carry up the house. Good garden, walls 12 feet high, near 3000 feet in length, including iron gates, &c.

Enquire of Mr. Cole, surveyor, at the old barge house, near Blackfriars bridge, London.”

Stilton.

19 June, 1737. Leonard Hancock, Esq., gave an account of two or three skeletons of persons buried, being found lately a little on this side Stilton, when digging to make the new road. Among them a brass seal, antique:—a bishop's head, mitred, a legend around it. **† SANCTE SWYTPUNE ORA PRO ME.**

The seal is now in possession of the Revd. Mr. Jones, of Caldecot.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 15.

29 Apr., 1745. Cooper Thornhill, of Stilton, set out at 4 in the morning, rode to Shoreditch church, and returned to Stilton before 12; set out again for London and arrived there by 5.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 63.

Stibbington.

20 May, 1740. I visited Mr. Edwards, of Water Newton. He gave me a Roman urn lately found on the Roman road in his meadow, leading from the northern gate of the city Duro-

brivis to the river Nyne. 'Tis of this shape, 7 inches and $\frac{1}{4}$ in diameter. The patera I took up myself, being broken by the workmen. It covered the urn. The road is a bit of high ground, 150 foot broad, in the meadow by the river side, where the Roman bridg.was set over the river. The urn was taken up whole, by the road side and near the river, where Mr. Edwards dug his ditch. I saw vast numbers of bits of urns and bones, &c., in the bank of the ditch, and many Roman coyns likewise were found by the workmen. Many oyster shells dug up there. Water Newton church, a pretty little building. There has been a shrine in the north isle, and a loggio in the north-west corner of the church, for a sacristan to watch the treasure there. Iron bars against the 2 windows of the quire for security. A statue of the founder of the church at least; the steeple at the west end; his hands in a praying posture; his head knocked off in the civil wars; an inscription in old French underneath.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 58.

In the gravel pit in Stibbington parish, by the new road side, they found many sceletons. It was the Roman burying place, which I have mentioned before. I took out of the side of the bank a prettily marked bit of an urn.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 54.

Great Stukeley.

Sept. 6, 1745. I put up 3 images in painted glass in the upper lights of the window next the garden in my hall [at Barnhill, Stamford], being Herebertus be Styvecle, who lived at Stukeley, Huntingdonshire, in the time of William Conqueror's survey; 2, Alicia domina Wake of Somersham, who was married to, 3, Joscelin de Styvecle.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 94.

Feb., 1759. I fixed the fine brass of Sir Nicholas de Styvecle,¹⁶ which I retrieved from Great Stukeley, on a mahogany board. They had pulled it off the stone in the church and broke it into pieces in order to sell it for old brass, and this since I took a drawing of it and had it engraved. The long brass inscription

¹⁶ Stukeley exhibited the brass at the Antiquarian Society on 8 Feb., 1759.





which went round the verge of the stone, with his name, history, and time of his death, &c., had been loose and taken off before, and laid up in the parish chest; but upon inquiry we found it gone, as also the brasses of his two wives, his son and daughter, from the same stone. But I thought it a necessary piece of piety towards my great progenitor to preserve what remained.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 29.

Upton.

He showed also a drawing of Abbot Fountain's chair, abbot of Croyland, now at Upton House, by Peterborough, bought at the dissolution by Bishop Dove, and there placed in the hall.—*Diary*, vol. ii., 25.

Warboys.

March, 1755. The Revd. Mr. Cooper, of Warboys, visited me. By examining him I found very plainly that my conjectures about the Carsdike are very just, for it passes over Huntingdon river at Earith, goes by Colne, Warboys, Bury, Ramsey, Walton, Fosset, to Peterborough. All these names are Roman, derived from the dike.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 56.

Water Newton.

30 July, 1739. At the west end of Water Newton steeple, in a nich, a man praying, his head knocked off, underneath an inscription.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 53.

Wistow.

12 Sept., 1737. I went to visit my cozen Mr. William Torkington, rector of Wistow, Huntingdonshire; he gave me some Roman coyns, a brass AVG., rev. the eagle; a brass Didia Clara; a brass Carausius; a silver Nero; a silver Faustina. I took a drawing of St. William, a bishop of York, from a painting in the church windows. Much painted glass still left of a very old and good taste.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 23.

KENT.

AN ACCOUNT OF RICHBURROUGH RUINS, NEAR SANDWICH, SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1716, BY DR. STUKELEY.—H. C. [Printed in *Reliq. Galean.*, p. 115].

The remains of Richburrough (the Roman Rhitupæ or Rutupiæ) stand upon the point of a hill or promontory a mile north from Sandwich, overlooking a great flatt to the east, which seems, by the banks of beech still showing themselves in severall places, to have been formerly covered by the sea. The east side of this hill is so high and perpendicular from the flatt at the bottom that ships of the greatest burden may have lain with their sides close to it, and it appears to have been left open for a port or key, there being no signs of any wall there, though those on the other three sides are still pretty entire, considering the years they have stood.¹⁷ It is not improbable that the sea forsook this place, and left the flatt below it drye, at the same time that it left the Goodwin Sands by breaking in upon Zealand, at the latter end of William Rufus or the beginning of Henry the first's reign.¹⁸

The north wall is 560 feet in length, the west 484, and the south 540. They are all built of flint within, faced on both sides with small squared white stones, and laid through at every three foot four inches, with two courses of Roman brick, 16 inches each in length. The remains of these walls are about ten foot high within, but their broken tops show them to have been still higher, though it is now impossible to say how much. The north wall, on the outside is above twice as high as it is within, or the other two, having been carryed up from the very bottom of the hill ; it appears allso to have been something longer than at present, by some pieces of it fallen down at its east end. The three walls are 12 foot thick, cemented with a mortar now as hard as the flint itself, and in that on the north side is an entrance about the middle, that lets you not directly into the place, but first brings you to the east side of it. In the middle of the square are the ruins of some old walls full of bushes and bryars,

¹⁷ See *Additions to Harris's Hist. of Kent*, p. 36.—R. G.

¹⁸ See *Somner's Roman Ports, &c.*, p. 20.—R. G.

which look as if there was a descent under ground among them ; and about a furlong to the south, in a ploughed field, is a large circular work with a hollow in the middle ; the eastern and western banks rising higher than the northern and southern. It may perhaps have been an amphitheatre, and the different hights of the banks been occasioned by the unequall fall, or carrying away of the ruins when it was demolished.

As for the ruins in the middle of the square, Mr. Somner¹ would have them to be the remains of an old chappel ; Dr. Battely,² of the prætorium, which latter seems to me most probable, they seeming to be of the same antiquity as the out walls ; it might have been perhaps one of those speculæ mentioned by Gildas to overlook the sea, and give warning of the approach of foreigners when they came to invade the coast, Mr. Somner supposing this whole castle to have been erected for that purpose.³

Mr. Camden seems to be intirely right as to the town or city's lying just without these ruinous walls.—W. S.

HERCULES AYLEWAY "TO DR. STUKELEY, NEXT DOOR TO POWIS HOUSE, IN ORMOND STREET, LONDON."—H. F. ST. J.

Merriworth Castle, in Kent, March 28th, 1722.

Sir,

According to your orders I have taken notice of two antient monuments neare Alsford, in south Kent, about two miles from the river Medway, which were erected (if we may believe the tradition of the country) in memory of two contending kings of Kent, who were both slain in battle, and are buried under the said monuments, they are called by the names of the Upper and Lower Kitt's Cotty house, the lower is in a plowed feild neare the foot of a mountain, and is the possession of Henry Beaumont; it was pulled down about 30 years since by John French and John Frankam, then owners thereof, and now lies in that ruined

¹ See Somner's *Roman Ports, &c.*, p. 6.—R. G.

² Battely's *Antiq. Rutup.*, p. 18.—R. G.

³ "Moreover, on the south coast, where their vessels lay, as there was some apprehension lest the barbarians might land, they erected towers at stated intervals, commanding a prospect of the sea."—Gildas II., § 18.

condition as you see represented in No. (1).⁴ The shape of the plann I could not guess at, the stones lye so confused and partly covered with earth, bushes, and brambles, butt if it had any similarity with the covering, itt must have nearely aproached a square. I have been informed by some who remember it standing that the stones which composed the wall did all of them joyn close together so as to touch each other, and the dore was on the west side thereof, next the road. The length of the whole ruin is about 28 foot, the height thereof 8 foot, the covering stone is slid down, and lies with the western edge buried in the earth, and the other opposite edge raised to an angle of about 40 degrees, with the horizon inclineing from east to west. There are 12 of these stones above ground, and I believe several of them are buried. I have given you the likeness of them all, marked 1, 2, 3 and 12, with a scale of feet by which you may know their dimensions. I have been pretty carefull in takeing them.

North of this lower Cotty house, ascending the mountaint, at 600 yards distance, stands the upper Cotty house, perfect to this day, to shew us the noble and untaught ideas oure forefathers had of building, and to caution us against licentiousness and effeminacy in the like performances ; by this we know theire minds and bodys were as robust and masculine as theire architecture.

This upper Cotty house is part of the inheritance of Mr. John Taylor, a lover of antiquity. He has declared to me that he would not for a hundred guineas part with as much of the stone as would serve to sett in a ring, and I must tell you that I (perhaps) have drank some of those heroes' blood who were there buried, after a long series of changes, into the consistance of bottled ale ; pardon this digression. This upper Cotty house consists of 4 stones.⁵ I have sent you the 4 cardinal views thereof in No. (2), No. (3), No. (4), and No. (5). The s.w. stone is verticall, and the n.e. inclines about 15 degrees from an upright position down hill toward the s.w. You have also the plann protracted upon the covering stone, whose position is s.e. and n.w., as in No. (6). I have also given you the drawings

⁴ A sketch, to which these numbers refer, was given by the correspondent.

⁵ In one of Stukeley's volumes of sketches, he represents the stones at the east end of a long barrow.

and dimentions of each stone per scalam in No. (7). Further north, in a green part or shelfe of the mountain, at about 80 yards distance, lies a large rude stone, which they call the general's tombstone, who is supposed to be there buried. You have its shape and measures in No. (8). Further towards the summit of the mountain westward is a conney warren, and from the n.w. front of this upper Cotty house are extended a parcell of small stones in the form of brachii, or arms, or arches of circles; on the n. west side they are double rowed, but the s. east arm is either buried or the stones carried away, from the extremitys of which arms I conjecture there has been an avenue,⁶ by reason of the many stones I find disposed in or very neare a right line, and exactly corresponding with the said arches, which avenue leads to a little farm called Tottenden Place, about 800 yards west of the Cotty house; it was moted round, and whileome was a place of good strength. Neare this is Tottenden rivulett, full of such like ragged stones, and as large as them I have described, and thence I suppose they were taken. Near the lower or western end of the stoney avenue, on the north side of the road, in the hedge, is a large stone 15 foot long, called the coffin, the edge of which is visible, and on its upper surface grows a stately elm tree, as in No. (8); these stones are all rough and unhewed, nor tennon nor mortise, and I beleive, as few stroaks heard at their building as at Sollomon's Temple: 'tis a kind of red pebble, full of holes, flaws, and honeycombs. With a double pleasure I surveyed those antiquitys, antienter perhaps than the oldest vestigia that Rome can boast of, and what made the task more agreeable was the person whom I served. I hope, if you like the sorry drafts,⁷ you'l recommend me into some such business, and I assure you I have added nothing of my own. I have also sent you a rude lanskip of the mountains on the north of the Medway, which trend north-east and south-west, and that chaine on the south of the Medway which trend north-west and south-east, with both the Cotty

⁶ The editor could not discover any of these stones when he visited the monument. The field has been cleared, and is cultivated.

⁷ The pen and ink sketch is in the form of a bird's-eye view, and shows very fairly the positions of the monuments, &c.

houses, and the country about them, hoping you'l accept of them
From your ashured humble Servant and Brother,

HERCULES AYLEWAY.

LORD WINCHESEA "TO DR. STUKELEY, NEXT DOOR TO POWIS
HOUSE, IN ORMOND STREET, LONDON."—H. F. ST. J.

Eastwell, Octbr. 20th, 1722.

Sir,

Nothing could so much attone for your leaving us so soon as letting me hear from you. I was extreamly pleased to learn by your very obliging, entertaining, and instructive letter, that after doing pennance here, by what you saw and observed in your way, the journey must have been very agreeable to you; and that you are, after all your toils, arrived in good health, and are in safe harbour before the rough season of the year is come in, and where I hope very soon to waite on you. I sett out from hence next Tewsday, shall dig for urns, &c., next day, and view the Kit Coty House, which, by the help of your observations, I shall see to much greater advantage then I could otherwise have done. Your account of it seems very just, and I am sure is very curious. I am glad you have prevailed with Mr. Taylor to let a sextion be made in this grave. Perhaps I shall get it done, but I doubt it cannot well be while I am present, for want of time. I am glad you think this work strengthens my conjectures concerning Julabury's grave. You encourage me to study that matter a little farther, and your learned and very judicious letter, with the observations you made in your way from Dover to Eastwell, give me great light.

I will certainly, as you desire, bring you some of the stones out of Todingden brook. I much fear my time will not allow me to see the Roman Durobenum,⁸ unlesse it falls in my coachway to Bearstead. I should enlarge a great deal upon your letter if I did not hope to see you so soon, when we can discourse upon these things at large.

I received a letter last post from my Lord Hartford, who is a

⁸ Durolevum, probably Davington, one of the unimportant stations that have left scarcely a trace behind.—*Wright's Celt, Roman, and Saxon.*—p. 121.

great lover of antiquities, he sent me a design of a fine tessellated pavement found in a churchyard at Gloucester. It seems to be very curious, but perhaps you have seen it. I have promised my Lord, your acquaintance, and you will not lett me break my word with him. Mr. Smith and Mrs. Smith present their humble services to you, and I am, Sir,

Your much obliged and most humble Servant,
WINCHELSEA.

LORD WINCHELSEA [CINGETORIX] TO DR. STUKELEY.—H. F. ST. J.

Eastwell, Oct. 3d, 1723.

My dear Druid,

You cannot imagine with what pleasure I received your letter. I longed for your return to London, where you are within reach of correspondence, though I shall be impatient till I can have a personal conversation with you, and therefore shall leave the country as soon as possible for me, but not quite so soon as I would do, for I must pick up a few rents to maintain me in my winter quarters in town. Your letter is full of obliging expressions, but believe me, Sir, if I was any way agreeable to you, I am sure I reaped a great deal of pleasure, and proffit too, by your conversation and instructions.

I am extreamly obliged to you and my very valuable friend Dr. Hale for remembring me at your colledge, as I am to Mr. Gale, whose health, with yours, is drank every day by me and Mr. Creyke, a very worthy clergyman who is with me. I wish I could have gone with you through all your progresse from Carvilium;⁹ but I shall soon see some of the fruits of your travells, and shall be very thankfull for your dessign of the Dorchester amphitheatre.

Though I have not been so well employed as you since we parted, I have not been idle; and though I may trouble you with too long an epistle, I must give my dear Chindonax some account of what I have seen, and of what I have got.

In my way from London to this place, I drove into a field

⁹ Wilton House, near Salisbury, the seat of the Earl of Pembroke, who was jocularly designated *Carvilius*, as Lord Winchelsea was *Cingetorix*, and Stukeley *Chyndonax*, in their familiar and friendly correspondence.

near Newington (at this day called Crock-field), famous for the vast number of urns and other earthenware formerly dug out of it, as we learn from Dr. Marie Casabonne,¹⁰ and after him from Mr. Burton, in his Itinerary. I found there two or three bitts of urns, and of Roman tiles, which have been turned up by the plow; but since I was there nine men have dug for me three days, but without much success, though I hear something, I know not what, was found the last day, which is kept for me.

To make amends for my ill success here, I have had some things brought me which were found in East Kent, viz., two large pateras of the fine red earth; two dishes something like large coffe cups (but wider at the mouth), and in the bottom of one of them this inscription: CALETI . M . for Caleti Manibus. These, too, are of the fine red earth. These were found some years since by the Whitstable men drudging for oysters, near Reculver. I have, too, a piece of a broken vessel found at Richborough. And he brought me several other pieces of antiquity which were some years agoe dug out of a barrow in East Kent, and there seem to be some of them Roman, and others Saxon; and such the late Dr. Batteley told me he had seen dug out of one barrow in that country. Mine are as follow:—

A large fibula of copper, but wrought; and two strings of beads, one of amber, with some blew glasse among them. The other of glasse gilt, most round, but some of them long. I take these to be Roman. I have a piece of a skull found there.

Those which I think may be Saxon are the head of an axe, sharpe before and very thick behind, it is iron, and weight one pound and half and a quarter of an ounce; and there is a little round fibula of copper gilt, on which a head (Saxon I think) is carved (not engraved or cast). There was a sword and helmett, and many other things found there; some of which I think I shall procure, besides those above mentioned which I have already.

¹⁰ Rev. Meric Casaubon, a prebendary of Canterbury and incumbent of two livings in Kent, of which he was deprived in the civil war. These were recovered at the Restoration. He was the son of Isaac Casaubon, a learned Swiss divine, who was professor of Greek at Geneva. His most remarkable work is a treatise on "Credulity and Incredulity," in which he maintains the existence of witches.—*Beeton*, 235.

Besides these which I have mentioned, I have found something worth your knowledge at home in my park. I don't know whether you remember your way from Eastwell to Beamstone Gate (in your road to Charing). On the right hand of Beamstone Lawne, the top of the hill is covered with woods, from whence the hill sloapes gently down to the plain, but towards its bottom the sloape is steep, and a sort of bank runs a great way along the plaine from n.w. by w. to s.e. by e., and the bank faces s. by w. at 10 degrees or thereabouts (without regard to the variation of the compass). Coneys have burrowed in this bank, and at the further end of it, almost over against Beamstone House, my keeper found two or three pieces of urns, by the mouth of a coney hole newly turned out by a rabitt. He brought them to me, and I needed no better motive for digging, and at the same time to destroy the rabitts which spoyle my park. Accordingly I dug through two burrows, and in my working I found many pieces of urns which had been of diverse shapes, and of different coloured earth, as white, black, brown, red, and two very small bitts of the fine pollished red earth, I believe pieces of pateras. I found no whole vessels, but human bones, and bones of beasts; and some pieces of deers' horns, and horses' teeth (as I found formerly in Julaber's grave). I must observe that the bones and pieces of urns are very rotten and crumble with handling, which may be the reason we found nothing intire, the rest may be dissolved and incorporated with the earth about them. I found a large bead of baked earth, perforated from end to end, of this size and shape.¹¹ We found a great deal of wood coal, and several pieces of iron, some which I believe are pieces of armour, and one which I think was an iron mace used in battel; it is only the head, with a bitt of its handle. I will send you a drawing of it another time.

I believe you are satisfyed this was a burial place, and, I think, Roman by its scittuation, &c. I think I can trace an ancient road along that side of the hill, and which goes through my park, by my house, through Wye and Crundale, and so to Canterbury; and the other way to Charing, and perhaps to Duro-lenum, which place I shall look after next week. But I must

¹¹ Rather more than an inch in longest diameter, and shaped like an olive.

tell you this place where I have dug is very near the distance between Canterbury and Durolanum in the Itinerary, but the distance would [be] too great from thence to Maidstone and Rochester, and every way we shall find great difficulties in that respect ; for Lenham, which some would have to be the place, is 16 or 18 miles from Canterbury, and Durolenum should be but 12 miles from thence, and if we place it where you suppose it should be, it will yett be too far from Canterbury, and a great deal too far from Rochester, but I will use all the dilligence and care I can in making some discovery, and shall make dessigns, as I will do of this place in my park, where I shall have more digging. It is time to releas you.

I am, Sir,

Your most faithfull humble Servant,

CINGETORIX.

Pardon blotts, repition, and nonsense, but I have not time to write over my letter again by this post.

LORD WINCHELSEA " TO DR. STUKELEY, NEXT DOOR TO POWIS
HOUSE, IN ORMOND STREET, LONDON." —H. F. ST. J.

Eastwell, Oct. 26, 1724.

Most venerable Druid and my dear Doctor,

Though I hope to see you very soon (but not till next week), I will not defer my thanks for your very obliging and most entertaining letter, and for the favour of your company here. What could be kinder then to come out of your way and lett me enjoy your company for a week, in a house till then very solitary, where we had nothing to divert and entertain you so well as I would have done, and yett I should have been glad to have lengthened your mortification, if I could but have adjourned St. Luke's day for one fortnight.

I am glad your weather was so favourable for your journey ; we have had wett enough since. I long to discourse with you upon the fine things you saw ; you have described them enough to make me long to hear more of them.

Our Society friends will, I doubt, be dissapointed by finding my acquisitions not come up to the ideas you have raised of 'em.

You was not displeased, I believe, when you saw your sister (the cleft doctor) at Eltham ; I am glad my old friend Dr. Wagstaff is not dead as was reported. I question not but Dr. Hale made you a fine speech with his *belli homines*, whether you was meant or no.

I shall be impatient to see Dr. Mead's dissertation, but I must waite with patience for the sight of that and other things ; O ! why did not I take my degree in your faculty, instead of the civil law, but I was not fated to be great.

I am glad you saw our dear President, and that he has a reasonable prospect of improving the discovery in his neighbour hood to something very considerable.

Last Wednesday, my factotum, after a ramble of four days on foot in all our bad weather, came hither, and brought with him a very large urn, very perfect, of a dark colour, with a patera of the fine red earth, which stood as a cover upon the mouth of the great urn ; these are fine things, and with them I think I have finished my harvest, and have had a good one this summer ; and it is time to finish my letter. All health and happynesse attend you.

I am, dear Sir, your very affectionate humble Servant,
CINGETORIX.

Mr. Creyke returns his love and service to his dear Brother.

Langley.

Stukeley's sketch of Lady Elwill's house at Langley. 1718.
—*Diary*, vol. i., 27.

Kits Coty House.

Oct. 16, 1723. At Kits Coty House. Lay at Aylsford. Made drawings and measurement of those monuments.—*Diary*, vol. i., 26.

Lesnes Priory.

Oct. 9, 1752. Went to Lesnes Priory, at Erith, founded by Richard de Lucy, Lord Chancellor to Henry II., 1178, on which occasion I wrote the following account to the Lord Chancellor.

I went on a pilgrimage to visit the venerable remains of the abbey of Lesnes, in Erith, founded by Richard de Lucy, Lord

Chancellor to Henry II. He was a near relation to your lordship's neighbor, Lady Roisia, of Roiston. It was impossible that I should not think of giving your lordship the subsequent account of my observations there, for an amusement during your retirement from business and cares of state.

Richard de Lucy, was Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice, Counsellor of State, to that great monarch Henry II., the greatest, in my opinion, of those that have been since the Norman invasion. Cap. viii. of my 2nd part of Lady Roisia, I have given a sketch of his just character. In 1167 he entered upon his high offices on the decease of Robert Beaumont, surnamed Bossu, Earl of Leicester. In the 20th year of his reign, Richard was constituted Lord Protector of England, whilst the King was in Normandy opposing the unjust violences of the King of France, and others combined against him, in a great and formidable league. Richard built the strong castle of Ongar, in Essex, to hold for the King in those troublsom times. The King was fully satisfied of his great wisdom and fidelity, and he soon had an opportunity of adding the character of an hero to those of his other accomplishments. The young King had unnaturally joined the King of France against his father, and bribed the Earl of Bulloign, among others, into the confederacy to invade England, and join Robert, Earl of Leicester, to favor his rebellion, and he brought over 10,000 of his men with him. Young Henry bribed the Earl of Bulloign with the famous and rich Soke of Kirkton, more properly, of Drayton, in the level country of Holland, Lincolnshire, which was the original estate of the first kings and earls of Mercia, and from whence the name of Mercia, Marshmen. Richard de Lucy fought them all in a pitcht battel at Farnham, in Suffolk, totally routed and killed the enemy, sent the Earl of Leicester and the other prisoners to the King beyond sea. He went and demolished the walls of Leicester, being Roman. After that, 1174, he laid siege to the castle of Huntingdon, held against the King by the Scottish King's brother David; in a word he saved the realm from ruin till King Henry came home.

In 1177 he was one of the witnesses to the determination made by our monarch between the King of Castile and King of Navarre, together with William de Mandeville, Earl of Essex,

son to Lady Roisia. The next year he resigned all his great dignitrys and places into the king's hands, and resolved to betake himself to a religious life. Accordingly he retired to his seat at Lesnes, in the parish of Earith, and, on S. Barnabas day, 11 June, began the foundation of the church and abby, and took upon himself the order and habit of religion, according to the Benedictine institution of canons regular.

The situation of this place is extremely agreeable ; a fine, dry, gravelly country, elevated, having a prospect over the Thames into Essex, much oak wood, and high country both of arable and pasture ; underneath, a vast extent of flat, dry, marsh, rich land, upon the Thames.

Lesnes stands on a pretty prominence half way down the hill, toward the marsh ; above are very large woods. The major part of the original seat of the founder is still left, being the present farm house, though in no good repair. Two grand gateways into the court have been pulled down lately. The building is, according to the stile of that time, very good ; stone below, timber stud-work above. A noble hall with a curious roof of chesnut, near the upper end a very antient fashioned staircase of much timber leads to the chambers above the founder's lodging rooms, and his successors, the priors.

South of the dwelling, is the church, only the north wall remaining, and that ruinous. There were cloisters on the south side of the church, the outward wall only thereof now remaining. South of that, the monks' hall and lodgings, kitchen, offices, and, I suppose, the sub-prior's. Only the outward inclosing walls remaining. The whole area of the church and cloisters is now a kitchen-garden. They told us they had dug up from time to time the foundations, with many coffins, corpses, and monuments. A tomb-stone still remains on the east side by the wall. These were of the canons, who were always buryed along the cloisters. The north wall of the church, though ruinous enough, gives us a sufficient idea of what it was. In this his own abby, the great and good founder dyed the year after, 1179, on the 14 July, and was interred on the right side of the altar of the choir. The industrious Weaver gives us the inscription on his monument, p. 336 ; and p. 777, tells us how in 1630 it [was] discovered,

and his venerable ashes seen by many, by himself among the rest. The owner of the manor, covering it up again, planted a bay tree upon [it], now growing on the spot, the finest by far which I ever saw ; and on viewing it with pleasure, I could not but think of Ps. xcii., 12, 13 : The righteous shall flourish as a palm tree : he shall grow like a cedar in Lebanon, those that be planted in the house of the Lord shall flourish in the courts of our God.

Weaver says many other monumental effigies, tombs, and bones were found, for undoubtedly many great personages were there interred from time to time, particularly the founder's descendants, relations, and friends, and many great familys of the neighbourhood. Godfrey de Lucy, his only son, was Bishop of Winchester, and buried here in 1204. He was a great benefactor to it. His epitaph is in Weaver.

Richard, his eldest daughter Maud was married to Robert Fitzwalter, whose daughter Christiana was wife to Lady Roisia's son, William de Magnavile, Earl of Essex, above mentioned. This son was equally a favorite with his mother, and with this king his image is rudely cut in her subterraneous tomb at Roiston, the 5 in my plate. Richard de Lucy's third daughter was named Roisia, no doubt from our Lady Roisia, most probably her godmother. She, becoming a ward of King John's, was married to Richard de Warren, She had another daughter Roisia.

All the reflexion we need to add on what is said on our excellent founder is this : religion fails not to make an impression on truly great minds. It was then the method of showing it by these buildings of religious foundations, and this was dedicated to Becket, as was the fashion of that time, and a sort of compliment to the king. Your Lordship¹² has shown true judgment in regard to the commonwelth and to mankind, in re-building the parochial church at your seat. I was extremely delighted with the sight, and it found me an agreeable matter of meditation all the way home.— *Diary*, vol. xiii., 23, 27.

Lydd.

March, 1757. At the Antiquarian Society. Some fair silver coins of King Harold produced, 1000 of them found at old Lid,

¹² Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.

in Kent, near old Romney, part of the king's military chest carryed off on loss of the battle.—*Diary*, vol. xvii., 28.

Canterbury.

Feb., 1759. At the Antiquarian Society. A letter from Mr. Jacobs, of Faversham, giving an account of the tesselated Roman pavement found [in 1758] at Canterbury, with a drawing of it. Above, a [brass] coin of Carausius, Providentia Aug., and a Valens.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 26.

Barham.

Likewise he sent an account of digging up a body near Barham downs, of a Briton, his iron spear and sword without a cross bar, a necklace of glass beads about his neck.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 36.

Wrotham.

March, 1759. At the Antiquarian Society. A drawing of the head of a magnificent crosier,¹³ copper double gilt, found in digging at Wrotham, in Kent, which no doubt belonged to some archbishop whose manor it was.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 38.

Westerham.

17 Sept., 1759. Rode to Westram. A prodigious ew tree in the churchyard just before the south porch, I believe set over the body of the founder. Two stones of the first rectors in the porch, of the ancient form, pyramidal. Another later, square, with a brass figure and inscription, just entering the church. A

¹³ The following is an extract from the minute book of the Society of Antiquaries, under date 8 March, 1759: "Dr. Milles exhibited a drawing of the head of an archbp's crozier which had been dug up by a labourer in May, 1752, in grubbing a hedge in the vicarage garden, at Wesham, in Kent. It is now in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Lewis, vicar of Wesham. The central part exhibited a crucifix, and at the foot thereof two arms erect branch out with figures on them, emblems of the four evangelists, and on each side of these are represented John and the Virgin Mary, or probably the two Maries. The metal of which it is made is deemed to be brass, and is double gilt, and was formerly adorned with precious stones. It has a socket in order to its being fitted into a staff." In the index the place is written *Westram*, i.e., Westerham. From the description here given, it is most probable that the object was not a crozier, but a processional cross.

fine spacious church. My old acquaintance, Alderman Taylor, of Stamford, just buryed there. A vast military oven, new built in an outhouse of the King's Arms Inn, my friend the Rev. Mr. Foote's. One of these ovens in every market town in these maritime countrys, against the intended invasion of the French.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 64.

Sandwich.

Dec., 1761. At the Antiquarian Society. I, as senior member, took the chair, and read on a gold British coin found at Sandwich, with a Δ on the reverse, supposing it struck by Dun-wallo, a famous king and legislator.—*Diary*, vol. xix., 71.

Richborough.

Jan., 1763. By Richborow, in Kent, dug up a barrow, found two elegant fibulas made in gold and glass work, and a string of beads, evidently British.—*Diary*, vol. xx., 15.

LANCASHIRE.

Reverende Doctor,

Si quid sit homini inter oves et boves rusticanti solaminis, hoc secum attulit amica tua et quidem christiana epistola: at è mediis Lancastriensium rupibus, e vasto montium sterilium horrore, e miserrimo rusticorum blaterantium grege, quid te et eruditione tuâ dignum licet rescribere? puta, Doctor eruditus, pastorem rusticum a libris a societate humanâ exulanten has tibi lineolas dare.

Mensis hic undecimus agitur, ex quo Londino valedicens, appidulum hoc revisi, et ad solita munera parochialia me accinxii: petière statim incolæ gigantæ, ut moras hîc in posterum facerem, simulque, audaces Methodistarum in ecclesiam stabilitam impetus pro virili everterem: hinc mea in eosdem¹⁴ oratio habita, hinc cum Wesleio, Whitefieldio, Inghammo, aliisque id genus novatoribus lites variæ: nec frustra: non enim, ut nuper agros catervâ

¹⁴ Prostat venalis apud Gul. Owen juxta portam templariorum.

superciliosâ cinctos, non desidiosas artificum manus, non nugas
in eruditionem Academicam repetitas cernimus aut audimus.

Collunium¹⁵ (per annos ferè octo elapsos ministerii mei sedes) in
medio colle undique colles altiores aspicit, in cæteris Pendlæum,¹⁶
olim incantatione anili celebrem etiam hodiè (si qua popello
fides) aniculas suas incantatrices numerantem, unde venti, ful-
gura et nescio quot apud vulgum prodigia.

Non aliâs cælo toties cecidêre¹⁷ sereno
Fulgura, nec diri toties arsere cometæ.—VIRG., Georg. I., 487.

Numismata Romana in agris vicinis sæpiùs reperiunt rustici,
eiusmodi tamen (nec mirabere) ut captum vulgarem superent;
quæ itaque ad te (si fieri possit) utpote Spanhemium alterum
mittenda curabo; sed de antiquitate nostrâ Romanâ posthac (ut
spero) fusiùs.

Ah! si votis fortuna annueret, vellem, utpote in quatuor
linguis haud peregrinus, cuivis legato sive consuli ovas exterias
petenti ab epistolis esse, cujusvis Bibliothecæ Londinensis custos

¹⁵ "Collunium" here named is the modern town of Colne, at which, or rather at the large station at Castercliff, near it, has for several centuries been placed the *Colunium* of the anonymous chorographer, Ravennas. From the internal evidence of the letter (*i.e.* the fact of the writer having been for eight years a minister at Colne), its author can be no other than the Rev. George White, M.A., incumbent of Colne from 1741-1751, a clever but eccentric individual, originally a Roman Catholic, and educated at Douay for the priesthood, but converted to Protestantism. He was a great Latin scholar, edited a newspaper, *Mercurius Latinus*, of which copies are extant, wrote admirable articles on a variety of subjects, translated Thurlow's letters into Latin, published two poems directed against the Roman Catholic church, and (at least) two sermons. No other church or chapel existed at Colne in 1749, a Quaker's meeting house being the sole representative of dissent. Mr. White died 26th April, 1751, and was buried in Colne church.—*Communicated by W. Thompson Watkin, author of Roman Lancashire.*

¹⁶ Pendle-hill. This hill is noted in the boasted rhyming phraseology of the country:—

Pendlehill, and Pennygent, and little Ingleborough,
Are three such hills as you'll not find by seeking England thorough.

Also expressed in this form:—

Ingleborough, Pendlehill, and Pennygent,
Are the highest hills between Scotland and Trent.

¹⁷ Non alias cælo ceciderunt plura sereno.—VIRG.

designari, vel demum novum Mercuriorum ordinem orbi latino dare, et in juventute instituendâ horas privatas terere.

Perge interea, vir clarissime, de republicâ literariâ optimè mereri; perge inanes vitæ splendidioris insidias spernere; et quandocumque per negotia licuerit aliquot literarum fasciculos mittere dignare, ad Revde. Doctor.

Tibi devinctissimum atque obsequentissimum famulum, &c.

AGRICOLAM CANDIDUM.

Dabam Collunii Romanorum apud Lancastrienses die vigesimo 5^o Martii An. 1749.

Dnum Harrisonum meo nomine (si placuerit) salutis velim.

SAMUEL PEELE TO [REV. DR. STUKELEY].—H. F. ST. J.

Lancaster, Janry. 5th, 1753.

Honored and Reverend Sir,

The scroll above¹⁸ is a rude imitation of the similar characters found the other day on, or rather in, a tile; the same having been cut therein before the tile was burnt. The tile made the head of a tomb wherein were the scull and some other bones of a human body. The whole tomb, bottom and ends, sides and top, consisted of tiles of the same nature, and extremely fine, strongly and closely cemented together. The discovery happened in a garden in this town, on digging up the ground for new foundations. It is conjectured by some persons that the characters in this position are inverted, but that your honor will easily remedy. That corner of the tile containing the inscription is broke from the rest, and I believe I can procure the same, and if it will be satisfactory will indeavour to transmit it to your honor by some ship from hence.

I am, honored and reverend Sir,

Your most obliged and obedient Servant,

SAML. PEELE.

¹⁸ The characters on the tile are ALSB. which stand for ALA SEBOTIANA. See *Hübner*, p. 227. No. 1233. "In Quarmore [Quernmore] prope Lancaster tegulae nonnulla prodierunt ita inscriptæ. Ubi extent ignoror. ALE SEBVIA." *Gough's Camden*, iii., p. 394; *Baine's Lancashire*, iv., p. 486; see also *Roman Lancashire*, by W. Thompson *Watkin*. This is supposed to have been ALA II GALLORVM SEBOSIANA.

SAMUEL PEELE TO [REV. DR. STUKELEY].—H. F. ST. J.

Lancaster, April 3d, 1753.

Honored and Reverend Sir,

Had I known sooner I should certainly have wrote sooner. On the 5th instant will be at the excise office, London, in the parcel of old stores from Lancaster district, a little box directed for your honor, wherein you will find a piece of the tile containing the whole inscription I have already sent you a rude imitation of.

What induced me to do this was the following accident. The very great rains which have fallen this winter had such an effect upon the earth that the whole sepulchre tumbled out, fast and firmly cemented, as if the same had been one intire piece. The tiles or bricks which composed the inside of the sepulchre were of about $15\frac{1}{2}$ by 19 or 20 inches, upon one corner of each of which the very same characters were inscribed. Round the tiles was a stratum of mortar harder than stone, on the outside of which great huge stones were fixed at its first construction, and remained as firmly fixed as if they had all been of one substance and nature. When the rude labourers went to work with their tools to separate the materials, they could not do it, but were constrained to break all to pieces, a piece of which I obtained for your satisfaction.

In the box also you will find a little paper wraped up, containing four old silver coyns.

It will be pleasing to me to know these things come safe to your hands.

I am,

Honored and reverend Sir,

Your most obliged and truely

Thankfull humble Servant,

SAML PEELE.

P.S.—I never had the good fortune to see the Itinerarium Curiosum, or should have been enabled to form better judgement of antiquities than I now can.

Q

SAMUEL PEELE [TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY].—H. F. ST. J.

Lancaster, Jany. 4th, 1754.

Honored and Reverend Sir,

* * * *

I had almost omitted to tell your honor of a stone tumbled out of the earth here, which to me seems to have been an alltar. The dolabrum on one side, the annulus and funis on the other, the inscription on the column so defaced that it is quite unconnected, however, what remains there are, I will endeavour to take off the first convenience, and transmit.

My poor old father departed this life the 10th of November last.

I am, honored and Rev. Sir,
Your most obliged and obedient humble Servant,

SAM'L. PEELE.

SAMUEL PEELE "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, S. GEORGE'S, QUEEN SQUARE, LONDON."—H. F. ST. J.

Lancaster, 23d April, 1754.

Honored and Reverend Sir,

My very obliging neighbour, Mr. Noble, of this town, will wait upon your honor with a small scarlet purse containing the fossil cockle, together with nineteen coyns, seventeen of which I hope will be very acceptable; the other two I know not what they are.

From your candour and condescension, I now know that what I took to represent a ring and rope to bind or hold fast the sacrifice, must be a representation of the thuribulum on the altar, I discovered this last winter.

The following seem to be the characters left by time and accident upon the altar.

V.

C

M

I ii E

D SERO E

T VO E A

The top of the altar¹ when found had three elliptical cavities thereon, but are now struck off.

I am, honored and Rev. Sir,

Your most obliged and obedient humble Servant,

SAML. PEELE.

THE FACE OF A STONE IN A GARDEN WALL AT RIBCHESTER.²

—H. F. St. J.

Here follow the conjectures of the late Rev. Mr. Rauthmell.
“ Which letters³ I read out at length thus :

IMPERATORI CÆSARI
IMPERATORI CÆSARI
VEXILLATIO LEGIONIS
SUB SEXTIO.

“ From this inscription (which is imperfect, because the stone being broke in the middle we have but one half of the letters remaining) thus much may be made out with great probability, that this stone is an honorary monument erected to the two emperors, Septimus Severus and his son Antoninus Caracalla, when they came together into Britain, in or about the year 207. For at that time the Roman legions were in Scotland, and the emperor Severus taking his two sons with him, Caracalla and Geta, all three left Rome and took a progress together into Britain, and coming as far as Chester, Severus left his younger son there to take care of affairs in that part of Britain, after which this old emperor proceeds on his journey towards Scotland, having his son Caracalla to accompany him, who was then Cæsar, and partner in the empire with him.

¹ Not mentioned in *Hübner*.

² Ribchester, supposed by W. Thompson Watkin. in his *Roman Lancashire*, and with great probability, to be BREMETENACVM.

³ Inscription read thus by *Hübner*. p. 60, No. 225 :

IMP. CAE[S . M . AVREL . ANTONINO ET].
IMP. CAE[S . L . AVREL . VERO AVGG].
VEX. LEG[IONIS . SEXTAE VICTRICIS].
SVB . SEX . CALPVRNIO . AGRICOLA . LEG . AVGG . PR . PR].

“ This is yet in the town, lying at the door of a dwelling.” *Horsley*, p. 302. Lanc. 2. The letters in the middle of the inscription “ were burned off.” — *Anon.*

" When they came to Ribchester, a vexillation of a legion erected this stoue to these two emperors ; but of which legion cannot be collected from this honorary monument, because that part of the stone which contained the number of the legion is broken off and lost. But in all probability it was the xxth legion which was quartered at Chester, and a vexillation of it at that time probably quartered at the fortress of Ribchester, erected this stone to these two emperors, when they lodged at Ribchester, in the fortress there, on their way from Chester to Scotland, because through this town was the Roman high way at that time which led towards the north.

" By the term vexillation of a legion, we are to understand that in every legion there were 600 men called vexillarii, which number was about the tenth part of the whole legion, which kind of soldiers were employed in building walls and erecting monuments, as I imagine, because the military term vexillatio is often found upon stone monuments in Britain.

" The two last words in the 4th line signifie that this vexillation was commanded by one Sextius.

" N.B.—The fourth letter in the third line is a contraction of LE.

RICHD. RAUTHMELL.⁴

13 June, 1751. At the Antiquarians. Dr. Willughby gave in a paper of Mr. Percival, a learned person who lives in the north, and has taken a good deal of pains, by travelling, to search out the Roman roads and stations mentioned thereabouts in Antoninus's Itinerary, Deva, Condate, Mancunium, Cambodunum, Calcaria ; again, in Iter x, Alonæ, Galacum, Bremetonacis, Coccium, Mancunium.⁵ I see but very little reason to doubt of Condate being Northwick, though against his senti-

⁴ Author of "Antiquitates Bremetonacenses, or the Roman Antiquities of Overborough," 4to, 1746, which he dedicated to Robert Fenwick, Esq., M.P. for Lancaster.

⁵ Condate, is supposed to be Kinderton, Cheshire ; Cambodunum, Slack, Yorks. ; Deva, Chester ; Mancunium, Manchester ; Calcaria, Tadcaster ; Alonæ, Ambleside ; Galacum, uncertain, but thought to be Overborough ; Bremetonacæ, Ribchester ; Coccium, Wigan (according to Mr. Thompson Watkin).

ment; nor can I doubt that Cambodunum is Almondbury. There is a map sent with the letter, describing the Roman roads, as our author traced them out in person, and some drawings of Roman stations.—*Diary*, vol. x., 67.

Lancaster.

11 Apr., 1752. Received from Lancaster a bit of a Roman brick, being part of a tomb made up of such, a wall of stone without. All the bricks which composed the inside of the tomb were thus marked: ALSB; together with 4 silver coyns found there. A Trajan COS IIIII. Severvs PACI AETERNAE. Honorius VIRTVS ROMANORVM. Valens VRBS ROMA.—*Diary*, vol. xii., 69.

12 Apr., 1753. I assisted at the Society of Antiquaries to open their new room over the Master of the Rolls his gateway. I exhibited the bit of Roman brick with the makers stamp ALSB, it was not interpreted; as also the 4 silver coyns, Roman.—*Diary*, xii., 72.

5 June, 1755. Mr. Peel sent me half a dozen silver coins, Roman, found at Lancaster. One postumus, rev. Herc. Dusoniens, found under an altar, of which he sent me formerly the imperfect inscription.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 74.

Ribchester.

12 Nov., 1761. At the Antiquarians. A discourse concerning the Coccium of Antoninus, 18 miles from Manchester. There is a road north of Manchester to Ribblechester, to Lancaster in a straight line, which I have long ago marked in Camden's map. It goes by Roads, Cockley Chap[el]; and beyond it, at a proper distance, is an intrenched place called Castle Crop, where they find urns, bricks, pottery-ware, &c., of the Romans, which was truly the Coccium.—*Diary*, vol. xix., 70.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

MR. JOSHUA PLATT TO ROGER GALE, CONCERNING THE DISCOVERY OF AN URN AND ROMAN MEDALS IN IT, NEAR LEICESTER.—H. C.

Leicester, Octob. 11, 1735.

Sir,

The chief motive which excites me to write to you is the discovery of a Roman urn near this town, fearing you should not have so true an information from a second person, no one yett knowing of it but myself and the man who found it. I have taken the liberty to give you an exact account of every particular, viz.: The latter end of August last, after a sudden and very heavy rain which washed away much earth from a gateway, a farmer drove a waggon through it, and the wheel running over a Roman urn broke it to pieces. The farmer perceiving some money, picked up near 500 coins, most of them of the middle brasse. He did not disclose this till last Satturday; the day following I went and purchased them. I have turned over about one half, and find they are of Dioclesian, Maximian, Maximinus, Severus, Constantius, Constantinus Magnus, some small ones of Licinius, one of Gallienus, and one of Constantinus with a head on each side.⁶ The metal appears to be common English copper, which makes me suspect them to be forgerys, but I appeal to your better judgement, having enclosed two under seal of this letter.⁷ However, so great a number and so perfect, made me think them a great curiosity, and thought it my duty to acquaint you with this, desiring to know if you would accept of them. I shall let them remain in the condition they are in untill you are pleased to favor me with an answer.

And am, yr., &c.,

JOSHUA PLATT.

Narborough.

10 July, 1736. At the Brazen Nose Society. [Stukeley] gave an account that he saw at Milton, Lord Fitzwilliam's seat,

⁶ "The head upon the reverse is caput solis coronâ radiatâ."

⁷ "I had one of every sort afterwards sent me, and they were all genuine."
—R. G.

the scull of Oliver Cromwell's wife, taken out of her grave at Narborough. There is an account in the parish register of her death and burial.—*Diary*, vol. ii., 21.

Frisby-on-the-Wreak.

20 June, 1738. At Leicester, Mr. Lee sold me a gold Roman fibula of this form and magnitude,⁸ found at Frisby, under Borough-hill, the same place where the gold Valentinian was found, which I gave to Mr. Collins. I gave the fibula to my friend Mr. Martin Folkes.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 42.

Leicester.

29 Sept., 1740. Mr. Tho. Lee, of Leicester, sent me a brass seal lately found there, being of S. Mary's Abby⁹ of Leicester.—*Diary*, vol. v., 21.

Burghley Park.

23 July, 1744. In Burghley park, a fine Roman camp, four hundred foot the shortest side; that on the north and south. The house stands on the north-east corner of it, but without it. 'Tis an high knoll of ground: part of it is now in the garden; a tree planted on the highest point in the middle. They pretend it is to be a sea mark. The place has its name from this place.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 26.

Godeby.

Aug., 1744. Mr. Howgrave, Junr., gave me this earthen colored paveing, 4 inch $\frac{3}{4}$ square, found at Godeby.

Aug. 23. Mr. Sam. Gale interpreted it SOL IN ARIETE MARC. xxv.—*Diary*, vol. v., 53.

⁸ A sketch is given which shows it to have been a plain ring with a moveable pin.

⁹ Founded by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, in 1143. Cardinal Wolsey died at this abbey, in 1530, on his journey from York to London. It was here that he uttered the memorable words: "If I had served my God as faithfully as I served the king, He would not thus have forsaken my old age."

In Godeby choir my old friend Peck.¹⁰

Franciscus Peck, A.M.
Hujus Ecclesiae Rector et
Prebendarius de Lincoln
Excessit e vita nono Julii
Anno { Salutis humanæ 1743
 ætatis suæ 52.
Illi mors gravis incubat
Qui notus nimis omnibus
Ignotus moritur sibi.

Peck and I became acquainted in London whilst I was Secretary to the Antiquarian Society, 1723. When I went to live at Grantham he came to me. We projected the literary clubs near Belvoir Castle, where Warburton and Vernon came. When I went to Stamford we projected that at Greetham and Market Overton, and often we visited each other at our respective houses. He had a good deal of pride, and after many attempts at London, finding he was not rewarded as he thought he ought to have been, he became recluse and angry with the world.—*Diary*, vol. xii., 36.

Edmondthorpe.

27 Oct., 1746. At Mr. Smith's, of Edmondthorp. I visited Mr. Brindley, minister there. I viewed the inside of the church; much very old painted glass. Many coats of arms.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 46.

Market Bosworth.

6 May, 1754. Mr. Willes,¹¹ the painter, visited me, newly entered into orders. Has got a curacy of Dr. Taylor's, being that of Market Bosworth. Thus, one who shined amid the top artists at Rome, retires from the world, an instance [of] unregarded, modest merit!—*Diary*, vol. xiv., 70.

¹⁰ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., p. 87 n., Surtees Soc.

¹¹ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., p. 122 (Surtees Society).

Leicestershire.

4 Feb., 1755. Sir Thomas Cave¹² visited me. He is collecting the antiquities of Leicestershire.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 42.

Radcliffe.

25 Jan., 1759. At the Royal Society. An account of a Roman camp at Ratcliff, in Leicestershire, by Cossington, the foss almost obliterated, I believe of Agricolæ.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 26.

Leicester.

24 May, 1759. At the Antiquarian Society. Mrs. Ruding sent two drawings, exquisitely done, of the Roman pavement found 3 years ago at the black fryers, Leicester.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 54.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

REV. ABRAHAM DE LA PRYME¹³ TO THE VERY REVERND. DR. GALE,
DEAN OF YORK. [Printed in *De la Pryme's Diary*, p.
209, Surtees Soc., vol. liv.]

Hull, July 22 [16]99.

Very Reverend Sir,

Having made bold in my last letter unto you, dated the 16 of this month, to acquaint you with the recent discovery of a

¹² Sir Thos. Cave, who died in 1778, was an active and learned public character. He completed the family mansion at Stanford, and stored its library with a large and well-selected collection of books. He contributed very materially towards the publication of "Bridges's History of Northamptonshire;" and made ample collections for the "History of Leicestershire," but did not live to arrange them for publication. Stanford Hall became the property of Henry Otway, Esq., in right of his wife, only sister of the last Sir Thomas Cave.—See *Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. x., p. 462.

¹³ The Rev. Abraham de la l'ryme was lecturer at Hull, and minister of Thorne, where he died at an early age. Thoresby, in his *Diary*, June 20, 1704, writes, "I was much concerned to hear of the death of my kind friend, Mr. Abr. de la Pryme, who, visiting the sick, caught the new distemper or fever, which seized him on Wednesday, and he died the Monday after, the 12th inst., in the prime of his age. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, has several Letters in the *Transactions*, has made a great collection of MSS., and compiled the *History of Hull* in 3 vols. folio."

Roman pavement in Lincolnshire, so I could not for my life (through the vehement love and affection that I have to antiquitys) any longer forbear going to take a view thereof than yesterday, which haveing performed I shall here, as I promised, give you a larger account thereof. But because that it is by a famous Roman highway or street, as it is commonly called, I will make bold to describe its course unto you as briefly as I can, in the first place, because that *nobody* has done it before me, and because I am very well acquainted with all that part of the country.

I have observed many Roman ways in that county of Lincoln, but none more observable than this,¹⁴ which runs almost directly in a streight line from London to Humber side.

This is it that is slightly mentioned by Mr. Cambden (N. Ed. p. 470) as running, sayth he, from Lincoln northwards unto the little village called Spittle¹⁵ in the Street, and somewhat furder. From this Spittle in this Street, and his somewhat furder, I shall continue its course, and what I have to say about it, unto Humber aforesayd.

It may not be unworthy to note, perhaps, that this way is called all along, by the very country people, the High street, and is so visible and observable that it is a great direction to passengers to keep the road. It is cast up on both sides with incredible labour to a great height, and discontinued in many places, and then begun again, and so on to Humber side; and I have observed that where it runs over nothing but bare woulds and plain heath, that there it consists of nothing but earth cast up. But where it comes to run through woods, there it is not onely raised with earth, but also paved with great stones set edgways, very close to one another, in a strong cement, that the roots of the

¹⁴ The Ermine street, so-called by the Saxons, the Roman name being lost. It commenced at Pevensey (Anderida), passed London, was crossed by the Ikenild street at Royston, entered Lincolnshire at West Deeping, and proceeded onwards through Lincoln to the Humber. See Article by Archdeacon Trollope in *Reports of Associated Architectural Societies*, 1868, p. 153 : *Stukeley's Itin. Curios.*, Iter 5.

¹⁵ Spittal, west of Gleatham. This road goes in a perfectly straight line from Lincoln to the Humber. Spittal takes its name from having an hospital there, founded *temp.* Henry II.. and augmented by Thomas Aston, canon of Lincoln, *temp.* Richard II.

trees, which had been cut down to make way for the causy, might not spring up again and blind the road, which paved causy is yet very strong, firm, and visible in many places of this street where woods are yet standing on both sides as undoubtedly they were in the Roman times, else it had not been paved; and in other places it is paved where nothing of any wood is to be seen, though undoubtedly there was when it was made; in one place I measured the bredth of the sayd paved street, and I found it just 7 yards broad.

This street or causey, in its course full north from Spittle aforesayd, runs by the fields of Hibberstow,¹⁶ in which fields, not far of this street, is the foundations of many Roman buildings to be seen, as is manifest from their tyle there found, and tradition says that there hath been a city and castle there; and there are two springs, the one called Julian's stony well, and the other Castleton well, and there are several old Romain coins found there; perhaps this might be some little old Roman town by their highway side, and was perhaps called Castleton or Casterthon, from its being built in or by some of their camps that was then in these fields.

About a mile furder to the northward, on the west side of the sayd street, upon a great plane, there is very visible the foundations of another old town, though now there is neither house, stone, rubbish, nor tree to be seen belonging thereto. I have counted the vestigia of the buildings and found them to amount to about 100, and the number of the streets which are 5 or 6. Tradition calls this place Gain-strop, and I do very well remember that I have read in the 2d vol. of the Mon. Angl. of lands or tenements herein given unto Newsted Priory, not farr of this place, in an island of the river Ank, falsely called Anckham.

About a mile or two hence, the street runs through Scauby wood, where it is all paved, and from thence close by Broughton town end, by a hill, which I should take to be a very great barrow, and that the town had its name from it, quasi Barrow-town, but that it seems to be too great for one. However, I have found fragments of Roman tyles there.

From hence, the causy, all along paved, is continued about a

¹⁶ Hibbaldstow.

mile furder to the entrance upon Thornholm Moor, where there is a place by the street called Bratton Graves, and a little east, by Broughton wood side a spring, that I discovered a few years ago, that turns moss into stone, and not farr furder stands the ruins of the staitly priory of Thornholm,¹⁷ built by king Stephan.

Opposite to this Priory, about quarter of a mile on the west side of the street, is a place called Santon,¹⁸ from the flying sands there, which have over-run and ruined some hundreds of acres of land, amongst which sands was in former times a great Roman pottery, as the learned Doct. Lister shews in the Trans. Royal Soc. for Jan., 1682, p. 88, from the reliques of the ruinous furnaces, and the many fragments of Roman urns, yet to be met with. I have also found there some Roman coins, and Mr. B., of A., found a great piece of brass in the bottom of the ruins of one of the furnaces, like a cross, which perhaps was part of a grate to set some potts on.

Returning back again to the street, there are several hills like barrows thereby, on the top of one of which is erected a great flat stone, now so farr sunk into the earth that there is not over half a foot of it to be seen, but I could not observe any inscription thereon, though undoubtedly it hath not been set there for nothing.

Entring then into Appleby lane, the street leads through the end of the town, at which town is two old Roman games yet practized, the one called Julian's Bower,¹⁹ and the other Troy's Walls.

From hence, the street runs streight on, leaveing Roxby, a little town half a mile on the west, where the Roman pavement is discovered that I shall describe unto you.

And Winterton,²⁰ a pretty neat town, where the worthy familys of the Places and Nevils inhabit, promoters and encouragers of everything that is good, and great lovers of antiquitys.

¹⁷ Thornholm, or Thorneham, priory, founded for canons of the order of St. Austin, was granted by Henry VIII. to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.

¹⁸ Sandton.

¹⁹ There is a rampart at Appleby called *Julian's Bower*.

²⁰ Stukeley asserts that Winterton was the station AD ABVM, Horsley having stated that the ancient name of the Humber was ABVS.—See *Itin. Curios.*, p. 90.

Then about 3 or 4 miles furder, leaving Wintringham about half a mile on the west, the sayd street falls into Humber, and there it ends.

All this end of the country, on the west side of this street, has been full of Romans in old time, as may be gathered from their coins and many tiles that are found all here abouts, and furder, about 2 miles more westward, is Alkburrow,²¹ which seems to have been a Roman town, not onely from its name, but also a small camp there 4 squair, on the west side of which is a barrow called *Countess barrow* to this day, &c.

Haveing thus given you an idea of this part of the country, and whereabouts this town of Roxby lyes, where this Roman pavement²² is discovered, I shall now proceed to give you an account thereof, as I took it upon the place the latter end of the last week.

Being got thither with Mr. Place and Mr. Nevill, two Winterton gentlemen, we found that the close or garth lys in the town aforesayd, on the south-west side of the church; the lord of the soil is Mr. Elways, a south country gentleman, the tenant's name is Tho. Smith. The occasion of its discovery was his digging to repair a fence between this close and another, which as soon as he had discovered, he bared a little thereof, it being and lying about a foot and a $\frac{1}{2}$ in the earth, and digged in many places, and found it to be about 6 or 7 yards long, and as many

²¹ At Ankrborough Stukeley places the AQVIS of Ravennas. Here has been observed a square Roman station, in modern times called *Countess Close*, near which is, he describes, a round work, formed into a labyrinth, called *Julian's Bower*. *Itin. Curios.*, p. 91, where he says, "boys often divert themselves by running, in their various windings and turnings, through and back again. The doctor thinks it one of the old Roman games, brought into Italy from Troy, and that it took its name, not from *bower*, an arbour, but from *borough*, an earthen rampart. He evidently borrowed the idea from De la Pryme."

²² This pavement was engraved by Mr. W. Fowler, of Winterton, in 1804. Three pavements in Winterton corn fields, close by, were discovered in 1747, which have been destroyed. They were engraved in 1750 by the Society of Antiquaries. One of them was supposed to have been the floor of a dining room. It had, in the centre, a figure of Orpheus playing on his harp, surrounded by beasts; at the corners, four-handled wine vessels, for libations. In the centre of another was the figure of Ceres, holding ears of corn; and on the third, the figure of a stag, in a bounding attitude. A large brass eagle, probably a military standard, was also found here.—See *Beauties of England and Wales*, by Nightingale and Rylance, vol. x., p. 678.

broad, if not more; but he being not at all curious thereof, the school boys went and pulled several curious figures in pieces that he had bared, which were set in circles.

Haveing got a spade, a shovel, and a besom, we fell to work, and with a great deal of labour bared about a yard and a half squair, in bareing of which we cast up many pieces of Roman tyles, the bone of the hinder legg of an ox or cow, broken in two, and many pieces of lime and sand, or plaister painted red and yellow, which had been the cornish either to some altar, or some part of the building that was there, whatever it was; and we observed likewise that several great stones in their falling had broke through the pavement, and there layd untill we removed them.

Then haveing swept the space aforesayd that we had bared exceeding clean, the pavement looked exceeding beautifull and pretty, and one would not imagine that such mean stones could make such pretty work, for they are nothing but 4 squair bitts of brick, slate, or cauk, set in curious figures and order, and are onely of 3 colours, red, blew, and white, specimens of all which I have sent by the bearer, amongst which there is one as large again as any of the rest, of which many whole rows and rectangular figures of the same bigness consisting of blew, red, and white, were composed, all on the outside of the smaller work; the material that these little pavers are set in, is a floor of lime and sand, and not plaster as many are, which floor is so rotten with time, that one may easily take up the little pavers, some whole flowers of which I intend to get up whole, and send to Hatfield, if it be possible. I stay onely the comeing down of the lord of the soil to see it, who I am sure will not [dis]regard it. Of these pavements you may see many accounts in Cambden, Nov. Ed. p. 451, 603, 604, 607, &c.; and Ciampini's book upon this subject, which I thought to have got, is not to be had but att London.

I have inclosed herein, an exact draught of as much of this Roman pavement as we discovered and bared, with the colours of the little stones as they stand in the work, whick I took upon the place; and when that I discover and take the rest, I shall make bold to present the same unto you with some of the very

figures, if I might be so happy as to know that this is, and they would be, acceptable unto you. Humbly begging pardon for thus troubleing you with so long and tedious a letter,

I am, your most humble Servant,

A. PRYME.²³

REVD. ABRAHAM DE LA PRYME "TO THE VERY REVEREND DR. GALE, DEAN OF YORK." [Printed in *De la Pryme's Diary, &c.*, Surtees Society].

Hull, Aug. the 3rd, 1700.

Very Reverend Sir,

I have not had the happiness to hear of anything very observable in antiquity since I had the honour to be in your company the last time that I was at York. There hath indeed been a small canal, or Roman aquæduct or pipe, discovered about a mile on this side Lincoln,²⁴ about a foot under ground and of about a foot square in cavity, of Roman brick and tile, and plastered within, conveying water from a certain spring there, unto the city, but I am sorry that I can give you no better an account of it. When I had the honour to be at your chamber, I think, to the best of my memory, that you was for fixing of Prætorium,²⁵ at Preston; yesterday I saw a fine copper medal lately found in the field of that town, with an empresse's head on the one side circumscribed Agrippina Augusta, and on the other a goddess, with this inscription Diana Elucinia, and s: c: which, if I could have purchased, I would have sent it you.

²³ This letter and that which follows are here reproduced for the benefit of our readers who are not in possession of the earlier volumes of the Surtees Society, and for the purpose of rendering the correspondence relating to Lincolnshire antiquities more complete.—*Ed.*

²⁴ In a field, north east of the city, a set of conduit pipes, for the conveyance of water to the town from a spring on the high ground near, was found; and in the Nettleham direction are traces of a building, supposed to be a reservoir, attached to which were similar pipes.—See *Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. x., p. 600.

²⁵ At or near Broughton, Horsley is disposed to fix the station named Prætorium. *Brit. Rom.*, p. 407. Camden was of opinion that Preston (Lanc.) arose out of the ruins of Ribchester, which was situated farther up the river, but gives it no name; whilst others have supposed that Flamborough Head was Prætorium.

I most earnestly beseech your Worship that whereas I am at very great charges in keeping correspondence, and in buying of books, and carrying on my studly of antiquitys, even to the danger and hazzard of my ruin, and the casting of myself in great debts and melancholy, I most earnestly beseech you not to let me fall under the burthen, but beg of his grace (to whome I present my most humble duty) any the first poor liveing that falls, that I may be at rest to prosecute my great (and I may realy say to my sorrow), unfortunate studys.

I most humbly beseech you to aid me herein as soon as can be, and heartily beggs pardon for this my great but necessitous boldness.

I am,

Very Reverend Sir, your most humble Servant,

A. PRYME.

MAURICE JOHNSON, JUNIOR, Esq. "TO DR. WILLIAM STUKELEY."
—H. F. ST. J.

Spalding, Tuesday, the 6th of April, 1714.

Dear Doctor,

* * * * *

I have something farther to communicate, and that is what I was told by Mr. Hutchinson, of this town, who lately came from thence, that there hath lately been found at Blankney, in this county, the skeleton of an antient Briton, as I conjecture from certain smal rings of iron found upon strings near it, which I take to be the *lamina ferrea* of the classicks, in which and other baubles our forefathers dealt. I don't know but it may be worth while to procure some of them, which are in the hands of the Honble. Mr. Widdrington, and of but very little value to any but such men, whom he may perhaps have preserved 'em for, the curious in antiquity.

I am, dear Doctor,

Your assured Friend

And most humble Servant,

MAUR. JOHNSON, JUNR.

WILLIAM STUKELEY, TO ——? [This letter is without an address].—H. F. ST. J.

Boston, June 22, 1715.

Dear Sir,

It is with an inexpressible concern I acquaint you by this, of one of the greatest losses that for ought I know has accrued to the antiquitys of our country this 500 years. On Monday morning I was told Mr. Tho. Falkner's workmen, in raising up an old foundation of stone, which was vastly deep and thick, on the back side of our school house, which I had often judged formerly to have been a Roman wall, close by our Barr ditch (as we call it), found a square vault enclosed with great hewn stones about two foot square, and in it a Roman urn,¹ about the bignesse and shape of a decantor without ears that will hold a quart, full of ashes, which I suppose the fellows pulled out in hopes of finding money in it. Mr. Falkner carryed it home with an intent to show it me, and setting it in his window, a vile brute of a maid of his, with an unparralleld stupidity, threw it away, and the insensible wretch, upon enquiry, could not or would not remember where she had thrown it, which has put me so much upon the vapours that I could not forbear anathematizing the unlucky animal 1000 times. So the great Romain's ashes (whose ever it was), are sacrilegiously mixt with rubbish stone that they are burning into lime, and the repository lys in the watry arms of old Witham, or thrown amongst stuff to mend the highways withall, and we loose the satisfaction of so convincing an ocular demonstration of the Romans inhabiting our part of the country. The place was near the pasture I shewed you when we were at Hussy Tower, which I said was the scite of one of our fryerys.² But this question is suggested to me,

¹ According to Stukeley the Romans built a fort at the entrance of the Witham, and had a ferry over the river at *Redstone Gort*, about a furlong from the south entrance of Boston, and that the urn was found here.

² Formerly there were several religious houses, St. Botolph's priory, founded, according to Leland, by S. Botolph, in Saxon times, whence the origin and name of Boston; a priory near the Lea, dedicated to S. Mary; four friaries of Austin, black, grey, and white friars; and three colleges, dedicated to S. Mary, Corpus Christi, and St. Peter.—See *Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. x., p. 728.

how they should, contrary to usage, bury this urn under a great old wall, which seems to have enclosed either a temple or forty-fyed place, when they generally entered in the fields, as I saw, when I was in Norfolk, two or three instances of it, and great variety of urns. I doubt not but you will sympathize with me in this deplorable losse, and I shall be glad to have your thoughts on it.

I am,

Your affectionate Friend and Servant,

W.M. STUKELEY.

MAURICE JOHNSON, JUNIOR, Esq., "TO DR. STUKELEY, AT
MR. MACHIN'S, NEAR POWYS HOUSE, IN ORMOND
STREET, LONDON."—H. F. St. J.

Lincoln, Monday, the 8th of March, 1724-5.

Dear Doctor,

Since I had the pleasure of seeing you, I received the following account of the Roman coines found at Wells,³ an antient Barony near Allford, in the wolds of this county, with about 100 of them all very fair, from my friend Mr. Gonville, of Allford. They are chiefly of Gallienus, Victorinus, Claudius Gothicus, and the Tetrici, with one of Carausius, and another of a young prince, happily his son. Thus much of his letter is to this purpose: As some labourers were at work ditching upon Well walk, about half a quarter of a mile from the house, they found, in an earthen pott, about a foot deep, between six and seaven hundred such peices of coin as these I herewith send you, which are all I could pick up, and near that, another pot with coins in it, which they took to be silver, but they all mildred to powder when they touched them. They carry their work on in a direct line, and have found severall places in the earth blacker than the other, and in those black places dig up cinders and ashes, and in one a large square stone like an hearth stone, which makes me believe there has been some Roman camp there. The pot is broke to peices, soe that I could not get any of it to send

³ Near the village of Well, adjacent to Alford, "two fair urns, containing 600 Roman coins, were found."—*Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. x., p. 716.

you. If these peices be of any value to you, be pleased to let me know, and I'le get all I can of 'em; pray let me know what I'may venture to give a peice for them. Sir, I entreat you to make my service acceptable to the Society, and have little to add, but that the present Abbot of Croyland, complaines that the tenant of the grante of the scite of the convent, makes a trade of digging out the stone coffins of his venerable predecessors, and selling them for hogg troughs.

I am, dear Doctor, your very much obliged
and faithfull humble Servant,

MAUR. JOHNSON, JUNR.

DR. W. STUKELEY TO SIR HANS SLOANE, BART., AT HIS HOUSE,
BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, LONDON. [*Sloane MSS.*, British
Museum, 4062, p. 243].

Grantham, Dec. 6, 1726.

Worthy and dear Sir,

The real pleasure I always took in the business of my profession, was one cause of my quitting London, because I could not meet with it there in such manner and measure, and upon such terms as were agreeable to my humour. The passionate love I ever had for the country, where true happiness only is to be met with, and the very agreeable scituation I am now in, engages me absolutely to abandon any thoughts of returning thither, therefore I have been casting about in my mind to lay a scheme for such sort of business as may best reward me and encourage my pains in being useful to the world in practise. I have at present a prospect of being chiefly concerned in the best familys. The Duke of Rutland is not yet engaged to any physician, and I beg of you, as I perceive you now and then write to him, to take an opportunity to put in a word for me, which I apprehend will no way interfere with your correspondence. My brother is at present his apothecary.

At the duke's seat lately, in an old stable which was the chapel of the monastery, they dug up a considerable piece of antiquity, the coffin of the founder of the family, the castle, and the monastery, and I wish you would desire of the duke to have it preserved some way or other, for 'tis wholly exposed. The inscription on the top stone is this : Robert de Todenei le fun-

deur. His bones lye in the stone trough underneath. He was one of William the Conqueror's concomitants.⁴ There are other such stones on both sides, but not yet uncovered.

I am preparing my instruments for observation of the weather, and quantity of rain, &c. I shall send you my memoirs of them when ready. I wrote to Dr. West to know how I must ward off a foolish pretence they have got here of sessing me to the tax for my office as they call it, meaning my practise; but I have not yet had his answer, and I would not suffer the profession to loose of its priviledges through neglect.

I am, Sir, with wishes of your health,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Wm. STUKELEY.

DR. STUKELEY TO ROGER GALE.—H. C. [Printed in *Reliq. Galean.*, p. 50].

Grantham, 31 Jan., 1727-8.

Dear Sir,

My neighbor, Mr. Peck, sent me his book of Stanford⁵ a while ago, though I have not seen him. I just read over his account of the Roman antiquitys there, which I thought very little satisfactory. He seems desirous of making a vicinal Roman road goe through his town, without the least ground of probability. And indeed the reason is very easy why the Romans did not make a town upon that river, but at Brig Casterton,⁶ 2 miles further, because it makes a better stage upon the road, being the mid way between Durobrivis, Chesterton by Castor,

⁴ Robert de Todeni obtained the name of Robert de Belvedeir, and was standard-bearer to William the Conqueror. He died in 1088, and was buried in the chapter-house of the priory.—*Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. x., 505. Part of the estates of Belvoir, in Leicestershire, and part in Lincolnshire. Burton says that the castle "is certainly in Lincolnshire," whereas Mr. Nichols states that it "in every respect is considered as being within" the county of Leicester, although he admits that "it would be a difficult matter to trace out with accuracy the precise boundary of the two counties in this neighbourhood." *Hist. of Leicestershire*, vol. i., p. 23.

⁵ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., p. 87 n., Surtees Soc.

⁶ The Ermine street passed through Bridge Castreton, and not through Stamford.

and Causennis,⁷ Great Paunton, each 10 miles, as from Durobrivis to Huntington, Duroliponte,⁸ is 10 miles, and without doubt they would have divided the space between Causennis and Lindum, 20 miles, into 2 equall parts too, but there was no water to be mett with, except at Ancaster. They find coyns very frequently at Hunnington, not farr from the Castrum Cohortis of Ancaster; severall were brought to me t'other day, nothing among them remarkable. From the words Hunnington and Ancaster, I guesse the boggy valley and rivulet there was called Onna,⁹ and that perhaps was the Roman name of Ancaster, though forgott both in Antoninus and Ravennas, but I am allmost antiquated to these sort of studys; I shall never enjoy so agreeably the pleasures of a contemplative life as when I write to you, who am, most cordially, yrs., &c.,

W.M. STUKELEY.

DR. STUKELEY TO ROGER GALE, ABOUT ROMAN STATIONS AND ANTIQUITIES IN LINCOLNSHIRE, AND SIR ISAAC NEWTON'S CHRONOLOGY.—H. C. [Printed in *Reliq. Galean.*, p. 141.]

Grantham, 17 March, 1727-8.

Dear Sir,

Next week I suppose you will have at the Royall Society my account of a curious Roman pavement lately discovered at Denton,¹⁰ near us. I sent it, and part of it drawn in colors, to Dr. Rutty. We hear of a great number of them that have been found at and about Paunton Magna, which I supposed to be

⁷ According to Horsley, Causennæ is Ancaster; and Camden considered Ancaster to be the Crococolana of Iter vi., but this latter station is said to be Brough by more recent authorities.

⁸ Durolipons is Godmanchester.

⁹ I had given the doctor my opinion that these names were derived from Onnen, *fraxinus*, and that Onna never denoted a low watry place as I could find.—R. G.

¹⁰ Discovered on the estate of W. G. Williams, Esq., in the manor of Denton by Grantham, in the year 1727, and engraved in 1804 by Mr. W. Fowler, in his *Collection of Roman Pavements*. Mr. Fowler also discovered part of another pavement. A Roman vicinal way, called Salter's road, passes near this place. The Welby family, of Denton House, whose monuments are in the church, came originally from Gedney.—See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., p. 11, Surtees Soc.

Causennis of Antoninus, and the distances between it and Lindum, it and Durobrivæ, evince it, the Hermin way all along accompanying Durobrivæ ought to be fixt at the water side of the river Avon, Anton, or Nen, where is a great remnant of a city that has had a very large ditch about it, and perhaps a wall, and where the Hermen street passes the river. This I take to have originally sprung from one of the forts built along the river to the heads of it, and the Severn, as Tacitus informs us, by Ostorius. Dr. Moreton, in his Northamptonshire,¹¹ seems to write well on that subject. Castor, the Roman castle, was not Durobrivæ, being a mile from the river. If Onna, as a boggy valley, will not answer for Hunnington and Ancaster, so well as Fraxinus, we need be under no concern, for Ancaster stands in a valley abounding with ashes, and the whole countrey under the edges of the heath does the same.

Mr. Conduit¹² has sent me Sir Isaac Newton's chronology : I don't admire his contracting the spaces of time ; he has pursued that fancy too farr. I am satisfied he has made severall names of different persons one, who really lived many ages asunder. He has come pretty near my ground plott of the temple of Solomon, but he gives us no uprights. He runs into the common error of making Sesac and Sesostris one person, with Marsham and many others, the consequence of which is, that the *A*Egyptians borrowed architecture from the Jews, when I am satisfyed all architecture was originally invented by the *A*Egyptians ; and I can deduce all the members and particularitys of it from their sacred delineations, and Vitruvius himself was as farr to seek in the origin of the corinthian capitall, and other matters of that sort, as a Campbell or Gibbs would be. I judge the late Bishop of Peterborough (Cumberland) in his two posthumous pieces has gone further in restoring ancient chronology.

¹¹ Nat. Hist. of Northants ; with some account of the Antiquities, by John Morton, M.A., Rector of Oxenden, Fellow of the Royal Society, formerly of Emanuel Coll., Camb. Lond., 1712, folio.

¹² See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., p. 53, Surtees Soc. Mr. Conduitt's memoirs of Sir Isaac Newton were sent to Mons. Fontenelle in 1727, and published in Turner's *Collections for a History of the Town and Soke of Grantham*.

Westhorp,¹³ where Sir Isaac Newton was born, is a hamlett of Colsterworth. Sir Isaac's ancestors are all buried in Colsterworth church. We have gott the finest originall picture¹⁴ of Sir Isaac, by Kneller, at Mr. Newton Smith's, his nephew, at Barrowby, a mile from us.

I am, yrs., &c.,

WM. STUKELEY.

DR. W. STUKELEY [TO ROGER GALE], UPON THE SAME SUBJECT
(TUNOCELUM), GRANTHAM CHURCH, AND SOMERBY.—H.C.
[A part of this Letter is printed in *Reliq. Galean.*, p. 147].

Grantham, 22 April, 1729.

I sent you lately to the Royall Society a discourse about some Saxon antiquitys in our neighbourhood. I doubt not but Lord Hertford will engrave the Roman pavement.¹⁵ I shall be glad of a print of it. Mr. Horsey too approves of my correction of Itunocenum, but he chooses to keep Itunocellum, because Boulness is upon a promontory. He makes Netherby the castra exploratorum, and Middleby, in Scotland, Blatum Bulgium, the most advanced station upon the frontiers of the west end of the wall, as Bremenium¹⁶ is on the east. I have had 2 or 3 letters from him, he seems to be zealously bent. Gabrosentum he makes the next station per Lineam Valli to Itunocelum, viz., Drumburgh Castle, and so takes them in a row as they appear in the Notitia Imperii. Alauna may be Allenton. He has taken notice of some castra upon the wall which others have mist.

Occasionally I collect the remains of Grantham antiquitys. I wish you could without trouble or charge send me what Domesday book says of it, or of our neighboring parts; and if you

¹³ Sir Isaac Newton was born at the manor house of Woolsthorpe, a hamlet in the parish of Colsterworth.

¹⁴ This picture was purchased in 1780 by the Duke of Rutland, and is preserved in Belvoir Castle.

¹⁵ In Littlecot Park, near Hungerford, Wilts.—See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., p. 213, Surtees Soc.

¹⁶ An inscription identifies Bremenium with the modern village of High Rochester. Gabrosentæ has been conjectured to be *Burgh-upon-Sands*; Tunocelum, *Drumburgh*; Axelodunum, *Bonnness*; and Alauna, *Kier*.—See *Wright's Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, pp. 97, 133.

would ask Mr. Willis what he knows of our patron saint Wulfran, who with saint Symphorian and Ebryth, martyrs, lye buryed in our church, I know he would be pleased finding I take notice of things in his way.

When my head is antiquely turned, I am forced to think of these matters near home, because I can never hope perfecting my collections of the Druid antiquitys without being at London, by reason of innumerable quotations of authors I can come to nowhere else.

I am sadly at a losse for want of books in our English or Saxon affairs, for I have no other author of that sort but your Honor Richmondiæ, or Jo. Sparks's Collection of Peterborough writers.

Yesterday I went to Somerby, wher I never had been before, it is a very pleasant place, upon the edge of our heath, there is an old crosse-legged knight's monument in the chancell, said to be of the family of Somerby, one I suppose that had formerly been a Santerring. In the north window of the church is this coat armour,¹⁷ quære whose? There's an old brasse of the family of the Bawds, who have lived long in this town.

I often think with some concern on what Seneca says, that busynesse is a great devourer of time; busynesse seems to belong onely to those who have no capacity of spending their time better. I find it true here to my great regrett, and what is worse, our pay is so very bad that we consume our time for nought. I really believe it is impossible for a physician here to gett above 100*l.* per ann. with his utmost diligence, &c.

I am, yrs.,

W.M. STUKELEY.

DR. W. STUKELEY TO SIR H. SLOANE, BART.

Grantham, Sep. 24, 1729.

(On the small income, £50 p añ, made in his profession, and his desire to obtain preferment in the church), "for then I shall

¹⁷ This shield is thought to be that of Bawd, arg. two bars gu. and in chief three torteaux gu., over all a bend vert.—See, however, *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 215, Surtees Soc.

abandon practice." "At this time the living of All-hallows, in Stamford, is near vacant, the incumbent, Mr. Rogers, is in the last stadium of dropsy, and cannot live a quarter of a year; 'tis worth near £150 p añ. I should be well pleased to have it. I guess there will be great application; it is in the gift of the crown. I beg, dear Sir Hans, you will exert your interest, which I know is very great, in my favour. I guess the only way to secure it is to be in time enough. I dare say you will be denied nothing either of the court or courtiers."—*Sloane MSS.*, 4062, p. 251, Brit. Museum.

MAURICE JOHNSON, Esq. [TO ROGER GALE], GIVING SOME ACCOUNT OF THE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AT SPALDING, IN LINCOLNSHIRE, AND OF DR. STUKELEY.—H. C. [Printed in *Reliq. Galean.*, p. 51].

Spallding, Septr., 1729.

Dear Sir,

I doubt not but you have seen our friend the doctor in pontificalibus. He favored me a few days ago with some lines before he went up for holy orders, and I had soon after a postscript in a letter from our friend Brown Willis, giving as punctuall an account of the day when, the place where, and the person by whom he was ordained, as if he had been a mitred prelate, and had received some sacred investiture per annulum et baculum. I suppose, at least hope, some desirable sinecure, if not the call, may prove the reward quod positâ lacernâ togatus incedit.

As we have the honor of your being a member of our Society, I have a right to acquaint you, Sir, that we go on gloriously making our regulations stricter, as to our regular and resident members, and yett not onely encreasing the number, but bettering our oeconomy. We have lately had from an ingenious member, Dr. Bolton, a doctor of physic at Bolton, a pretty present of a collection of specimens of Aldgrave,¹⁸ Albert Durer, and other ancient engravers, made by him in Holland; and since I had last the pleasure of seeing you we have admitted 2 doctors of divinity, one of them head of Queen's in Oxon, 2 seamen, one

¹⁸ Heinrich Aldegrever, a German painter and engraver, a pupil and successful imitator of Albert Durer; born at Soest, Westphalia, 1502; died 1562.—*Beeton*, 41.

lawyer, 2 surgeons, a captain, and 5 other gentlemen. Now we can carry on a sort of epistolary correspondence with some fellow-member in most parts of the world. * * * *

Yours, &c.,

MAURICE JOHNSON.

P.S.—I entreat you, if you have any memories relating to the works of the Romans, Saxons, or Danes, in draining our fens, that you will communicate them to me. Whence were the Vasa Myrrhina, so much esteemed by the Romans, as appears from Juvenal,¹⁹ so called in your opinion?

EDMUND WEAVER "FOR THE REVEREND DR. STUKELEY, AT THE
GRECIAN COFFEE-HOUSE, IN DEVEREUX COURT, LONDON."

—H. F. ST. J.

Feb. 1, 1730.

Honored Sir,

I have herewith sent you a copy of proposals, before I have shewn them publickly to any, hoping you will be so kind as correct whatever you think defective therein, sending me a letter with the corrections the first time you find leisure to do it. I had it in my mind to desire Esquire Pain to have wrote to Martin Folks, Esq., desiring him to honour me with a letter of recommendation to shew such gentlemen at the assizes as through prejudice may question my abilities. Hoping you will do the like, and as you may have opportunity of seeing Mr. Folkes, I hope you will mention to him a letter of recommendation, and acquaint me in your next what I may expect in that affair, and whether it will be proper to give Esquire Pain the trouble of writing or not. Pray, Sir, give me your oppinion whether or not you think it may be any advantage to me to put into the proposals immediately after my name (author of the Annual Ephemeris bearing that name). *

When farther commands offer they shall be redily obeyed by

Sir, your highly honoured, but unworthy

Servant to command,

EDMD. WEAVER.²⁰

¹⁹ Juv. Sat. vi., 155; vii., 133.

²⁰ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 429 n., Surtees Soc.

PROPOSALS

For making and publishing, by subscription, an Actual Survey
of the County of Lincoln, by Edmund Weaver,

Containing

The Division of Hundreds, Collegiate and Parochial Churches, Chapels, Castles, Seats, Chaces and Parks of the Nobility and Gentry ; Cities, Market Towns, Villages, Hamlets, Rivers, Brooks, Springs, Bridges, Locks, Mills, Great and Small Roads, and so much of its antient state, under the Romans and Saxons, as hath hitherto been discovered by the most inquisitive Antiquaries ; together with the several Temples, Monasteries, and Religious Houses, and of what order they were ; whether now in being or only to be discovered by their ruins.

This Survey will be performed with the best of instruments, and adjusted with the utmost care, by Astronomical, Geometrical, and Trigonometrical Observation, Construction, and Calculation.

Every parochial town being distinguished by the magnitude of its church, and whether spire, or tower steepled, lesser villages by having none, and no small road being omitted : any person, by inspecting this survey, may travell through any part of the county without enquiring his way any farther than from town to town.

By a scale of only one inch to a mile, this map will be at least six or 7 feet in height ; and with a large Index Villaris, explanatory notes, Arms of the Nobility, &c. ; its breadth will be the same or greater. This county being the largest in the kingdom except that of York (and five or six times as large as most of the rest), as the task will be very laborious, it's hoped the undertaker will be honoured with sutable encouragement.

The price to be five shillings at subscribing, and five shillings more at the delivery of the said Map pasted upon canvas, or two shillings sixpence in sheets. Noblemen and Gentlemen to have their arms engraven on the margin of the map ; making the whole subscription but one guinea, half thereof to be payd at subscribing and half upon delivery.

CAPT. POWNELL TO ROGER GALE, GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF SOME
ANCIENT SEPULCHRES FOUND NEAR LINCOLN.—H. C.
[Printed in *Reliq. Galean.*, p. 165].

Lincoln, June, 1731.

Sir,

On Fryday, the 14th of May, some labourers, digging for stone at a quarry in the field about half a mile east from our cathedrall, discovered an ancient sepulchre: what first appeared were two stones, about a foot and a half, or two feet, beneath the surface of the earth, laid one at the end of the other, about 4 feet broad, and 5 long apiece. These two covered the sepulchre, which was made of 4 stones sett edgeways; the length of the 2 side stones being 9 feet 2 inches, the depth 3 feet 1 inch, the width of the end stones the same. These stones are rough, as if they had been raised out of some neighbouring quarrys, and are placed together in the earth without any mortar, the ends of the tomb pointing n and by w, and s and by e, as near as I can guesse. In the north end of it lay a skull of a common size, but extraordinary thicknesse, the teeth all gone; some pieces of the thigh bones, the rest all consumed; there was a hole in the back side of the scull, but it seemed to have been broken by the workmen's throwing it about. There lay scattered in the sepulchre many iron nails or spikes, quite rotten with rust, some I measured full 6 inches long, and as thick as my little finger; at the end they are broken, which argues them to have been much longer than they are now, and the corps to have been cased in some sort of a chest of extraordinary strength and thicknesse, of which however there were no remains, but some small matter sticking to the heads of the nails. About the middle of the sepulchre, but towards the west side of it, lay an urn amongst the nails and mouldy earth, of a fine red clay, broken to pieces, without any inscription or embossement, save a little sort of a scroll that runn round it. I measured it just 5 inches deep, it might have held about a quart. Near a yard south from this sepulchre, at the feet, and about the same depth under the surface, lay an heap of ashes, black and of a strong smell. The next day they found another sepulchre of the same form, and pointing to the same quarters of the heavens, but the cover of one stone intire, and the east side stone hewn smooth, it was not so long as the other,

nor anything found in it but a piece of scull and some bitts of bones. Abundance of bones are dug up in sev'ral parts of the hill, that seemingly have been thrown in confusedly, as if it had been in the field of battle, and in this quarry was found the brass armilla mentioned by Dr. Stukeley.²¹

REV. DR. STUKELEY TO ROGER GALE.—H. C.

Stamford, 30 Sept., 1732.

Last week I measured a section of the new Hermen street way at Wothorp²² park corner, just as it descends the hill northward, to passe our river. The overseers of the highways of St. Martin's²³ had in a sacrilegious manner dug it up to mend their wicked ways withall.

In this section²⁴ you see the whole nature of it. The dark line AB is the old surface of the earth, a course 2 inches deep of small pebbles and blackish stuff crowded together. The prickt line CD continued from it each way is the original surface of the earth worn away in the current of time, so that the first extent in breadth of the Roman road at bottom is EF 20 foot. This is the native stoney ground. The perpendicular hight of the artificial earth is 3 foot, made of the stoney ground dug up somewhere at a distance. The double shaded line at the top is the turf gathered by the roots of the grasse growing upon it in 1600 years. The Romans did not cover their roads with turf. When

²¹ See *Itin. Curios.*, p. 86.

²² Wothorp House (Northants), a mansion of considerable size, was erected by Thomas Cecil, first Earl of Burleigh, who said "he built it only to retire to out of the dust, while his great house at Burleigh was sweeping." After the Restoration, the Duke of Buckingham resided here for some years.—*Britton and Brayley's County of Northants*, p. 238.

²³ St. Martin's, or Stamford Baron, though a part of the town of Stamford, is actually in Northants, being on the south bank of the river Welland. At one period there were 14 parish churches, besides chapels, in this town. Several of these were burnt by the northern soldiers in 1461, and not rebuilt. The number was further diminished at the dissolution of the monasteries, and by an Act passed in 1547, they were reduced to the following five : S. Michael's, S. Mary's, S. George's, All Saints', and St. John's.—*Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. x., 799.

²⁴ A section of the road is given in Stukeley's Letter.

this was first made it appeared like a white line stretching itself from horizon to horizon. The turf at the neighborhood of Bernack stone pitts, though generally of 1000 years date, is not near so thick. The turf of primitive and unmolested earth in this stoney countrey, as I have tryed it, is 9 inches.

During my fitt of the gout, for a light amusement I enquired into the origin of characters, letters, writing. I think it is a post-diluvian invention, and that the Hebrews were the authors of it a little after the confusion of Babel. I believe I can confine the time to 5 or 10 year when it was invented, which is approach enough. I am clearly of opinion the Hebrew character is the original, though Scaliger,²⁵ Wallton, Prideaux, and all the learned world suppose the Samaritan deserves that honor. The best proof they pretend to have is the Samaritan shekel: they fancy these were coined before the captivity; 'tis notoriously false, they were coined by the Maccabees, 160 years onely before our Savior. Scaliger, according to custome, calls all the world infidels, block-heads, asses, &c., that think not with him. If in your rounds at London you spy any book that treats of this argument, pray secure it for me.

I am, dearest Sir, yrs., &c.,

W. STUKELEY.

SIR JOHN CLERK, TO ROGER GALE, ABOUT ROMAN COINS; A
ROMAN TOWN BETWEEN STAMFORD AND GRANTHAM; AND
TICKENCOTE CHURCH.—H. C.

Edenborough, 11th June, 1733.

Dear Sir,

Being come home, I think it my duty to return you my kind acknowledgements of all your civilitys to me in London. Would to God you would give me an opportunity to acknowledge them in another way, by your coming into this country, or sending your son to me. It would be onely an affair of 2 weeks trouble to your self, and as for your son, you must give me leave to insist on his coming among us, as a necessary piece of travels, for we shall unite the better both on church and state affairs if our young people be better acquainted one with another. The

²⁵ Joseph Justus Scaliger, a man of most extensive learning, but petulant and illiberal.—See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 173 n., Surtees Soc.

old saying, *turpe est peregrinari domi*, will, I hope, hold good as to Scotland as well as England, since our interests, as well as territorys, are united and inseparable. I shall trouble you with a route that you, or your son, may distinctly know the way, and where to lodge in Edenbrugh till I see you.

After I left you [at Cambridge] I dined at Stilton, and lay at Stamford. I came to the last place about 7 in the afternoon, and putting up at the Bull, I went directly to Dr. Stukeley. He was very kind, and lookt very smug and canonically. He supped with me that night, and next morning I breakfasted with him. He shewed me a fine medall of the great brasse of Tiberius, the head was on one side with this ἐπιγραφὴ TIBERIVS AVGVSTI FILIVS. On the *reverse* he is sitting on a kind of a throne, with these words round, CIVITATIBUS ASIAE RESTITVTIS.²⁶ You know this piece of History. The doctor has made out a dissertation upon this coin, and as he drains all his learning to support christianity, he, in his enthusiastick way, which becomes him well enough, has by head and shoulders brought in severall curious observations upon it. The next piece he seemed fond of, was a tin coin with the word KAM upon it, by which he pretends to say it was coined at Camalodunum, he is of opinion that *Colchester* was this Camalodunum, but I confesse that the situation of the arx æternæ dominationis agrees as well to the place²⁷ you showed me as to any other, according to the description of Tacitus.

When I was at home in the countrey,²⁸ which was the eighth day after I left you, I lookt a little into my collection of coins. I found severall duplicates, and shall in time send you some account of them, that if you want any of them, they may be sent to you. As I could not make a collection of coins in this countrey worth putting into any order, I satisfyed myself with these found therein; among the best preserved of the great brasse I have these, but no duplicate of them.

²⁶ The emperor is seated on a curule chair, with his foot on a stool. The inscription alludes to the Asiatic cities restored by Tiberius after a destructive earthquake.—*Humphrey's Coin Collector's Manual*, vol. i., 317.

²⁷ "Saffron Walden."—R. G. Stukeley was correct in supposing that Colchester was Camulodunum.

²⁸ At Pennycuik, his place of residence.

Augustus, coined by order of Tiberius, with the words DIVVS
AVGVSTVS PATER.

Agrippina, very fine, with these words : AGRIPPINA. MF.

Tiberius, the inscription imperfect.

Tiberius Claudius Nero.

Vespasianus, on the *reverse* 2 captives, with the words IVDVEA
CAPTA.

Titus, very fine and rare, for on the *rev.* he stands Paludatus,
at the side of a palm tree, and at his feet a figure holding up its
hands, with the former words IVDAEA CAPTA. Vaillant says of
this coin, Inter varissimos collocandus est.

I have another of Vespasian, with a temple on the *reverse*
[showing 4 columns, and a door between the two middle columns,
and inscription, SALVTI AVGVSTI. s. c.]

I have one of Augustus, with the same temple, and under it
PROVIDENTIA, but that is of the middle brasse, and not very
common.

Vaillant says of this, Hic nummus primæ magnitudinis inter
variores adscribendus.

Of the same sort I have 7 or 8 more of lesse value, being of
Domitianus, Nerva, Trajanus, Hadrianus, Antoninus Pius, &c.
Upon the reverse of these are temples and adlocutiones. I shall
at more leisure give you an account of the rest.

I saw Dr. Hunter at Durham, who asked very kindly for you ;
he is busy about botany of a new kind, not in the fields, nor in
herbs, but on fossils and stones, some of them in Dr. Woodward's
way are very curious.

I forgott to tell you that Dr. Stukeley and I went a hunting
of a Roman city for you, which is about 5 miles from Stamford,
in the way to Grantham. We came to a plain where he says the
city stood, for many coins are found there. We found onely a
square wall of about 100 foot every way, and in it a well newly
repaired. I left the doctor measuring at it, and proceeded on
my journey, having also viewed an old chapel at Tickencote,²⁹ 2
miles from Stamford, which is of the same age as the church at
Hexham, and, as I believe, 1000 year old. However, there are

²⁹ Several views of this church are given in one of Stukeley's Volumes of Sketches.

other churches of the same form, and even Durham Cathedrall.¹ The great ornaments of those days were waved arches,² the introduction of the Gothick manner.

I had a letter from my son at Rome, dated in April last, at my return home, where he tells me that the modern architecture is now turned into the Gothick manner, as the most polite tast. I hope when he returns to London you will find him a greater virtuoso than his father.

I am, yrs.,
JOHN CLERK.

REV. DR. W. STUKELEY, CONCERNING THE CHURCH NOW CALLED
S. PAUL'S, AT LINCOLN, AND THE FOSSEDIKE FROM THAT
CITY TO TORKSEY, TIOVULFINGACESTER, &c.—H. C.

Stamford, Aug. 2d, 1735.

Dear Sir,

In July last I went to Lincoln, for curiosity onely; I examined with particular care the old church above hill, in the center of the Roman city, called S. Paul's.³ This has commonly been thought the church built by Paulinus, when he converted Blecca, the governor, to the Christian faith. I am of opinion the truth is so. I see in many parts of it, that there have been more than one rebuildings of the church upon the old foundation, and I seem to discern part of the very church built by Paulinus, which Bede saw in ruins, particularly at the north door, where you descend into the church by 6 steps on the outside. The capitalls and nail work without is of the style of those times, thus: Above it the nail work was originally continued round the arch, now a modern one, though yett very ancient; and this seems to have been the door by which Paulinus himself, and Blecca, used

¹ And Stukeley Church, near Winslow, Bucks, which I saw in July, 1734.
—R. G.

² Zig-zag mouldings.

³ This church has been rebuilt. Only a carved stone or two, and a capital, of Early English character, of the old church now exists. Paulinus is said by Bede to have built "a stone church" on this site, "of beautiful workmanship," in which, in 634, he consecrated Honorius, the 6th Archbishop of Canterbury. Of this church, Bede says, "the roof having either fallen through age, or been thrown down by enemies, the walls are still to be seen standing, and every year some miraculous cures are wrought in it."—*Bede Eccles. Hist.*, lib. ii., c. xvi.

to enter the church, for opposite to it is that famous fragment of a very great Roman building, probably the remains of the palace, and where Blecca resided. This door is of the same kind of fabric as the north door of my St. Peter's church,⁴ now in being at a neighboring house, which was built in St. Wilfrid's time. The wall of the old Palace is 30 foot high, 3 times as long, composed of courses of brick, and then 6 or 7 of stone. They have a tradition that it was a mint, and probably it has been used for that purpose since Blecca's time.

Within the church are many very ancient inscriptions on tombstones of black marble, in the Norman character. I observed that the older part of the walls on the outside is made of very old cttt stones, and of an old sort of stones, most likely the ruins of the first church. At the south-east corner of the church, and on the outside, I saw a springer of an arch, low in the ground, perhaps one of the original church. It is not difficult to think how the church came in latter times to be called S. Paul's corruptly for St. Paullinus's.

From thenc I travelled along the Fosse dike, all the way to Toksey, to oblige Mr. Drake. I see no possibility of doubt that this artificiall canal was made by the Romans as a continuation of our Carr-dike. Toksey was a Roman town built at the entrance of the Fosse into the Trent to secure the navigation of those parts, and as a storehouse for corn, and was walled about. They dig up the foundations now and then, as they informed me, and we see old foundations of houses as we walk along the streets; they say there has been here 7 parish churches, and two abbys. The present castle is founded on the old Roman granary, which was much like Colchester castle, with circular towers at the corners; there is a foundation still visible all along the edge of the original site; the river Trent undoubtedly in the Roman times ran close by the castle. The country hereabouts is a very strong sand, and on this declining shore it was, I am confident, that Paulinus baptised the Lindisians in presence of Edwin, king of Northumberland, as Bede informs us,⁵ and that there was the long sought

⁴ Stukeley's knowledge of architecture was of that kind which supposed Norman work to be Saxon. The "capitals and nailwork," of which he gives a sketch, are of Early Norman character.

⁵ *Eccles. Hist.*, lib. ii., c. xvi.

for Tiovulkingacæstre⁶ of that most valuable author. The shore all along the river hereabouts is a sand, and sometimes they can ride crosse the river, and I saw wagons laden with hay passe over the Fosse dike near its mouth.

S. Mary's is the present name of the church; St. Peter's was at the north end of the town; S. Lawrence's eastward; the abby was demolished within memory. The priory⁷ stood near the Fosse dike. Agelocum, the Romau city, at the passe of the Hermen street over the Trent, is but two miles off: from that passe runs a streight road through this town, parallel to the river, leading to the bridge over the Fosse, and so to Crococolana. The Romans conducted the outlet of the Fosse dike between two little hills into an angle of the Trent; it went, originally, streight forwards into the river, through the marshes, which marches are chiefly made since that time, by accretion of sand. About 80 years ago, when the navigation was restored by the Lincolners, they made a new crooked cutt for the Fosse into Trent: the water at the sluice is generally a yard and a half higher in the Fosse than in the Trent.

I took a view of Paulinus's church; a view and ground plot of Torksey. If I can hear of a silver Carausius I will secure it for you. Dr. Carausius⁸ (as we call him) saw an old brasse coin of that emperor, given to S. John's college at Cambridge, by Dr. Parker, of Peterboro, with M. AVREL CARAVS. upon it,⁹ and Mr. Maurice Johnson has one something like it.

I am, dear Sir, your most obedient humb. Servant,
W. STUKELEY.

⁶ Southwell, Notts, has been generally supposed to have been Tiovulkingacæster, but as Bede seems to place it in provincia Lindissi, Torksey has a much better title to it; besides, Southwell is on the north side, and 3 miles distant from the river Trent, whereas Bede says this province was on the south side of the Humber, neither could this baptism be administered in the Trent at a town 3 miles distant from it.—R. G.

⁷ Of Austin Canons, built by King John, and consisted of only four religious persons at the time of the dissolution. It was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Philip Hobby. In Leland's time, Torksey had two churches, at present there is but one, situated in the centre of the village.—*Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. x., 661.

⁸ Doctor Kennedy.—See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., p. 80 n., Surtees Soc.

⁹ I have a coin of Carausius with IMP . C . M . CARAVS. upon it.—R. G.

ROGER GALE, "TO THE REVD. DR. STUKELEY, AT STAMFORD, IN LINCOLNSHIRE. FREE, Wm. FFUCKE"—H. F. ST. J.

London, August 28th, 1735.

Dear Doctor,

I return you my thanks for the curious account of St. Paul's, at Lincoln, Torksey, and Tiovulkingacester, a strange name of an unknown place. Southwell has been assigned for it, but that town does not stand upon the river Trent, nor is it in Provincia Lindissi quæ est prima ad meridianam Humbræ flumen ripam ; the scene where Bede places this great baptizing, by Paulinus, all which agrees very well with Torksey. In exchange of your Christian antiquitys, I have here sent you an account of one of the finest monuments of the Pagan religion that was ever discovered ; I am not judge enough to the work to fix its age ; your sentiments of it will be extreamly acceptable. It was transcribed for me by Slyford, not with the greatest accuracy, as you will see by the interlineations, corrections, and the omission of a material paragraph, which I have tacked to it.

Pray tell Roger I hope by this time he has killed so many partridges that he thinks of returning to London. My service to your lady, Dr. Rogers, and all friends.

I am, dear Doctor,

Your most obliged humble Servant,

ROGER GALE.

MAURICE JOHNSON, ESQ., TO ROGER GALE, ABOUT A SCUTCHEON OF ARMS AT THE VICARAGE HOUSE, IN BOSTON.—H. C.
[Printed in *Reliq. Galean.*, p. 67].

[Spalding], May 2, 1737.

Sir,

It is so long since I had the pleasure of seeing or hearing from you, that I cannot longer forbear taking leave to renew our correspondence this way, not knowing when we may meet, for I think not of being in town till Michaelmas term. As I know not yet if you are gone out of it ; especially as you may there be better able to resolve us ; I thither direct this to you ; for, among other curious things communicated to our society, a draw-

ing of this coat of arms,¹⁰ carved on an oaken door and pannel over a chimney in the Vicarage house, in the churchyard of Boston, was brought us many years ago, and now again lately ; and the learned Mr. Rigby, the vicar, and other curious gentlemen there, would willingly know to whom they belonged.

Our friend Dr. Stukeley, in his Itinerary, p. 29, thus describes it : “ In the parsonage-house is a scutcheon, with a pastoral staff behind it, bearing a fesse charged with a fish and two annulets between three plates, each charged with a cross fitchie ; ” but he attributes it to no certain person, and omits the mitre, which is plain on both, and the motto, and two Is, which are on the carving within doors.

Leland’s Collectanea, Fuller, and the other few such books as I could have here to consult, would not resolve this doubt ; but not long since, as I was accidentally reading in Prynne’s edition of Sir Robert Cotton’s Collection of Records in the Tower, p. 907 [707?]. Amongst the transactions in parliament at Westminster, 22 Edward IV., A.D. 1483, 5, 19. I met with what may help to discover and ascertain it.

Thomas Bouchier,¹¹ the Cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury, and other the king’s feoffees in trust of certain hereditaments of the Duchy of Lancaster, do release to the Abbot of St. Mary’s, in York, 80 marks yearly, parcel of 200 marks, which the said abbot yearly paid to the Duchy of Lancaster, for the manor of Whitguift, &c. In consideration whereof the said abbot, Thomas Bothe, gave to the king the advowson and parsonage house of Boston, in Lincolnshire ; the which said parsonage the king appropriated to the Prior of St. John’s, of Jerusalem (then Sir John Weston), in succession ; for the which the said prior gave to the use of the king, in fee, certain lands called

¹⁰ The coat of arms is in the hall of the present vicarage, and is in excellent preservation, the carving being as perfect and sharp as when it was cut. It is probably the coat of a mitred abbot of Bardney, who may have been a benefactor to the building of the old vicarage house. Mr. Rigby became vicar in 1732, and died in 1746. He was also master of the Grammar School.—*Communicated by Prebendary Blenkin, the present Vicar of Boston.*

¹¹ Thomas Bourchier, is said to have introduced the art of printing into England in 1464, by bringing over a compositor from Haarlem at his own expense. A more probable version of the story is, that he assisted Caxton in establishing his printing press at Westminster. He died in 1486.—*Beeton*, p. 186.

Beaumond's Lees, enclosed with pale, in Leicester; all which grants are confirmed by authority of parliament, 1483. Now I presume the two Is, one on each side of the escutcheon, may signify *Johannis Jerusalomitani*.

From the time of this exchange, the following lord priors, styled commonly in these days, Lords of St. John, occur in our friend Mr. Willis's catalogue (Append. Lel. Coll., p. 251), one of whose arms or device these probably were :

1477. Sir John Weston, in whose priorate this exchange was made or confirmed.

1491. Sir John Kendall, who occurs an active and first commissioner of sewers in our records, in some transactions in this country.

1501. Sir Thos. Docwray, who built the elegant campanile at St. John's, near Smithfield, demolished by the Duke of Somerset.

1519. Sir William Weston, who continued prior till the dissolution, May 7, 1540.

Sir William Dugdale, in the second vol. of his *Monast. Angl.*, p. 531, gives some account of the Knights Templars there, but that was the chapel on the bridge; Dr. Stukeley, *Itin. Cur.*, p. 23, of their having lands in Skirbeck, which parish encompasses the borough of Boston, except on the fen side one way, and wherein they had a considerable estate.

As I apprehend, from the passage in parliament, the manner of building, and these carvings, which I have heretofore and not long since seen, this device or arms were put up by, or in honour of, one of the said [four] priors,¹² probably with some fanciful

¹² The coat armour of the four Lords Priors of St. John's are very well known, and none of them bore the arms at the vicarage house at Boston; to which I may add, that the mitre and pastoral staff shew they belonged to some bishop or mitred abbey; but as none of our bishopricks ever had such arms, nor any of our mitred abbeys, as appears by what is extant of them, I am apt to think they belonged to the mitred abbey of Bardney, not many miles distant from Boston. Fuller, in his Church history, tells us, he could not discover what were the arms of Cirencester and Bardney, and has therefore left blank scutcheons for them, in his table of arms belonging to the mitred abbeys; and as these arms at Boston, by the mitre and pastoral staff, must have belonged to a mitred abbey, where can we look for it more rationally than at the very next of them to Boston, whose lord abbot was probably such a benefactor to the building of the vicarage house, that he might deserve very well to have his arms more than once placed upon it?—R. G.

mixture or augmentation to the paternal or family bearing. You will oblige me in determining which of them ; perhaps on shewing them to our friends Mr. New, Mr. Anstis, or some of the heraldical members of the Antiquarian Society, they may be resolved. At your leisure be pleased to favour me with an answer.

Yours, &c., M. JOHNSON.

MAURICE JOHNSON, Esq., to ROGER GALE.—H. C. [Printed in *Reliq. Galean.*, p. 70].

1737.

“ There is an inscription¹³ on the wall of the west end of St. Mary’s Church, Lincoln, on the left hand of the door. The first six lines are of later writing than those that follow, and seem to relate to the dedication of the church. The latter may be read as follows :

DIS MANBVS NOMIN[^I] SACRI BRVSCI FILI CIVIS
SENONI ET CARSSOVNAE CONIVIGIS EIVS ET QVINTI FILI.¹⁴

“ Another inscription¹⁵ was found in the ruins of the old town-house at Lincoln, by workmen digging for sand, eight feet deep ; no other letters are visible upon it at present ; but there have been five lines formerly inscribed.”

MAURICE JOHNSON.

DR. STUKELEY, TO ROGER GALE, CONCERNING THE ROMAN HYPOCAUST LATELY FOUND AT LINCOLN ; AND THE STATUE OF BRITANNIA, AT YORK.—H. C.

18 Apr., 1740.

This work¹⁶ was found 13 foot under ground, at the Exchequer

¹³ The first part of the inscription, which is plainly Christian, and posterior to the other, was engraved by *Stukeley, Itin.* ii., pl. lxiv., and copied in *British Topog.*, i., 520. The doctor engraved the other in *Itin.* i., p. 86, and reads it somewhat differently, making the s at the end of the first line part of MANIBUS, and misreading CARISSVNAE and EIVS ET.

¹⁴ See *Hübner*, p. 53, No. 191 ; also *Archaeol. Journal*, xvii., 1860, p. 15 ; and *Horsley, Brit. Rom. Lincolnshire* ; and for various suggested readings, *McCaul's Brit. Rom. Inscr.*, pp. 91 and 281.

¹⁵ This inscription is mentioned by *Stukeley, Itin.* i., p. 85, as found in a pit in the same part of the city, on which was only to be read D.M. and VIX. ANN. XXX., with carvings of palm trees and other things.

¹⁶ The discovery was made in 1739, at the south-west corner of the close, near the chequer gate.—See *Camden's Britan.* by *Gough*. vol. ii., 257.

as it is called, the gate before the front of the minster ; above it they dug up some stone coffins, which, I supposed, belonged to some church there before the minster was built. The plan of the hypocaust is a long square, thick sett with pillars, in rows, about 5 foot high ; they were covered with large tyles, 2 inches thick, reaching from pillar to pillar. Those were covered with a strong terrace cement, on which was layd a tessellated pavement, all white. Such another I saw at Castor, by Peterborough, in Dr. Roger's possession, which still remains undisturbed. There was a fire-place by this subterranean room, whence the heat, steam, and smoke passed through it, and was conveyed away by two funnels at the opposite end ; above was the hot room.

The inscription on the pedestal to Goddesse Britannia¹⁷ is very curious : your critics upon it very just. Brigantia,¹⁸ I take to be but a northern pronunciation of the most antient Britannia among the first inhabitants driven northward by southern invaders, &c.

W. STUKELEY.

REVD. DR. STUKELEY, TO ROGER GALE.—H. C.

Stamford, 13 July, 1740.

"I had an extravagant pleasure in viewing my British temple¹⁹ on the Lincolnshire bank of the Humber. It is the most considerable antiquity in the world. If Britain was inhabited before the flood, this might then be here; there is some suspicion of it. I found it out in June, 1724, but did not rightly understand it, till last Christmasse, when my thoughts were upon publishing Stonehenge."

W. S.

MAURICE JOHNSON, ESQ., TO ROGER GALE, CONCERNING A COPPER COIN OF OTHO ; MR. BELL'S COINS ; AND TABULÆ AUGUSTÆ.—H. C.

Spallding, Ap. 3rd, 1741.

Mr. Collins, when he was here last, favored me with his

¹⁷ See *postea* under Yorkshire ; also *Wright's Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, p. 276.

¹⁸ Brigantia is thought to have been the goddess of Brigantium, in Switzerland, the modern Bregenz, and not the goddess of the Brigantes in England.—*Wright's Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, 294.

¹⁹ Near Barrow-upon-Humber.

company, and gave me the pleasure of being assured you were well when he last heard of you. That gentleman showed me a copper OTHO,²⁰ formed, as I veryly believed, out of a middle brasse, one of NERO, with SECVRITAS on the *reverse*, valued at 40 pounds; and one, Mr. Houghton, of St. Edmond's, in these parts of Holland, since then shewed me a Paduan, in great brasse, *rev.* an adlocutio militum, a good deal worn, but pretended to be found in an old ruinous grange called Monk's doles, among some large squared stones, and valued by him at as much money. You see, Sir, how curiosity in the medallic way is strangely alive amongst people who see and know as little of this sort of money as any in England.

The former of these belongs to poor Charles Little, of Boston, an illiterate coffee-house keeper, who has begged and bought up as strange a farrago of a collection as ever eye beheld. The latter, I am persuaded, was pawned by some traveller, and is gone to see if Mr. Beaupré Bell, or Mr. Snell, Rector of Doddington, in the Isle of Ely, will give any good price for it. I believe cousin Bell knows better, he has lately purchased a collection of above 500 Greek and Roman coins, brought from abroad by the late Mr. Hanson, Lecturer of Wisbeech, a great traveller, and possessed also of many naturall curiositys which he pickt up in the East Indies, and most parts of Europe and Asia, besides a large collection of portraits on copper plates.

Mr. Bell has been so ill²¹ as to be prevented going to Cambridge, where he was before Christmasse, and proposed to have returned, ere this, to have finisht the printing of his *Tabulæ Augustæ*, and I find there is some doubt whether he will live to see it out, he is so very much declined in his health, and complains of the mistakes and negligence of Kirkhall, his engraver, who being at London, and not pursuing his draughts and directions, puttis him to great difficultys to rectify his errors at so great a distance, in so nice works as the outlines of portraits from coins, and the legends round them: a work onely fitt for an

²⁰ This medall of OTHO was also sent to me. The head upon it was plainly a Nero's, though the legend about was of Otho. The *reverse* of it had been purposely battered, and so defaced that nothing could be made of the figure or letters upon it. All connoisseurs that saw it were of the same mind.—R. G.

²¹ Mr. Bell dyed upon the road to Bath in August following.—R. G.

Æneas Vico, or such an engraver. I could have wisht, as Mr. Bell draws accurately himself, that he would rather have etched them with his own hand, than trusted the doing them to anyone not a scholar, and well acquainted with the features of the princes to be represented. What wretched ideas do farr the greatest part of the attempts of this kind give us of the greatest men? I think, none meaner, or lesse like, than those done anywhere in T. Hearne's Prefaces, &c., and in Battely's *Antiquitates Rutupinæ*, by Burghers, of Oxford, who used to engrave their almanacs, althoough that man, I am told, had the inspection and good directions of Dr. Aldrich, a very great connoisseur.

MAURICE JOHNSON, Esq., TO ROGER GALE.—H. C. [Printed in *Reliq. Galean.*, p. 71].

Jany. 11, 1741-2.

I entreat your thoughts of what seal, and for what use, was one found lately in this county, of brasse, as broad as a half-crown, weight an ounce, with a handle of the same metal all of a piece, taken out of an urn, with some burnt bones and coins of Gallienus, &c., at Harlaxton,²² in this countey, round it were these letters: s' THOME CANTEBRYGG, within——? The substance of my answer was that as to the finding of this seal in an urn with the coins of Gallienus, &c., I supposed there had been some imposture, either by putting it into the urn when it was lately discovered, or by sending a false relation of the fact; that the first inscription plainly denotes *Sigillum Comitatus Cantabrigiae*, the last I took to be the sheriff's name, but could not make it out. Mr. Johnson sent the same account and request to Sir John Clerk, which occasioned what follows.

“Sir, what you write of the Viscontall seal, found in an urn, with burnt bones, surprizes me much, and the more that you

²² Camden speaks of a golden helmet, &c., found at this place.—R. G. In the fields near the mansion in this village, as a man was ploughing, he discovered a stone, and under it a brass pot, in which was a helmet of gold, set with jewels; also silver beads, and “corrupted writings.” The helmet, supposed to have belonged to John of Gaunt, who had a hunting seat here, was presented to Catharine, Dowager Queen of Hen. VIII., and deposited afterwards in the cabinet of Madrid.—*Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. x., p. 778.

make no observations on the manner of its being found there. It seems that such discoverys are common in your countrey, and that in such urns, brasse instruments, with Saxon words and characters, are frequently found. I thought this had been very rare, though I have many reasons to believe that the Saxons, even after theyr settling in England, continued the German custome of burning the dead, till they were totally converted to christianity.

“ You are pleased to make some observations upon the inscription round the seal, which are exceeding right, but the onely one I shall make is that the seal actually belonged to the person whose bones were found in the urn,²³ for so I must believe till fresher evidence shall acquaint me that it has been put there by accident, long after the ashes were deposited in the urn.

“ I need not inform you that the custome of burning the dead took place allmost all over Europe about 16 or 1800 years ago. The Germans, as well as the Romans, the Danes, Swedes, Gauls, Britons, and all the other neighboring nations, followed this custome, till upon the introduction of the Christian religion, it was then, and not till then, that they thought it inconsistent to deface those bodys with fire, which, for anything they knew, might, the next moment, be called on to appear before the tribunal of God, at the last day.

“ As the custome of burning the dead took place among the above mentioned nations, so the ceremonys of it were very near uniform : particularly it is certain that the utensills of all arts practiced by the deceased, were thrown into the fire with the bodys, or deposited near, or in the urns. I need not insist upon particulars, but desire you to call to mind what Homer says was done at the burning of the body of Patroclus, libr. 23, and what Virgil tells us at the burning of the body of Mysenus, lib. 6, [224, 232], *Aeneid*.

* * * congesta cremantur
 Thurea dona, dapes, * * *
 At pius *Aeneas* ingenti mole sepulchrum
 Imponit, suaque arma viro, remumque, tubamque.

“ Just the same things were practiced in Britain, as I have

²³ This cannot be, for the custome of burning the dead was abrogated some hundreds of years before these seals were in use.—R. G.

had occasion to observe from several urns found in this countrey.

" As I have told you that I am sufficiently satisfyed that the Saxons did, for some time, continue the practice of burning the dead, after their settlement here, so I think it was easy to continue a practice which they had found universally received here ; for by the by, I must observe, were it doubtfull, that the Saxons were not such strangers in Britain, as the generality of our historians believe, since they made us many visits, and the language of the Britons, according to Cæsar and Tacitus, differed very little from the German, and was originally the same, namely, the Celtic. This language was, about 17 or 1800 years ago, spoken uniformly by five nations, the Germans, Illyrians, Gauls, Spaniards, and Britons. They had very near the same characters, so that what most of our writers call Saxon characters, are truly old British characters, and those which were used in the language spoken from the south parts of Britain to the Murray-frith in Scotland ; that very language, with gradual alterations and mixtures, which we speak at this day.

" I know that a Welshman will laugh at this doctrine, for the people of Wales commonly believe that upon the invasions of the Romans and Saxons, most of the true Britons retired into their countrey with their language, which continues among them at this time. But this I can demonstrate to be a mistake, for the language spoken in Wales and the highlands in Scotland, came from Ireland, and has no affinity with the old Celtick, of which I could give you hundreds of proofs from the ancient remains of the Celtick. In the meantime I will not say but that the Irish language may be as old, and possibly older, than the Celtick, but sure I am, the latter was quite different from the former.

" What you wrote to me about the Viscontal seal, led me to this digression, and I onely return to make this observation upon it, that the letter *g*, twice repeated in the word *CANTABRIGG*, is the very same I have on a pedestal of a statue of Mercury, found in this countrey, and from which I infer that it was the letter *g* which was commonly used by the Britons, and sometimes assumed here by the Romans.

" As to the coins of Gallienus found likewise with the seal, I have nothing to observe, except that it was common to depositate

money among the ashes of the dead, or to place some near them in heaps of stones, sand, or rubbish, usually raised above those ashes. Great quantities of money have been found in most places of Europe, hid in this way, and a good deal both in England and Scotland."

[The concluding portion of this letter, as it relates to the county of Cumberland, is printed, *antea*, page 110.—*Ed.*]

MAURICE JOHNSON [TO REVD. DR. STUKELEY].—H. C.

Spalding, Saturday, 17 March, 1743-4.

As you were pleased, good Sir, to express so great friendship towards me and my family, to declare so much approbation of my institution, and the conduct of it, which I've at times submitted to your consideration, and seem to be pleased with what I'm able to communicate to you in a literary way, I'm emboldened more frequently to converse thus with you, and return you mine and our Societie's hearty thanks, the more due in how much I'm sensible the poor notices I can send you, Sir, can add nothing to your vast store of knowledge, and that your kind acceptance flows from your universal bene[volence to] mankind, your ardour for encouraging any tendency to promote arts and sciences, and your promptitude to patronize those, who like me, earnestly covet to be in your esteem, as you yourself must highly be in that of all who have the honour of knowing and conversing with you. Wee had lately, at our meeting here, the Secretary²⁴ of the Gentlemen's Society at Peterborough (who was long school-master here, and treasurer of ours, and thence their founder). That gentleman acquainted us he had prevailed on the Lord Bishop²⁵ to bestow on them the use of the old Saxon gate-chamber in the minster yard, leading to his pallace, for their meeting; but has not yet been able to prevaile on that prelate to countenance them with his company. They have made an ordinance, that in case their society drop, and their meetings are but very thin, that all their books and supellex shall be then lodged in the

²⁴ The Rev. Timothy Neve.

²⁵ Robert Clavering, D.D., Hebrew Professor at Oxford, who succeeded White Kennet in 1728, and died in 1748.

library of the dean and chapter. Dr. Thomas,²⁶ their dean, and now our diocesan, is their president. Wee had done the like for bestowing ours in the vestiary of our parish church, and in our ffree grammar school, on such contingency, which, with God's blessing, I shall (if he spare my life), endeavour may not happen (though realms and all communities have their periods) of ages to come. Our meetings are continued constant to every Thursday's evening, and as well frequented as I find it possible to make the place bear (or the number of people here, or hereabouts, who can be induced to attend a thing of that nature), where neither politicks, in which every man thinks himself wise, can have part; nor any sort of gaming goes forward, which allures most young men as their beloved evening's recreation. But under God, I depend chiefly on the strength of my own children and my near relations, whom I have taken care to train up to a likeing of it from their infancy, and I trust will keep it up when I shall leave them.

Wee had, last Thursday, a letter from Mr. W. Boyer, the printer, a member, who wrote that his friend Mr. Wm. Clerke, a prebendary of Chichester (likewise a [very] learned and worthy member), had acquainted him there has [lately] been found, in that city, a Roman coin, representing Nero and Drusus, sons of Germanicus, on horseback, and on the *rev. C CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. PRON. AVG. PM. TR. P. III. PP.* In the middle s. c. (which I find in Dr. Oceo^f Caligula A.V.C 791 A.D. 46, p. 69) which (says he), though the very same which Palm on Sueton-Mediobarbus, &c., have given us before; yet brings one advantage to the place where it was found, as it is a confirmation of the antiquity of the Chichester inscription, which you know, Sir, is a little contested in Horsley, and proves the early intercourse of the Romans with the Regni, contrary to the opinion which Bishop Stillingfleet concieved for want of such remains. That ingenious gentleman Mr. Bowyer, in a post-script to his letter, informs us he is printing Mr. Folkes's tables of our silver coins from the conquest, about 5 sheets, I presume at the expense of the Soc. of Antiq., and believe it will be the most accurate account extant.

²⁶ John Thomas, D.D., Dean of Peterborough in 1740; had been private tutor to the king, and became successively Bishop of Peterborough, Salisbury (1757), and Winchester.

On the 1st inst., Mr. Hinson, a member, brought a broad thin pure copper medal, having the arms of Zeeland in an oval shield, with a coronet over it, 1589. NON. NOBIS. DOMINE. NON. NOBIS., rev. several shippes as in a sea fight, SED. NOMINI. TVO. DA. GLORIAM. The workmanship good, and the piece well preserved, and probably then made on occasion of the assistance that province gave us the year before, when * * * *

[The remainder of this letter is torn off and lost].

REVD. W. STUKELEY, "TO SAML. GALE, ESQ., IN BEDFORD Row, HOLBORN, LONDON."—H. F. ST. J.

Stamford, 8 Aug., 1745.

Dearest Sir,

Last Saturday morning, I set out with my man and a great hamper on a mail pillion behind him, for Croyland.²⁷ We had a most delightful ride all the way upon the great meadow, very green, the hay lately carried off. After much trouble and sollicitation to the churchwarden, and to Mr. Steward, of the manor, I got Lord Turketyl's head, who owned Cotenham and Worthorp; and by that means, the occasional founder of the universitys of Cambridg and of Stamford. I send you a drawing of it. His crosier was on his left side, but broke off in the fall; the rest intire. They have made sad havoc of the abby since you was there, and the great front is in danger. They have been fingering at it. The drawing you may draw through

²⁷ Croyland, or Crowland Abbey, was founded in 716, by Ethelbald, King of Mercia, and dedicated to the honour of St. Mary, St. Bartholomew, and St. Guthlac. This monastery was destroyed by the Danes, and its inmates massacred, in 870. King Ethelred encouraged his favourite and chancellor Turketyl to rebuild it. By the carelessness of a plumber, a desolating fire consumed it in 1091. Under the auspices of Abbot Joffred it was again rebuilt, in 1112, for which purpose the abbot dispatched the monks, as preaching mendicants, in every direction, to solicit alms. After the dissolution the site was granted, 4th Edward VIth, to Edward, Lord Clinton. During the civil wars, it suffered great devastation. A part of the nave, and parts of the south and north aisles, alone remain. The west front had four tiers of arcades, decorated with niches and canopies which contained various sculptured figures. These statues, as they appeared in 1780, are engraved in *Carter's Specimens of Ancient Sculpture now remaining in this Kingdom*; see also *Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. x., p. 747.

a basin of water and lay it smooth. I wish you would get Mr. Vertue to contract it and make a print of it, for my answer to Parkins, in quarto, for I treat of Lord Turketyl: it should be but loosely ingraven. I have partly finished my answer, and answered, or rather refuted him, substantially. It will be large, for I introduce several curious matters to relieve the reader's patience.

I conducted Lord Turketyl to my study in great triumph, where he is placed in view of his own manor of Wothorp. Your sister joins in love to you.

Your affectionate,

W. STUKELEY.

The corn was reaped at Croyland. The benefit of holy S. Guthlac !²⁸

REVD. WILLIAM STUKELEY, "TO SAMUEL GALE, ESQ., GRAY'S INN, LONDON."—H. F. ST. J.

Stamford, 6 Jany., 1745-6.

Dearest Sir,

I received yours acquainting me with your remove among the sages of the law. I am glad 'tis near the chapel, which will induce you to goe thither at least once a week. You will have noble accommodations for all your furniture, books, prints, pictures, &c. I only should have chose my own house for it, had I been in your case. Dominion, says my neighbor Mr. Noel, is agreeable, though it be but over a bog. He meant to express the pleasure of living in one's own.

I got a most convenient house for your nephew and family, ready furnished; their company renders this cold season very agreeable. Your niece is an excellent woman.

On the Saturday before Christmas, our surveyor of the turnpike road, opened a tumulus half a mile north of Stamford, on the brow of a hill by the road side, and there, to our great pleasure, we discovered the foundation of Queen's cross, the

²⁸ This saint was the son of a Mercian nobleman, named Perwald, and his mother's name was Tetha. At an early period of life he distinguished himself in the army, and on the completion of his 24th year he renounced the world and became a monk.

lowermost tire of the steps, intire, and part of the 2nd ; 'tis of Bernak stone, hexagonal ; the measure of each side 13 foot ; so that the diameter was 30. This noble monument was pulled down 100 years ago by the reforming rabble,¹ because of the name of cross. It stood on a grassy heath called by the town's people, Queen's Cross. I suspected this to be the place, and ordered the surveyor to search for it. I got a piece of the upper pyramidal stone, adorned with roses, which goes among the antique stones of my hermitage.

Your friend, Redman Burrel,² is very well. His nephew visibly declines.

We were in a most prodigious fright, expecting the rebels, and they certainly would have been here according to their first plan of going to meet the French in Essex.

On Saturday last, at noon, the Duke³ passed through Stamford, returning from the reduction of Carlisle. He came from thence on Thursday morn, and never had been in bed. From Grantham he came in Mr. Middlemore's coach. He passed by my back gate, entered at Newgate. At the Bull gate, he came into your nephew's coach which carryed him to Bugden. *Neither Burley nor Blackwell offered him any assistance.* All our whole town were ready all the morning to receive him with ringing of bells, and they followed him with prodigious shouts and acclamations of joy and satisfaction. Nothing was omitted to show their loyalty and love to him. He complimented your nephew [who] told him he did not live in this town, asked him how far off in Yorkshire, and whereabouts his dwelling was. He gave the coachman 2 guineas.

I would have you get the ingravings done, if you have not a friend ready to pay for 'em, I have.

Lord Tyrawley passed thro' here on Sunday, disgusted. Admiral Vernon, disgusted. New changes in the ministry talked of; dissensions in Parliament. Poor Brittani ! I question

¹ The Eleanor Cross was destroyed during the York and Lancaster wars. The townsfolk were so enraged against the Lancastrians for this injury, that they rendered material assistance to Edward IV. at the battle of Losecoat.—*Journal of Brit. Archæol. Association*, vol. xxxv., 326.

² See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., pp. 368, &c., Surtees Soc.

³ The Duke of Cumberland, who commanded the English troops.

whether we have any ministry that observes that name. When Sunday is so much neglected, I can hope for nothing but infatuation ; the consequences who dreads not ? All we can do is every one to mend one and as many more as we can ; otherwise we must be content to become valets to monsieur, and snatch up a crust which he throws down to you ; heretic dog !

Your sister was exceedingly affected with fear of the rebels coming hither, and I thought the Pretender would really have killed her at a distance. She now is well again, and joins with me in wishes of a happy new year.

I am, your affectionate humble servant,

Wm. STUKELEY.

GEORGE STOVIN, "TO THE REVEREND DR. STUKELEY, AT
STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE. FRANK, J. WHICHCOT."—
H. F. ST. J.

Crowle, Aug. 23rd, 1747.

Reverend Sir,

Though I once had the pleasure of your company along with honest Saml. Buck, upon our famous Roman highway, upon Lincoln heath, towards Spittle, it's so many years ago that you must have forgot me, but I make bold to inform you of a most curious piece of antiquity found the 20th instant about a mile west of the said Roman way in Winterton field : one Richard Cowper, a tennant of mine, being in the field pitching corn, observed, in the furrow of a land, some uncomon peeces of tiles, brick, &c., and acquainting me with it, I went the 22nd, and, with two men I had with me, we dug and found a curious tessilated Roman pavement, and to the east we opened about 3 yds. one way and two the other, also we opened severall small places to the west, and traced it above 16 yards one way. At the west point was a beautifull square of about 2 yards, with a representation of flower potts at each corner, and the midle extremely neat, the tiles not much bigger than a die, red, blue, white, and yellow, &c. At the east end the plough had tore up part of it, and to us it sounded hollow, upon which wee dug downward, and at about a foot, found another floor of lyme or plaister, coloured red as though washed with rudd ; then lime and rubbish to a second and 3rd floor, washed with red ; then we found severall

black ashes, but no urns. The day being spent, I found severall Roman bricks, and some hollowed as though for conveying water. I also found some peeces of glass, as though don over with quicksilver, and which comes off with the touch of one's finger, a large iron spike as though it had fastened some stones together. It is certainly the most curious piecee of antiquity that ever was found in this county, and I wish you could see it, for am affraid the country people will deface it. It's twelve miles north of our friend and representative Mr. Whichcot's, where I should be glad to meet you and conduct you to the place,

And am, Reverend Sir, your most obedient Servant,

G. STOVIN.⁴

I begg your answer next post. I have wrote to Mr. F. Drake, of York, to the same purpose, and wish you could meet together at the place. May direct for Geo. Stovin, at Crowle by Thorn, Yorkshire.

N.B.—There is another Roman pavement at Roxby, nearer the Roman street, about a mile from this, discovered about 40 years ago by Abram De la Pryme, Fellow of the Royal Society, which is yet almost intire.

REV. W. STUKELEY [TO ROGER GALE].—H. F. ST. J.

Stamford, 27 Oct., 1747.

Dearest Sir,

This is to return my heartiest thanks for your kind visit, and Dr. Ducarell's, but I must needs think, since we have left off the laudable custom of riding on horseback, after the mode of our predecessors, we loose much of the true pleasure of travelling; 'tis a species of luxury. Since you were here I went to visit Lord Chancellor,⁵ at Wimpole, which he has made a most noble seat. At Dr. Fulwood's, at Huntington, I saw the sword, dug up in the grave at Chateris lately, which I take to be of William Conqueror's time. My Lord's chapel is very elegant, painted by Sir James Thornhill. I lay at S. Neots, and viewed the priory

⁴ George Stovin, of Crowle and Winterton, the antiquary, born *circa* 1695; married Sarah, daughter and heiress of James Empson, of Goole.—See long account of him, with pedigree, in *Hunter's South Yorkshire*, vol. i., 182.

⁵ Philip Yorke Hardwicke, first earl, a lawyer and judge, distinguished for his justice and skill as Lord Chancellor; M.P. for Lewes in 1719; created a peer in 1733. In 1736, made Lord Chancellor; Earl in 1754. Born at Dover, 1690; died 1764.—*Beeton*, 484.

there; in the church I found a most antient picture of S. Neotus, and of his patron King Alfred, and a bishop ; quere, who is the bishop ?

Dr. Pocock came, and lay with me two nights.

I then visited the Duke of Mountagu, at Boughton.

I travelled through Crowland to Holbech, and, returning by Spalding, assisted at the society there. I entertained 'em with a drawing of the mosaic pavement lately found in our county, near the Humber. Mr. Stovin, who sent it me, tells me, last summer, he took up the body of a woman in the moors near Crowl, in Yorkshire, with the hair on her head, nails on her fingers. It lay above 6 feet deep ; the skin tanned like doe leather ; the thigh bone measured 18 inches. She had sandals on, laced on the top of the foot, and made of a raw hide, for they were tanned as the lady's skin. They had a seam at the heel, sowed with a thong of the same hide, and five loops cut in the whole leather on each side, and twelve small ones at the toe, so that it drew up at the toe like a purse mouth. Mr. Whicheot, our member of parliament, put on one of the buskins, and says they are very light and easy to dance in.

The water of these moors is, in color and quality, like to a tanner's ooze, from the great quantity of oakwood of antidiluvian growth, lying in the moor : and that has so tanned the lady's skin and her buskins. Mr. Stovin likewise found there a fine British celt, a dart, and two short daggers, all of brass, and very fair, and this I suppose shows this was a British lady of many hundred years date.

I rode home from Spalding through the new city of Littleworth, in less than 4 hours, at a moderate rate. This is the true beauty and pleasure of travelling without *embarras*.

Since then I have been at Bourn sessions, and at Grantham visitation, and I made a tour, in a day, to Oundle, to visit the Colonel, who is tolerable well. She but ill, and asked after you.

Thus we enjoy the country truly : and that is true life, not the stink and noise and nonsense of London. We have two music clubs a week, where I smoak a pipe, drink a dish of coffee, and am well entertained.

Mr. Collins, the collector, has been to visit us.

I am making a magnificent bow window at the end of my study, which takes in a vast quantity of sun, and opens a pretty prospect. I sit there as warm as if at the Cape of Good Hope, and I introduce a vine within side all around me, that it may be called a temple of Bacchus.

They are levelling the rubbish of the choir of S. Leonard's priory,⁶ and find stone coffins, &c.

I am not at all displeased that Mountagu refused to take my Itinerarium. It is the last, and I took pains to compleat it, and desire George to send it home by the parcel.

Pray, with my hearty service to Dr. Ducarel, desire him to remember me to Mr. Collinson. My wife joins with me in love to you,

And I am, your affectionate Brother,

W. STUKELEY.

FRANCIS DRAKE, TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY.—H. F. ST. J.

York, Nov. 2, 1747.

Dear Sir,

I have been lately tempted, over again, into your county to view another discovery, made near the last, in Winterton fields. I was at the expense of laying bare a noble pavement, 30 feet long, by 20 broad, of most curious tesselated tracery, in the centre of which is the enclosed figure, and round the sides of the octagon, are the figures of a lyon, a stag couchant, a boar, an elephant, a pegasus, a dog, a bear, and a fox, whose outlines are extreamly well executed for such kind of work. I shall be extreamly obliged to you for your opinion of the instrument near the figure in the centre, which I have sent you; I cannot take it for an ensign, there being no military dress of the man to correspond with it. In the centre of the former discovered pavement, which is 35ft. by 11ft. 6, is a figure in busto, with a streight stem branching out into three at the top, in the hand of it; but whether both or either of these figures represents a male

⁶ A Benedictine priory, founded, according to Peck, by Wilfrid, in the 7th century; and refounded by Bishop Carileph, A.D. 1082, who made it a cell to Durham. A part of its church is standing.—*Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. x., 797.

or a female, by the habit, I cannot determine. By the assistance of an excellent architect I had with me, I have got exact plans of both these curiosities, in their natural colours, which I must prize, because, by their situation in an open corn field, and subject to every fool's enquiry, they will soon be utterly destroyed.

By the next York carrier you will receive from me a parcel with six prints of the Hovingham bath inclosed; which I know you will value as it deserves. You may please to disperse of some to the curious about you; and if you want a few more they are at your service; my noble Lord having given me the plate, and I am in hopes to get him to pay the same respect to these curious pavements.

I thank you for your last explanation of Mithras; only the term Candys, which you say is the Persian mantle, is a word I never met with; and I can't help thinking you meant Chlamys, frequently used in the classics for a cloak or mantle. The Persian dress for the head was called Tiara, but I think the Phrygian is generally named mitra.⁷ Et tunicae manicas, et habent redimicula mitrae. Virg. [Æn. ix., 616].

Set me right in these matters I beseech you; who am,
Your most faithfull Friend and well-wisher,

F. DRAKE

CORNEWALL TATHWELL [TO REV. DR. STUKELEY].—H. F. ST. J.

Stamford, July 8th, 1755.

Good Sir,

I am always glad to have the pleasure of hearing from you, and have only forbore, writing an account of many avocations, and the want of something worth troubling you with, as I know some other of our friends here supply you with the common chat of your old acquaintance in this place.

I understand by a line of yours in a letter to poor Mr. Cooke, that Sir Robt. de Cornewall wants to know whether I have any memoirs of the Cornewall family. I am very happy in having it in my power to satisfy Sir Robert's inquiries on that head, and shall, with great readiness and pleasure, give him an extract of

⁷ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., p. 406, Surtees Soc.

any particular he wants to know. The only memoirs I have are contained in a fair pedigree, on a large roll of parchment, with all the arms of intermarriages of the family, richly blazoned, and many notes on the side in a good plain round hand.

This pedigree reaches down to the year 1635, from Theodoric Desay and Geoffrey Plantagenet, and has on the top of it the following title literally transcribed. "The true and perfect pedigree of the noble famylie of the Cornewalls, Barons of Burforde, and how they are liniallye descended from Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earle of Anicowe, and of Mawlde his wife, daughter and heire to King Henry the first, and being formerly wife to Henry, Emperor of Almaigne, and how they came to be Barons of Burforde, by matching with one of the daughters and heiress of Sir Hugh Mortimer, who was heire to Say, the first lord thereof."

This pedigree was brought into our family by my grandmother Ann, daughter of Robert Cornewall, son of Sir Thos., and brother of Sir Gilbert, which 3 last, with 3 sons of Sir Gilbert, viz : 1, Thomas, 2, Francis, 3, John, were all alive in the year 1635, when this pedigree was drawn. This lady married Burgh Tathwell, of Stow, son of John Tathwell, of Tathwell, in the county of Lincoln, to whom I am the only heir that is left.

My grandmother was buried among her relations at Burforde, and I shall certainly, some day or other, out of regard to her family, make a pilgrimage to her tomb.

In the meantime I shall be very glad to be honoured with the acquaintance of Sir Robert, and shall be extremely obliged to him to inform me what other descendants arose from Robert Cornewall besides my grandmother ; or any other particular relating to the family since the date above mentioned.

With my best respects to Sir Robt. de Cornewall, and my compliments to Mrs. Stukeley, Mrs. Fleming, and Miss Stukeley,

I am, good Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

CORNEWALL TATHWELL.

Allington.

August 15, 1737. Brother Williamson⁸ and I rode about Allington fields to reconnoitre the Roman road passing from Newark, Eltabona, and Stamford. I observe it went through or near Long Billington, then by the Grange in Allington fields, near a spring, the only one in the field, called Hackston well. I suppose this name comes from a milestone upon the agger or Roman road. Leaving the Grange all the way on the right hand, it mounts the hill and enters the lane still called the Stennit, which first gave me a notion of this road, meaning Steanyate or Stangate, so it proceeds by what they now call the Drove way by Wulsthorp, so to Sustern and Thistleton, where was a Roman village, because of the great quantitys of money they find there. It entered the great Hermen street road at 5 mile cross, by Horn lane end. On the Stennit was antiently a toll paid to Grantham. The Grange has been moted round to a large extent, and had great buildings on it. That part of Allington lordship they still call Ravenford hill. The main of this road runs upon the division between Lincolnshire and Leicestershire, and in a very strait line. 19 Aug., 1740. I visited the Duke of Rutland at Averham park, and observed that this Roman road strikes off from the common road coming from Newark, a little on this side Balderton turnpike, going west of the common road through cornfields directly to Sho lane, by the spring called Hagston well (*lapis ad aggerem*).—*Diary*, vol. v., 18.

9 Nov., 1754. Mr. Burton, of Allington, gave me an iron key found at Allington, Lincolnshire. I take it to be Roman. A fine coin of Carausius found here in brother Williamson's garden, which he gave to me. RESTITV. SAECVLI.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 29.

Ancaster.⁹

29 Dec., 1753. Mr. Caldicot, Junr., of Bourne, Lincolnshire, brought me vast quantitys of Roman coyns of the larger brass, chiefly found at Stanefield. Here stood the Roman town Cor-

⁸ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., p. 53, Surtees Soc.

⁹ Visited by Leland in 1545. He speaks of "great square stones of old buildings," "great vaults," and abundance of "coins of brass and silver," and of Ancaster having been once "a celebrated town." The discovery of Roman

sennis, as Richard of Westminster has it, Causennis in Antoninus, midway between Peterborough and Lincoln, the great inn for the negotiatores attending the corn-boats on the Car-dike. Hence the name of Kesteven. The Roman town¹⁰ stood in the blackfield, plowed up every year, an inexhaustible harvest of coins.—*Diary*, vol. xiv., 27.

Aunsby.

26 July, 1747. I visited Aunsby church, dedicated to Becket. This church is of 3 editions.¹¹ The pillars and semi-circular arches on the north side are older than the conquest. The church was rebuilt in Henry II. time, and reconsecrated to Becket. The steeple and north isle of the church is of that time. The south isle is more modern. On the steeple and north isle under the arches of the windows are several male and female carved heads in stone, of the time of Henry II. There are likewise half lengths of men in armor, the vizors half closed, which no doubt is intended for crusaders, so much in fashion at that time.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 67.

*Bardney Abbey.*¹²

July 9, 1753. Mr. Rob. Banks gave me the following coins, which had commenced when Leland visited the place, has not yet ceased. Some are found broadcast over the soil, and some in hoards. A sculpture of the “Deæ Matres,” an inscribed stone supposed to have been a milliary, and a miniature altar, are in the possession of the vicar. The coins range from Gallienus to Aurelian. On the milestone is a dedicatory clause which shows it to have been erected in the reign of Constantine.—See *Report of Lincoln Architect. Soc.*, 1863, pp. 25, 53.

¹⁰ It has been a very strong city, entrenched, and walled about. The bowling green, behind the Red Lion Inn, is made in the ditch. Prodigious quantities of Roman coins have been found, and many people have traded in the sale of them for a long while.—*Itin. Curios.*, p. 60. Also *Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. x., 761.

¹¹ Aunsby Church. The north arcade is Norman; the aisles are Early Perpendicular; the Early Decorated tower and spire have been carefully rebuilt very lately.

¹² A Benedictine monastery, mitred, founded 712, by Ethelred, King of Mercia, dedicated to S. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Oswald the king. There were 300 monks. St. Oswald buried here; he was slain in 642. In 870 the Danes destroyed the monastery, murdered the monks, and burnt the church. It remained desolate for 245 years, when Gilbert de Gant, Earl of Lincoln, in 1115, restored it. The abbots had many privileges, and were styled Lords of Lindsey.—See *Leland's Collectan., Hearne's Edit.*, vol. vi., 214.

inscriptions on tombstones now under the turf at Bardney Abby. The Abby is intirely demolished, and was so when I saw it many years agoe. 'Tis now a pasture, but the rubbish of the sacred structure has covered the pavement of the church, which they are now digging up for the sake of the stones. The corpses were intire, the sceletons I mean ; and the very beards lying upon the breast-bones.

IOHES KESTEVEN NATVS SIC DOTATVS FATO
PROSTRATVS IACET HIC ANNIS 58 ANNO DOM. 1429.

HIC IACET DOM. RICARDVS DE GOLDESBVRGH MILES
CVIVS ANIME PROPITIETVR DEVVS AMEN.

HIC IACET DOMINVS IOHANNES DE TATHELKIN CAPELLANVS
QVI ORAT MERCEDEM IPSAM SIBI REDDAT AMEN.
QVI OBIIT VICESIMO QVINTO DIE MENSIS MARTII ANN.
DOM. 1452.—*Diary*, vol. xiii., 71.

Barrow-upon-Humber.

1740. Taking my leave of this noble monument [earthworks¹³ near Barrow], I passed by Mr. Harrison's house¹⁴ at Barrow, that extraordinary genius at clock-making, who bids fair for the golden prize due to the discovery of the longitude. I saw his clock last winter at Mr. Geo. Graham's. The sweetness of its motion, the contrivances to take off friction, to defeat the lengthening and shortning of the pendulum through heat and cold, and to prevent the disturbance of motion by that of the ship, cannot be sufficiently admired. Now Mr. Harrison has lived for some years in Orange Street, by Red Lion Square. [This sentence is a later addition].—*Diary*, vol. v., 7.

¹³ Barrow-upon-Humber. About a mile to the north-west is an earthwork, called the Castle, which was probably an entrenched camp of the Britons. Stukeley's fertile imagination converted it into what he called an *alate temple*.

¹⁴ John Harrison began life as a carpenter, and displayed such great mechanical powers that he constructed a clock in 1735, whose excellence was admitted by Halley, Graham, and other eminent astronomers. An Act of Parliament was passed in 1714, offering £20,000 for a method of ascertaining the longitude within 30 miles. By means of his instrument he ascertained the longitude within 18 miles, and claimed the reward, which, after a long delay, was paid to him in 1767. Born near Pontefract, 1693; died in London, 1776.—*Beeton*, 486.

Boston.

I drew the south view of Boston church steeple, and came to London to have it engraven, dedicated to the Marquis of Lindsey. Lay at Black Bull Inn, Holborn. Mr. Vertue engraved it. 1716.—*Diary*, vol. i., 20.

When I printed the view of Boston church I had inserted in the bottom, among other matters, a high stroke of praise on Mr. Kelsal,¹⁵ vicar there. But he happened to quarrel with me in an unworthy manner, and I struck it out; which shows how careful they should be of angring such as are capable of publication, since hereby the only thing to eternize his name is neglected.—*Diary*, vol. i., 20.

21 Sept., 1742. I rode to Boston, by Baston bank, new made by scouring the river Glen, a northern word. The town of Boston was fortifyed in the time of the civil wars; remains¹⁶ of it between the Friery behind the workhouse and Skirbeck drain. The Fryery extended itself to a vast compass thereabouts, and the marks of the foundations visible. The Roman work of Fos-dike between Lincoln and Trent by Torksey is new scoured up, so that Yorkshire coals will then be brought up to Stamford by water. Half of the brass inscription of Henry Flete¹⁷ and his wife, in the south alley of Boston church, is now gone, which was intire some years ago, thus :

Ecce sub hoc lapide Henricus Flete sistit humatus
Vi mortis rapidæ, generosus semper vocitatus.
Hic quisquis steteris, ipsum precibus memoraris
Sponsam defunctam simul, Aliciam sibi junctam
M e quater, quadringeno quoque deno
Martia quarta dies, extat ei requies.

He was one of my ancestors.

¹⁵ Edward Kelsal.—See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., p. 12, Surtees Society.

¹⁶ No traces exist of fortifications constructed during the civil wars, nor are there any remains of a friary near the workhouse.

¹⁷ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 2, 39, Surtees Soc. The only trace of the name of Flete in the church is in the above inscription, given by Holls in his Church Notes, but no brass of any kind now exists in the church.—Communicated by Prebendary Blenkin, the present Vicar.

I called on Cornelius Little,¹⁸ at Gosberton, who has a great number of Roman coyns, old brass seals, and antiquities.—*Diary*, vol. v., 45.

19 Feb., 1761. At the Antiquarian Society. I gave a drawing of the coat of arms on the wainscot of the vicarage house, Boston.—*Diary*, vol. xix., 54.

Bourne.

20 April, 1737. W. Stukeley brought [and exhibited at Brasenose Society¹⁹] a Roman coyn very fair in brass, of the smaller kind, found lately on the banks of the Carsdike by Bourn. On the rev. a galley with *VIRTVS AVG.* He brought an exceedingly antient knife, which, with another of like sort were found lately in the ruins of Folkingham Castle,²⁰ and were preserved by Mr. Lacey, of Folkingham, a curious person, who presented him with this before us. The two wooden parts of the handle are consumed.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 12.

4 Oct., 1742. At Bourn, I was shown the house where the great Burghley was born.²¹—*Diary*, vol. v., 46.

¹⁸ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 468, 469, 471, Surtees Soc.

¹⁹ Founded in 1736, by Stukeley, at Stamford, with the co-operation of M. Terry. Edward Lawrence, Noah Neale. Beaupré Bell, junr., Tycho Wyng, and George Lynn. It was called by this name in memory of the ancient college of the once flourishing University of Stamford, the gate of which college is still remaining. It held weekly conferences, and its object was to promote useful learning, and to preserve the memorials of persons and things.

²⁰ The lands and manor of Folkingham were granted by Edward I. to Henry de Bellomonte, or Beaumont, for eminent services. The manor continued in the family of the Bellomontes till the time of Henry VII., after which period it came into the family of the Duke of Norfolk, but being forfeited by the attainder of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, it was granted by Edward VI. to the family of Clinton. The castle was probably built by Henry de Bellomonte. Leland (*Hin.*, vol. i., f. 28) describes it thus: "It hath been a goodly house, but it now falleth to ruin, and standeth even about the edge of the fens." The ruins have since disappeared, and the only traces of its existence are the moats and mounds on the eastern side of the town.—*Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. x., 785.

²¹ William Cecil, Baron Burleigh, was born in the house of his grandfather, David Cecil, Esq., in 1520. In 1535 he was admitted to St. John's Coll., Camb. After leaving college he applied himself to the study of the law; and in 1548,

9 Jan., 1743-4. At Bourn sessions. I saw a very fair and well preserved silver Faustina, *rev. secund* Augusta the empress with 4 children. Found in Bourn fields by a shepherd.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 14.

April 5, 1746. At Bourn with Mr. Reynardson and Mr. Fisher. We viewed Mr. Trollop's, the Abby,²² at Bourn. It has originally been a cross, and of the antient manner, with semi-circular arches. Where the choir was (now in the churchyard) they have lately dug up many stone coffins lying in rows, which were of the abbots interred before the high altar, and of the lords of Bourn, founders and benefactors. Afterwards we viewed the old castle of Morchar and Hereward le Wake, and the fine spring there.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 126.

7 April, 1746. I went to Folkingham sessions. Present Sir Francis Whicheot, Mr. Reynoldson, Mr. Middlemore, Mr. Nevil, Dr. Blomer, Mr. Brown, Mr. Bland, Mr. Fisher, and self. I moved to return the winter sessions to Bourn, as usual. After a good deal of altercation we carried our point, and the Michaelmas and Christmas sessions hereafter are to be held at Bourn again. Lay at Mr. Fisher's, at Thurlby.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 126.

5 Oct., 1747. At Bourn sessions. My nephew, William Stukeley, called on me, going up to town to go abroad with Admiral Boscawen, and 16 sail of men of war and East India-men, to retake Madrass. He is surgeon to the king's troops. Last week dyed my cozen Stukeley's eldest son, Ned, of Holbech, aged 6 or 7; his youngest is William, so that William is now at the head of all the three familys. At Bourn the Rev.

having been made master of requests, he shared in the disgrace which fell on the Lord Protector Somerset, and was committed to the Tower. At the end of a short imprisonment he was reinstated, and received many honors, and in 1571 was created Baron Burleigh. Died in 1598, and his remains deposited in Stamford.—See *Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. x., p. 783.

²² Founded by Baldwin, son of Baldwin Fitzgilbert, for canons of the Augustine order, about the year 1138. The Rev. Dr. William Dodd, whose father was vicar of Bourne, was born here in 1729. This eloquent and erudite clergyman having committed a forgery on Lord Chesterfield for a large amount, was convicted, and suffered death at Tyburn, in 1777.—*Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. x., 781.

Mr. Vaux gave me a brass piece of money lately found in a grave there, with some bits of glass, I suppose the picture of some saint, but this confirms my notion concerning the money, that 'tis some religious token. We have great numbers of 'em found about Stamford and brought to me.

°°° HANNS . KRAWINCKELIN . NVR.
°°° HEVTRODT . MORGEN TODTT.

On another of the same, somewhat larger in size, instead of the first inscription is this: VERBVM DOMINI MANET IN ETERNVM, and explains the other thus: HANNS . KRAVW . IKCEL . IN . NVREMB, so that it appears they belong to Nuremberg, in Germany, but upon what account they were struck and brought hither, and in such great quantity, we are to seek. I find several others have different legends on both sides, but Dutch.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 96.

May, 1757. I bought the seal of John de Sodebury, a great huntsman, found in the ruin of Bourn Abby, Lincolnshire.—*Diary*, vol. xvii., 33.

Braceborough.

28 Apr., 1747. At the visitation at Folkingham. At Braceborough has been a famous gild or religious fraternity. A large account of it in the old parish book. Market Deeping is Deeping S. Guthlake.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 52.

Brant Broughton.

12 May, 1729. At Brant Broughton with Mr. Warburton.²³ He gave me Toland's²⁴ 2 volumes.—*Diary*, vol. i., 31.

Brant Broughton Church.

In the Brazennose minute book, Stukeley has drawn 7 coats of arms of the family of D'Aubeny.

IAMYS : DE : AVBEPY : GYT : ICY : DIEV :
DE : SA : ALME : AYT : MERCI : AMEN.—*Diary*, vol. ii., 64.

²³ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., p. 87.

²⁴ Collection of several pieces of John Toland, with memoirs of his life and writings, 8vo. Lond., 1726. The first vol., which contains three Letters to Lord Molesworth upon the Celtic religion and the Druids, and is full of theory and speculation, must have been peculiarly acceptable to Stukeley.

Burton Coggles.

7 Nov., 1739. Coming from Somerby I observed at Burton Coggles a camp, seemingly square, and Roman, behind the wall of the pasture of the great house by the church; and in the church wall I saw a long stone, carved with knights,²⁵ in niches, like the shrine of St. Thomas de Cantilupe at Hereford. This has been a shrine of some saint at this church.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 57.

25 July, 1747. Dined with Mr. Salter at Burton Coggles. In the two principals of the roof of the church nearest the choir are carved two heads of Archbishop Becket.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 67.

Aug., 1747. At Burton Coggles church is another female square head, more than what I mentioned in my answer to Parkin, on the outside, on the south, between the porch and the steeple.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 71.

The Cardike.

Nov., 1761. At the Antiquarians. Rev. Mr. Neat obtained this catalogue, at my request, of all the places in Lincolnshire the Carsdike²⁶ passes through. The notion of the country about it is, that it is a Roman work, and made by them to take all the fresh rivulets from the high country, which are all along very numerous, and convey it to the Witham. They, for that reason, call it Catchwater. They dig up much large timber all along the side of it next the fen, and acorns among it. This demonstrates the Deluge to have begun at the autumnal equinox. About Bourn they dig up pecks of hazel-nuts, crowded together in heaps, from the adjacent woods abounding with nut-trees at this day. From Peterborough it goes by —— to West and

²⁵ "Within the porch are two recumbent effigies of knights, cut in stone, one on either side, of the reign of Edward II. In the west front is a little canopied niche, in which perhaps once stood a sculptured representation of the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury."—*Trollope's Notes on Lincolnshire Churches*, 1875, p. 11.

²⁶ A large canal, or drain, extending from the Welland, on the southern side of the county to Witham, near Lincoln, a distance of 40 miles. It has been generally attributed to the Romans. It is now appropriately called *Catchwater drain*, as it serves to receive all the draining and flowing waters, which without it would inundate the Fens. Roman coins have been found on the banks of this dyke.—*Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. x., 526.

Market Deeping, Langtoft, Baston, Thurlby, Bourn, Morton, Hakunby, Dikeea has its name from it; Ripengale, Dunsby, Dowsby, Milthorp, Poynton, Sempringham, Billingborough, Horbling, Brigend, Swaton, Helpringham, Little Hale, Great Hale, Heckington, Howell, South Kyme, North Kyme, Billinghay, Walcot, Timberland, Martin, Lyndwood, Blankney, Metheringham, Dunston, Nocton, Sir William Ellys's park, Potterhanworth, Branston, Heighington, Washenborough, where it enters the Witham, Canwick, Lincoln, Burton, Skellingthorpe, Saxleby, Ketilthorp, Torksey, where it enters the Trent.—*Diary*, vol. xix., 67.

Careby.

May, 1739. James Hudson gave me an old spot dyal from Careby, one of those made by Mr. Gilbert Clark²⁷ of St. Martin's, who invented them. *Diary*, vol. iii., 51.

Caythorpe.

23 June, 1748. At the Royal Society. Mr. Catlin,²⁸ my countryman, has made himself, by his own industry, a very great proficient in astronomy. He and Mr. Edmund Weaver were born at Cathorp, in Lincolnshire, and great acquaintance, fellow-students. Catlin gave us a curious account and calculations concerning the annular eclipse of the sun in July next. He has found out an excellent method of determining the exact middle time of the eclipse.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 44.

1753. Whilst I lived in Lincolnshire I was visited by Mr. Edmund Weaver,²⁹ who was a very uncommon genius; particularly he had made himself a great master in astronomy, and scarcely to be accounted the second in the kingdom. He com-

²⁷ Mr. Gilbert Clark, who lived opposite to Mr. Neal's [house, parish of St. Martin's, Stamford] was "a good mathematician, and the inventor of a curious and useful dyal, called the spot dyal, to show the hour of the day within-side of a house, by a hole perforated in the back of the dyal in one point of the axis. He lived about 50 years ago" [*i.e.*, about the year 1686].—*Stukeley's Diary*, vol. ii., 4.

²⁸ See Letter from John Catlin, to Stukeley, on Asterisms. *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 425, Surtees Soc.

²⁹ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 429, Surtees Soc.

posed complete tables of the celestial motions, which he was very much sollicited to publish; but the world waited for Dr. Halley's. These tables were shown to Dr. Halley. We may have a notion of their value from what the doctor said thereupon, that he suspected Mr. Weaver had seen his tables. He was well known, and much esteemed by Mr. Martin Folkes. He was an instance of great merit in obscurity. He taught himself to write, algebra, some sublime parts of mathematics, the whole art and science of astronomy, as his annual publications sufficiently evidence. He dyed in a little house of his own, soon after I removed to town, Dec. 27, 1748, and was buried at Cathorp, near Grantham. An intimacy grew up between Mr. Weaver and myself during that 20 years I lived in the country, nor was it unfruitful, for we often agreeably entertained ourselves in calculations of astronomy, with a view to antient history. . . . Thus much I thought proper to commemorate of this worthy person.—*Diary*, vol. xii., 53.

Crowland, or Croyland.

Sept. 23, 1735. I surveyed the noble ruins there, with indignation at the present possessors, Mr. Hunter and Butler, for suffering so much demolition. I touched upon former drawings of the sacred structure. Sept. 26. I viewed the place called Anchor church there, east of the abbey about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, in the road to Postland. It was S. Pega's cell while her brother S. Guthlac lived. Then she removed from the middle of the fen, to the edg of it, at Peakirk, 3 miles off. But this place, in Abbot Joffrid's time, was a real academy, a cell of learned men. I remember an old house on the spot, pulled down by Mr. Baguly, the minister, who owned it. I took a particular drawing of the fine statue of S. Guthlac, in the front of the abby church; another of King Ethelbald, the founder, at the bridg.¹ I bought an old

¹ The triangular bridge, erected about the time of Edward I. The rivers Welland, Nene, and the Catwater drain flow under it. Against its south-west wall is a rude statue, said to be a representation of Ethelbald. The figure is in a sitting posture, bears a crown on the head, in the left hand something like a truncheon, and in the right a globe. Three roads meet at the middle of the bridge.—See *Gough's History of Croyland Abbey*. For an interesting account of the abbey and bridge, see two papers by the Rev. Edward Moore, vicar of Weston St. Mary, in *Reports of the Architect. Society of Lincoln*, 1855 and 1861; also *Journal of Brit. Archæol. Assoc.* vol. xxxv.. 321.

earthen jug of red clay, glazed, with a handle, found this year in a square cavity made with stones, to the south of the church, most probably St. Guthlac's pitcher, thus preserved at the dissolution. It holds about 3 quarts.—*Diary*, vol. i., 122.

Oct. 9. At the Rev. Mr. Owen's,² at Carlby, with Mr. Wyn, of Gwydher. I picked up an old parchment lease from Spalding Abby³ to Robert Walpole of Pinchbeck, gent.—*Diary*, vol. i., 123.

Sep. 23, 1742. I was at the Antiquarian Society at Spalding. The Rev. Mr. Ray gave me one of the old knives which the abbot of Crowland used to make presents of on St. Bartholomew's festival. A great many dozens of them were found in scouring the river Welland. Mr. Johnson has the Naples medlar, the icy sedum, and a vast number of curious plants in his garden. At Crowland I got another of the knives, and saw a third, which a gentleman begged to give to Mr. Geo. Holmes,⁴ of the Tower. I gave the other knife to Mr. Saml. Gale, 22 Apr., 1743, at the dinner of the Antiquarian Society, London, after showing it to the Duke of Richmond, Mr. Folks, and the gentlemen then present.

Sept. 26, 1743. At Croyland. I saw them, with great regret, pulling down the wall and windows of the south side of the church, to build a buttress withal.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 10.

June, 1744. I got another of these knives, which I presented to the Duke of Mountagu. There is some ornament of gold upon it.—*Diary*, vol. v., 46.

Aug. 6, 1744. At Crowland. Remarked the old part of W. end of the abby to which they have added the new as buttress work to support it, in the last renovation. They found the great number of knives in the river that runs from the bridg by the abby wall, near the house built out of the ruins, belonging to

² Probably the Rev. Hugh Owen, chaplain to the Duke of Ancaster at Grimsthorpe.

³ Thorold de Brokenhale founded a priory here, in 1051, for 6 Benedictine monks, and made it a cell to Croyland. It became a mitred house.

⁴ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*. vol. i., 152 n., Surtees Soc.

Mr. Butler. In pulling down the wall of the church this summer they found vast quantitys of Croyland farthings.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 30.

29 Aug., 1744. Mr. Sam. Gale, my wife, and I set out on a religious pilgrimage to Croyland. We passed the Roman road, the old Hermen street way at Lolham bridges, over the fine meadow of Elton. We passed the Roman Cardike by Peakirk. We viewed St. Pega's chapel, rebuilt 1477 by John de Wysbech, abbot of Croyland. They had a most excellent school here, which furnished the nation with great scholars in the two universittys of Cambridg and Stamford. At Croyland we viewed the most venerable remains of the Abby, in the most deplorable state of ruin, and threatened next year with more. They pulled down a great deal of the south wall this year, and, next, intend to demolish the chapel to the west of the Campanile. Oliver's fortification ditch runs across the choir, exactly where St. Guthlac's shrine stood. They took up 6 or 7 stone coffins lying all together before the high altar, being abbots I suppose; two remain upon the place. We bought some more of the abbots' knives found in the river, before the water-gate, which is now by Mr. Butler's house, the remain of the abby. There was a very great quantity of these knives, many people in the town having half a dozen or a dozen of them. They are not of the same size or shape; some ornamented a little with silver, some with gold; some with ivory handles, or bone, wood, cane, horn, &c. I got an arrow head, found among the knives, which shows their antiquity. We saw some small iron scissors, like shears, the spring still strong, and many other fancys found among them, a kind of square fibula, imbossed with saints, in metal. The antient font of the church remains inclosed in a nich in the wall toward the west end of the present parochial church. The rebels in the civil wars broke off the scepter of king Ethelbald, and his right hand, sitting on the bridg.—*Diary*, vol. v., 54.

12 Junne, 1745. I went to Croyland to finish my drawings of the images on the west front. Since we were there last summer a pediment is fallen down and carryed off the head of the abbot standing at the right hand of Willian the Conqueror. I

took a good deal of pains to enquire for the head, for they said it lay in the old part of the church, among the nettles. After long looking for we found it. 'Tis a very fine head, and as if done from the life. 'Tis the head of Turketyl.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 76.

July, 1745. I observed at Mrs. Mary Trollop's house an episcopal or mitred head at the arch of the door, whence I guess this house and the Windmill Inn were the Crowland hall or College by S. Michael's, which was their church. The inn has a great deal of the old college building left.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 79.

26 Aug., 1745. At Croyland, dined with Mr. Crawford. The old sexton walked about the abby with me, and showed me where he had dug up all the foundations and buttresses quite round the ruinous part of the place. That rough wall on the north of the east part of the church is the core of the north wall of the quire. He dug away the good stones from the buttresses, and all the foundations of the pillars and walls of the quire throughout. The east end of the quire extended to the ditch of the pasture, beyond the ditch of the fortification, in the time of the rebellion. That ditch next the pasture is the ditch where the foundation was laid which Abbot Joffrid made with the great men and women who laid the stones of it, and their donations upon 'em. The sexton says there was a continued wall all along the foundation of the ranges of the pillars, both in the quire and in the body of the church, where he has likewise dug up numerous great men's corpses, covered with blue stones and brass inscriptions. The brass inscriptions were all taken off and brought to Mr. Postlethwayt, minister here, soon after I first frequented this place, in 1706. Mr. Postlethwayt was of my college, in Cambridge, the 4th of the year above me, and so-called father, as I was the 4th of the next year. What became of the brass inscriptions I know not, for 3 or 4 successors have been in the living since. Mr. Hunter and Mr. Butler, the present possessors of the abby land, in presenting a clerk here, consider only to pitch upon a man that will not be Troublesom to them in prosecuting the rights of the church which they at present keep to themselves, the tythe I mean. The southern wall of the church is the original one of King Ethelbald's building, which makes the church nar-

rower than the quire on the south side. At pulling down the quire in Henry VIII. time they took the high altar stone-work and placed it under the great arch of the middle tower for an east end of the new town church. A good deal of the west end of the church is King Ethelbald's building.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 88.

Sept., 1745. I made a niche in my garden to set up Lord Turkeyl's head, by the hermitage, on the pedestal this inscription: “*Dns Turkeylus Abbas Croylandiae, A.D. 946. Fundator Academiarum Cantabrigie et Stanforde*,” for he gave the manor of Cottingham and Wothrop to Crowland Abby, and excited that spirit of learning which was cherished by his successors, especially Abbot Joffrid, whereby Cottingham manor became the occasion of founding, at least of reviving, the University of Cambridge, and Wothrop of founding the University of Stamford.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 98.

11 June, 1746. I went to Holbech with my daughter Frances. Made a ground plot of Crowland Abby. They are going to take down the fine windows on the north side of the body of the church. Mr. Butler's former tenant before Cox dug up all the foundations of the east end of the Abby, and sold hundreds of loads of the religious stone to Spalding, after the fire there, about 1712. There was a well in the east part of the cloyster, between the church and presbytery, with a flat stone at bottom marked with a cross. I suppose there was a pump in it for the lavatory for the monks to wash in before prayers.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 135.

July, 1746. I got from Croyland Abby 3 wooden images that supported the roof, being cherubims, and one wooden image, cross-legged, being a sepulchral monument of some [one] who went on the croisade and was buried there. They are all as big as the life. Likewise 2 stone devil's-heads belonging to S. Guthlak.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 31.

Sept. 22, 1746. At Crowland. They have pulled down all the lower windows of the Abby on the south side the church over the cloysters.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 42.

Dec. 30, 1746. I sent to Mr. Maurice Johnson a large

account of the statues⁵ in front of Croyland Abby with drawings of them.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 48.

20 July, 1747. At Croyland. They have quite pulled down the whole row of windows on the south side over the cloysters, and made 2 great gaps in the magnificent row of windows over the pillars within side. The people of Croyland have a notion of the Abby being extended as far as Anchorige house, or S. Pega's cell.⁶ It may well be reckoned part of the Abby, though half a mile distant.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 64.

1 June, 1753. I bought a good many Roman coyns found in a pot at Aswic, near Crowland, some silver, Augustus Tiberius, a brass Otho, 2 Carausius, others of all times of the empire.—*Diary*, vol. xiii., 68.

West Deeping.

7 Mar., 1737-8. In a window of the quire of W. Deeping church, checké o and az. a fess arg.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 36.

1745. Under all the arches of West Deeping church windows this figure [viz., a tun, and over it the letter T], which I suppose a rebus of the founder.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 68.

Deeping Fen.

May, 1747. I observe Mr. Grundy has so well executed the affair of draining Deeping fen, that it will stand good for ever, with a very little care. The waters from the high country will keep open the current of Spalding river and scour out the sands, and the river will sufficiently drain off the water, and timely, so that this vast tract of rich land is an advantage added to the kingdom.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 54.

Fleet.

About the year 1700, one Lenton found a great pot full of Roman coyn,⁷ digging to make a grip round a haystack, in the

⁵ These statues are described in Rev. Canon Moore's papers referred to in note 1.

⁶ See Canon Moore's Paper on St. Guthlac and Croyland, in *Journal of Brit. Archæol. Assoc.*, vol. xxxv., 132.

⁷ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 16, Surtees Soc.

parish of Fleet. These were of the lower empire, and 30 tyrants. I presently got some of them, and began a collection, and drew them out with exactness.—*Diary*, vol. i., 11.

Grantham.

7 Oct., 1726. Digging in my garden at Grantham, we found a pot full of old silver coin.—*Diary*, vol. i., 28.

“Richard Wiseman, serjeant surgeon, ex dono Willi Stukeley, M.D., 1752.” An inscription under the picture which I gave to Surgeon’s Hall, and put it up in their court-room, March 13, 1753. The original is in possession of my nephew, William Stukeley, at Grantham. Richard Wiseman was uncle to his mother. He lived in the old stone house with a great arched gate, the second on the right hand as you enter the High street, or great northern road at Grantham. He was buried in Grantham church. The Knypes inherited his estate, descended from his sister.—*Diary*, vol. xii., 53.

Gretford.

27 May, 1745. I took a drawing of Greatford church, dedicated to Thomas á Becket, built 1180. ’Tis in the form of a cross. The steeple is the part of the cross on the south side; no windows on the north isle. Two rectors lye buried under two great stones in the porch. The town was crown land. The Halls lived formerly in Mr. Brown’s house.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 73.

Grimsthorpe and Vandy Abbey.

July 31, 1736. W. Stukeley communicated [to Brasenose Society] some drawings he made this week at Grimsthorpe,⁸

⁸ The south-east tower of the castle is said to have been built *temp. Henry III.*; but the principal part of the house was erected *temp. Henry VIII.* Fuller calls it an *extempore structure*, raised suddenly by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, to entertain Henry VIII. in his progress through this part of the kingdom. The great hall was fitted up to receive some Gobelin tapestry, which he came into possession of by his wife, Mary, Queen of France. The north front was erected 1722-3, from a design of Sir John Vanbrugh. Elevations of this front are published in *The Vitruvius Britannicus*.—See *Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. x., 790.

particularly of the scite of Vaudy Abby,⁹ and some observations he made upon the place. Vaudy Abby claims an especial regard from us of Stamford. They promoted the University here, and founded one of the Colleges. The gate house of the Abby remains, and that the only part. It looks toward Grimsthorpe house, now made the keeper's house. It was a great gate, beams of timber at top. On one side a lesser gate or common passage, an arch of stone. The top building of this gate, or lodging above, is of stud work in timber. This was generally the manner of building in our Stamford colleges, as at Sempringham hall, Durham hall, Black-hall, now remaining in our parish of All Saints. The foundation of the wall that encompassed the whole Abby, called the precincts, is very visible quite around. It went over the top of the hill east of the Abby, and stretched to the top of the hill west of the Abby, taking in the valley beneath, where the Abby stood, well sheltered under that eastern hill. The foundations of the ruins of the Abby generally remain, from the gate house to the dovecot, now become a coney warren ; some part of the chappel wall still standing. Mr. Owen, the duke's chaplain, found some painted glass there. Those upper ponds are furnished from two springs, that nearest, and just without the western precincts, was repaired last year by the duke. There is a vault under ground 5 foot high now in water. The stank head seems to have been made since the time of the Abby. Higher still is another spring, lately repaired by the duke, 'tis called still the Virgin's Well : formerly consecrated to the Blessed Virgin, as the church of the Abby. In the middle of the western precincts is an artificial hill or tumulus. Hereabouts was the close, the gardens and walks of the religious. It must have been a very delicious place, having a prospect all around this fine park. On the south side, the precincts all along the wall, the old walk may be discerned ; and hanging over the Abby was the abbot's garden. On the north of the Abby, upon the hill, was a very old seat, called Bishop's Hall. The duke still works the quarrys of black marble which once belonged to the Abby. The solanum lethale grows hereabouts plentifully. There are 3 of these artificial tumuli

⁹ A Cistertian monastery, founded by William, Earl of Albermarle, about 1451, and called Vallis Dei, corrupted into Vaudy.—*Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. x., 791.

hereabouts; this we spoke of, another upon the hill east of the Abby, very flat and broad, that at the end of the gardens at Grimsthorpe, all upon eminences. I take them to have been the sepultures of the great men among our Saxon ancestors about the 6th or 7th century, whilst heathen. From them generally about that time many of our towns and villages were denominated. Whence we may with probability imagin that hill at the end of the gardens was the interment of Grime, the founder of Grimsthorpe.—*Diary*, vol. ii., 22-25.

1744. The Duke of Aneaster's workmen took up many Roman coyns in Grimthorp Park this last year, which I saw, one Carausius.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 56.

Harpswell.

Mr. Whichcot showed me a very ancient brass seal which he dug up at his seat (Harpswell), thus marked, the letters Saxon,¹⁰ but scarce legible.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 3.

Holbeach.

David Stukeley, who came from Stukeley, Hunts, to Castor, Northants (the house remains where he lived), married a Fleet, who afterwards became heiress to that ancient family and estate at Holbeach, now my coz. Stukeley's. David was buried at Castor.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 81.

10 July, 1747. At Holbeach. I saw with greatest indignation the fine grove planted by my father, and called the Walk,¹¹ in imitation of one planted at Uffington by my grandfather, and so-called, cutt down. The whole beautiful plantation is not only cutt down, but the very roots dug up, and the town robbed of this elegant ornament, which was the common Mall of the place. It was done by the present owner, — Cleypon, of Spalding, a stupid penurious wretch.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 64.

25 Oct., 1752. I wrote a discourse upon Rowdike mill gate, by my farm in tenure of Joshua Quiney, in Holbeach, showing it to be an antiquity of the Druid times.—*Diary*, vol. xiii., 41.

¹⁰ The seal bears a merchant's mark.

¹¹ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 1, 6. Surtees Soc.

June, 1763. I desired my coz. [Stukeley] to send me the date of the solemn league which fell into his possession at the death of my uncle Ampleford. The Solemn League and Covenant for Reformation and Defence of Religion, the honor and happiness of the king, the peace and safety of the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is signed by 194 names of the inhabitants of Holbech, wrote on a parchment roll, 6 foot 2 inches long, 3 rows of names. The first name is Thomas Ampleford, who marryed the heiress of the antient and opulent family of the Stows. They were akin to the antient family of the Welby's of Gedney, relations to the Stukeleys and Fletes; from them came the sirname of Adlard into our family. The parchment is dated Holbech, 16 June, 1644.—*Diary*, vol. xx., 26.

Horncastle.

Aug., 1741. A coyn I got of Carausius, very rare, found at Horncastle. It has been silvered over. The legend of the reverse is obscure. It seems to be a figure sitting on a coat armour or trophy, with a garland in her left [hand], and VICTORIA AVG.—*Diary*, vol. v., 35.

Humby.

1747. I preached in my chapel at Humby. This was a little private chapel belonging to the great family of Brownlow, who lived in the large antient house hard by. In the chapel there is a noble set of communion plate given by them. There are two antient coats of arms in the windows, thus: arg. 3 bars gu. and in chief 3 escallops of the first;¹² gu. a chevron between ten crosses croslet fitchy arg.¹³—*Diary*, vol. vi., 68.

Kirton.

8 Aug., 1744. This week I observed a Roman camp at Kirton¹⁴ by Boston. A house stands in it, in the road from the Wash, south of the town. I observed another Roman camp at

¹² Query, the arms of Melles or Melese.

¹³ Query, Fitzharding.

¹⁴ There are traces of an earthwork about 2 miles from Boston in the direction of Kirton.

Hobling, in the town, toward the Cardike. I went from Holbech over the Wash to Boston, returned by Swinshed,¹⁵ and the head of the honor of Richmond, the *incunabulo* of the Mercian kings, by Donington, home.—*Diary*, vol. v., 53.

Lincoln.

July 3, 1840. I rode over a fine open country, and in sight of Lincoln minster, 20 miles distant, to Brig,¹⁶ on the Glen, or watery valley, an old British word. Along here runs the Ankavon (corruptly Ankham). It has its name very properly from the British word *ang*, amplius, latus. Before we came to Spittle on the Street we reached the Roman road, the Hermen street, going to Winteringham. From thence it goes in a strait line to the Roman north gate, in Lincoln. I observed the branch of the Roman road turning out of it north-westward to Tilbrig lane, so to Agelocum on the Trent, does not proceed from the main stem at an eminence or conspicuous part, rather at low ground. Hence I conjecture the original intention of the Romans in setting it off here was upon account of a mile stone. I desired Mr. Simson to measure it with a chain, for satisfaction in this point.

The north gate¹⁷ at Lincoln is a most noble remain of Roman masonry, and far exceeds any other of that kind which I have seen. All the three other were of the same manner. I viewed the Roman hypocaust lately discovered there, in the exchequer, by the west end of the minster. 'Tis now 15 foot underground. This was the manner of it in section :¹⁸ A, the place of the fornax ; B, where the fire was ; C, the hypocaust ; D, the square pillars ; E, the round ; F, capitals ; G, square tiles laid over ; H, a floor of terrace cement ; I, mosaic pavement ; K, the sweating room ; L, the chimney of the hypocaust.

¹⁵ No vestiges left of the Cistercian monastery, founded in 1134 by Robert Greslei, where King John first rested after his narrow escape when crossing the Wash.

¹⁶ Also called Glanford Bridge, situated on the banks of the Ancholme river.

¹⁷ Called Newport-gate ; the other gates of the city have been for many years demolished.

¹⁸ Stukeley, in one of his volumes of drawings, gives a section of the hypocaust, to which these letters refer.

There were 4 rows of pillars made of Roman brick; square large bricks stretched over the heads of 4, so as to make an entire floor. Over that a terrace cement; over that a tessellated pavement. At the end was the fornax where the fire of wood was made. The flame, heat, and smoke went into the subterraneous hypocaust like an oven, and heated the floor above. There were chimneys¹⁹ opposite to the fornax, and on the sides which drew the flame and heat through it. In the room above were seats to sit and sweat in. Here was a churchyard above this place, older than the minster. They found stone coffins in digging.²⁰

Coming so lately from York minster I was more enabled to form a judgment in comparing that and Lincoln. The length and breadth exceeds York somewhat, I mean the intire length of the building east and west, and of the great transept north and south. The upper transept of Lincoln minster much exceeds York. The like may be said of the west end or front; but I think the front of Peterborough exceeds them both. The stone work of Lincoln minster in general is grander, more various, more of ornament, the steeples and towers likewise. The roof of the church vaulted with stone throughout; the situation, the approach is to be preferred. Yet through the whiteness of the stone at York minster, the general proportion, and the more perfect painted glass, the effect produced by the whole exceeds any cathedral I ever yet saw. In all those particulars Beverley minster is not inferior, except perhaps in the painted glass; but then that is made up to great advantage in the roof intirely of stone. Beverley might well contend for priority, but that 'tis less than York, and wants the tower in the middle.

The chapter house at Lincoln and that of York are equal in diameter, 73 feet. Lincoln is elegant and vaulted with stone; but that rests on a central pillar, whereby the good effect of it is quite hindered; but York is the noblest gothic pantheon in the world. The painted windows render it awful and august; and

¹⁹ The usual tile flues carried up the face of the walls.

²⁰ These, and also the hypocaust, were discovered in 1739. *Gough's Camden*, vol. ii., 257. In 1782 another hypocaust was discovered near the King's Arms, the ruins of which still exist.—*Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. x., 597.

in my thoughts a better effect is produced in the whole than in the Roman pantheon.

I finished this agreeable journey at my friend Warburton's, at Brent Broughton, where nothing could be wanting to give the last relish to a literary conversation.—*Diary*, vol. v., 8-13.

17 Oct., 1743. At the visitation at Grantham, Mr. Symson, of Lincoln, told me they are repairing the s. west stone pinnacle in the front of the cathedral, built by S. Hugh the Burgundian.²¹ His effigies was set on the top of it, very well cut, and with good drapery. They were obliged to take it down, and design to set it up again.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 11.

Lincolnshire Churches.

Oct. 6, 1744. Mr. Chancellor Reynolds, at Paxton, has a curious MS. in the heraldic way, being a visitation of all the churches of Lincolnshire before the civil wars, all the monumental inscriptions, coats of arms, &c.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 49.

30 Sept., 1745. Mr. Noel and I set out for Lincoln to meet the Duke of Aneaster. 1 Octr., S. Remigius's day, the founder of the cathedral, we met in the castle, a very great assembly of lords, baronets, clergy, and gentlemen. We agreed to an address to the king, which all subscribed; to an association, which all subscribed; and then made a voluntary subscription of several thousand pounds for raising troops to oppose the pretender's son in Scotland. I observed they have now pulled down the huge stones of the peers of the Roman gate on the south side of the old city. The arch was destroyed by Houghton, the jaylor, a

²¹ Prior of Witham, consecrated Bishop of Lincoln in 1186. He enlarged the cathedral by building what is now called the new work. He also built the beautiful chapter-house, and died in 1200. The high estimation in which he was held, was evinced by John, King of England, and William, King of Scotland, assisting to carry his body to the cathedral door, where it was received by several bishops, who carried it into the choir, where it was buried, and enshrined in silver. A drawing of the shrine is given in Stukeley's *Itin. Curios.* A letter from Mr. Smart Lethieullier to Mr. Gale [1736] printed in *Archæologia*, vol. i., 29, shows that the shrine never belonged to St. Hugh the Burgundian, but was that of a child named Hugh, and that Stukeley's drawing was copied from a book of drawings of the monuments, taken by order of Sir William Dugdale, before they were destroyed in the civil wars. Mr. Brown Willis concurred in the opinion of Mr. Lethieullier.

good many years agoe. 2 Oct., Mr. Noel and I came home together, the only persons that went from Stamford on this important occasion.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 100.

When I was at Lincoln in Sept., 1745, I visited my old acquaintance Dr. Greathead, above 80, a water drinker, and from whom chiefly I took up the custom. He was in pretty good health. Since then he dyed. The day before he dyed he called out that his youngest daughter was there, though she was not there. Soon after he dyed, his youngest daughter was taken ill of the purple feavor and dyed. A day before she dyed she called out that her father was there. A like instance to this was that of my brother John seeing my mother about the instant of her dying.²² He himself dyed soon after.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 119.

May, 1747. I gave to Mr. Tathwell my copper-plate of bishop Smith's²³ monumental inscription as copied from the original by Bishop Sanderson,²⁴ in Lincoln cathedral, before torn off in the civil war. He was founder of Brazen-nose College in Oxford.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 53.

Lincoln Cathedral.

28 Jan., 1748-9. Mr. Sheeles told me he saw a stone coffin opened at the entrance of the choir in Lincoln minster; a priest there interred in his habit, a leathern girdle stamp round his waist, his shoes on, piked, the lineaments of his face absolutely perfect, and all the drapery; a cup at his head, or communion cup; but as the air was admitted it soon began to crumble into powder, leaving for a short space his skeleton, but that in a little time followed, and the whole became an inconsiderable quantity of dust. They knew whose body it was, and that he had been there laid near 400 years.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 12.

²² See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 34, Surtees Soc.

²³ William Smith, founder of Brazen-nose College, Oxford, whose arms are upon the outer gate of the ancient episcopal palace Lincoln.

²⁴ Robert Sanderson repaired Buckden Palace, and was particularly skilled in antiquities and heraldry, and assisted Sir Will. Dugdale in his researches. He was born at Rotherham, in 1587; chaplain to King Charles I. in 1631; Regius Professor of Divinity, Oxford, in 1642; one of the most eminent casuists of his time. Author of "Judgment of Episcopacy," "Artis Logicæ Compendium," &c. Died 1663, and buried in chancel of Buckden church.—*Beeton*, 913.

9 May, 1753. The wicked chanter²⁵ of Lincoln has pulled down the 11 images of kings in the front of the cathedral, and put instead a table of the subscribers to the paltry iron rails²⁶ there.—*Diary*, vol. xiii., 68.

Long Leadenham.

Oct. 16, 1735. I saw the stone inscription over the parsonage gate at Ledenham. Miserecordias Domini in aeternam cantabo. Johannes Dee,²⁷ 1565. This was the famous mathematician.—*Diary*, vol. i., 124.

Feb., 1753. Weidelius mentions Dr. Dee among his list of astronomers, that he observed a new star, and promised to give an account of it, but did not perform it. I suppose he might be hindered by our civil wars. He was rector of Long Ledenham, on the cliff side of Lincoln heath. I saw an inscription of his cut on a stone over the door of the rectory, importing his rebuilding or repairing it. Sir Hans Sloan has his MSS., perhaps the account of the new star may be among them. He was warden of Manchester; dyed at Mortlack. Mr. Ames has his conjuration MSS.—*Diary*, vol. xii., 27.

²⁵ The chanter was Dr. David Trimmell, appointed on the option of Archbishop Wake, in 1718, which office he held till his death in 1756. Stukeley must have been irritated by incorrect information, for the regal statues are still in their niches over the west door, which there is every reason to believe they have occupied undisturbed since they were first placed there by Treasurer Welbourne, about 1370.—*Communicated by Precentor Venables*.

²⁶ One of the tablets inscribed with the names of the subscribers still exists, and the iron rails with stone piers and ornamental gates, which were set up in 1748, were removed in 1883, in the course of the alterations then carried out by which the road has been lowered and widened, to the great improvement of the proportions of the minster.—*Precentor Venables*.

²⁷ When Trinity Coll., 'amb., was founded, he was chosen one of its Fellows. Becoming suspected of practising magic, he went to Louvain, where he took his doctor's degree in civil law. In 1551 he returned to England, and obtained the rectory of Upton-upon-Severn, where he was again accused of the same practices. He was supposed to have preached against the life of Queen Mary, for which he was imprisoned. On her death he rose into favour with Queen Elizabeth, and was visited by her at Mortlake, where he resided; and in 1595, the Queen made him Warden of Manchester College. Born in London in 1527; died at Mortlake 1608. In 1659 Dr. Casaubon published "A true and faithful relation of what passed between Dee and some spirits." &c.—*Beeton*, 318.

Louth.

1 Nov., 1748. Dr. Tathwel tells me they have the original accounts of the building the fine steeple²⁸ at Louth, in the parish books. It was done about Henry VI. time. It cost somewhat above £300. Dr. Mortimer has a large sheet of paper on which is drawn out the yearly sum of building S. Paul's: it amounts in the whole to one million 300,000 pounds.²⁹—*Diary*, vol. vii., 95.

Mareham-le-Fen.

29 Aug., 1744. We viewed Mareham church; the cognizance of the builder of the choir (an elegant structure), being a church over a tun, Kirton, in painted glass; the whole was curiously painted, S. Guthlac, among many others, now demolished; many tombs of my Lord Fitzwilliam's there. We passed the old Hermen street road, a noble ridg, at Helpston heath. We viewed Mr. Noel's seat at Walcote, good pictures, furniture, and garden.—*Diary*, vol. v., 58.

Newstead Priory.

1745, Sept. The Rev. Mr. Bertie, of Uffington, visited me. His brother has many old records relating to Newsted priory.³⁰—*Diary*, vol. vii., 97.

Nocton.

20 Oct., 1726. I traced the Cardike round the outskirts of Sir William Ellys's park, of Nocton; it runs near the site of the

²⁸ It was begun under the direction of John Cole, master mason, or architect, in 1501. After four years it went on under the management of Lawrence and William Lemynge, with Christopher Scune, and was completed in 15 years. The height of the spire was originally 360 feet. In 1634 the spire was blown down, and the present one erected under the direction of Thomas Turner, whose name, and the date 1635, are upon the top stone. The total height is 288 feet.—*Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. x., 697.

²⁹ The total cost, including 200 tons of iron railings, was £1,511,202.—*Haydn's Dict. of Dates*, 541.

³⁰ Priory of Austin Canons, founded by William de Albini before 1272.

old priory,¹ whose ruins are just visible. . . . A well of the old priory is well preserved, remarkably good water.—*Stukeley's Itin. Cur.*, Iter i., p. 8.

Spalding.

April, 1747. A chest full of antient writings of Spalding Abby,² in possession of Mr. Greaves, who married Mr. Beaupré Bell's sister and heir, owner of the estate. He lives at Fulburn, by Cambridge.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 52.

20 Feb., 1755. At the Antiquarian Society. I gave them Samuel Gale's MS.³ of *Cornu Ulphi*, with the Latin translation by himself, and the copper plate of a Runic inscription relating to it, which they might print if they thought fit. I gave them an account of Maurice Johnson's death, and the eulogium I wrote of him that morning, in the following terms: On Saturday, 8 Feb., 1755, dyed Maurice Johnson, Esqr.,⁴ of Spalding, Lincolnshire, Councillor at Law, a fluent orator, and of eminence in that profession, but to an extravagant acquisition of riches which he ever had in his power, he preferred the serene sweets of a country life, learned leisure, study, and contemplation. He is one of the last of the founders of the Antiquarian Society, London, begun in the year 1717, the only survivors being Brown Willis, Esqr., and Dr. Stukeley. What is singular in Mr. Johnson's praise is that he was the founder of the Literary Society in Spalding, which memorable transaction happened on 3 Nov., 1712. This society, through his unwearied endeavors, interest, and applications in every kind, by his infinite labors in

¹ Founded by Robert D'Arcy for Black Canons of the Augustine Order, *temp. King Stephen*, before 1154. The site was granted by Henry VIII., to Charles, Duke of Suffolk; and by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Henry Stanley, Lord Strange. The present mansion was rebuilt by Sir William Ellys, Bart., towards the end of the xvith century. The property is now owned by the Marquess of Ripon, Viceroy of India. A sketch of the site of the monastery, as it appeared in the time of Stukeley, is given in one of his volumes of drawings.

² Founded in 1051 by Thorold de Brokenhale, for Benedictine monks, and made a cell to Croyland.

³ See *Archæologia*, vol. i., 187.

⁴ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 89 n. Surtees Soc.

writing, collecting, methodizing, indexes, and the like, has now subsisted in great reputation for these 40 years, and excited such a spirit of learning and curiosity in that level part of Lincolnshire called South Holland as probably will never be extinguished. By this means they have got an excellent library, and all conveniences for their weekly meeting, have established a most extensive correspondence even to both Indies ; are very exact in answering all communications ; have made vast collections of MSS. letters, written historys, coins, medals, antiquities of every denomination, fossils, all kind of natural and artificial curiositys, drawings, surveys, prints, and the like. They keep exact minutes of every thing that appears before them, have members in every branch of knowledg, try useful experiments and improvements tending to the common benefit or entertainment of mankind. Mr. Johnson was a great lover of gardening and planting, had an admirable collection of flowers, flowering shrubs, fruit trees, exotics, an excellent cabinet of medals in which he had great knowledg and judgment. Many years ago, particularly, he made large collections of memoirs of the history of Carausius, which he sent to me last summer, and is still in my custody, as a generous assistance in my work on that head, together with all his coins of that emperor, and one coin especially, which he always took to be Carausius's son, of which I give a sketch. The face is like that of the young Tetricus, but singular in this, that the legend begins with CÆSAR, the name SILVANVS, or whatever else, obliterated, which is the more to be regretted. Mr. Beaupré Bell, a young gentleman of most excellent learning and knowledg in medals, now dead, to the great loss of science, was confident that the coin belongs to Carausius's son. In general, the antiquitys of the great mitred Priory of Spalding, and of this part of Lincolnshire, are for ever obliged to Mr. Johnson's care and diligence, being rescued and preserved from oblivion thereby. Thus much I thought proper to commemorate concerning the just elogium of my friend and countryman.⁵—*Diary*, vol. xv., 48.

⁵ Part of the above was printed in the "Whitehall Evening Post," Saturday, 22 Feb., 1755.

Stallingborough.

Mar., 1737-8. Mr. Weaver tells me that at Stallingborough, a marshy country on the N.E. coast of Lincolnshire, they bore 30 foot into the ground and find subterraneous veins of fresh water that rises above ground like a fountain, and runs continually. These I take to be the subterraneous passages or conduits, like the veins and arterys of the human body, that have some strainers like our glands, and percolate the sea water continually for supplying springs, by hitherto inscrutable mechanism of nature. This way of making a perpetual spring at Stallingborough, is remarkable, thus to be accounted for. The vein, 30 foot deep, is a continuation of the watery vein about 10 foot deep perhaps, generally under the surface of the earth, and so on the higher ground of the adjacent Lincoln heath. Consequent, when they bore 30 foot deep in the low marshy country of Stallingborough, half of the depth may be post-diluvian ground made by the washing of the earth of the high country, when the waters of the deluge subsided. Such is the case in all the fenny marshy countrys. But the continuity of the watery vein with that of the high country makes the perpetual spring in the low country, and may be probably practised in other places with good effect.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 38.

Stoke by Grantham.

1 May, 1739. Stoke⁶ by Grantham, the seat of Mr. Turner, was a Roman villa, by the fine and remarkable spring there. Mosaics and Roman bricks, foundations, and bits of pots plowed up plentifully.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 50.

Aug., 1740. There was a villa of a Roman, by Stoke⁷ by Grantham, near the fine spring there, in a most delightful valley. Much Roman brick, bits of mosaic, and coyns found there. Two Roman swords found lately by the men who work at the great

⁶ Stoke House, the residence of Edmund Turnor, Esq., built in *xviith century* by Sir Edward Turnor. The present mansion was erected in 1794.—*Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. x., 779.

⁷ Stoke Rochford, or South Stoke. The spring in the park discharges 19 tons of water per minute.

deeping bank, near Waldram hall, which I take to be one of the forts to guard the boats of the Carsdike near it.—*Diary*, vol. v., 20.

Stamford.

Ao. 1642. At Stamford, going from his parliament to York, King Charles I. published a proclamation against papists.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 32.

31 Aug., 1731. Mr. Gale, Dr. Knight, Mr. Peck, and I, traversed the Roman city of Durobrivis; then surveyed all the antiquitys of Stamford.—*Diary*, vol. i., 35.

12 Sept., 1735. I took a drawing of my Vicarage-house, Barnhill,⁸ of All Saints', as in its original and antient form. There was an open hall with many scripture sentences around it; a stone staircase to a bedchamber which was at first hung with tapestry, ceiling wainscoted with oak. Took a drawing of Stamford Castle.⁹

Sep. 13. Made a design of the town and castle of Hengist, our founder. I drew out the front of Toft chapel, now a blacksmith's shop, a curious piece of antiquity.—*Diary*, vol. i., 120.

Sept. 17. I took a drawing of Vaudy hall, as I apprehend it to be, Mr. Bywater's house, in S. Mary's street, almost opposite the bridge, next to the George and Angel. Where the shop now is was a thick stone wall which he demolished, and a large stone window full of painted glass. This was the hall. It is coved at top with ceiling, handsomly gilt. Dr. Rogers's house in high street was a house belonging to it.—*Diary*, vol. i., 121.

Nov. 28, 1736. It was observed with great regret what miserable havoc is made daily in the painted glass of the churches of the town, particularly St. John's and S. George's, where the

⁸ Purchased of Mr. Butler by Stukeley.

⁹ Matthew of Westminster, and Leland, state that the castle was built by Elfreda, sister of Edward the elder, in 914. In the reign of King Stephen, it was besieged by Henry of Anjou, afterwards King Henry II., who took it. After many grants the manor was given, by Queen Elizabeth, to William Cecil, first Lord Burleigh.—*Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. x., 795.

most painted glass is left. At St. George's they have destroyed wholly several entire windows within three years last past. First, they pull the glass down under a notion that it darkens the church. Then they are forced to get a great curtain to cover the window from the sun. The true secret is, next to the indolence of the inhabitants, the glaziers get the profit of putting up new glass. The north east window of S. George's church was taken down lately, being intire, as that on the south east. This same window, remaining this day, was made at the charge of Alice, wife of Fox, a rich merchant. At the bottom of the 4 lights, he and his wife are pictured in their habits, with a coat of arms, being only the cognisance or brand upon the wool, or goods he traded in, thus : [Stukeley has omitted to give the mark]. Above are the images of 4 female saints, well done, St. Katherin, St. [Anne teaching the Blessed Virgin]; St. [a kneeling figure supposed without reason to be Thomas à Becket]; St. Margaret.

The glass of the Quire being put up by William Bruges, Esq., first Garter King of Arms, a great benefactor, and as it may be said, founder of this church.¹⁰ It consists of the effigies of the founders and first knights, companions of the most noble order of the Garter. One knight is represented in effigie in each light of the windows of the quire, toward the bottom of the light, kneeling in posture of prayer, in armor of their proper coat. Over it the blue mantle with the star upon it. They all look toward the high altar. [Marg. note, "in the spring of Ao. 1741, they pulled 'em all down."]

This year, 1737, the churchwardens of *S. Martin's* took away all the painted glass¹¹ of that church, and put up plain glass in the stead. This was by order of the minister to prevent his wearing spectacles, Mr. Popple. After it was done, he complained of too much light, and ordered a curtain to be put up. Thus these incurious and thoughtless people demolish these most admirable

¹⁰ St. George's Church, Stamford, was rebuilt by William Bruges, or Burgess, first Garter King of Arms, assisted by Bishop Russell, after its destruction by Sir Andrew Trowlop, commander of the Lancastrian army in 1450. Quarries bearing the garter, &c., and the figures of St. Anne and St. Katherine, and other portions of the old painted glass, still remain in the windows — *Report of Lincolnshire Architect. Society*, 1862, p. cv. See also in vol. for 1850, p. 54.

¹¹ See *Gough's Camden*, vol. ii., 244.

ornaments, and ruin the history of benefactors who put up so excellent pictures. The glaziers commonly broke it all in pieces and sold it for old glass. Sometime I heard of it before execution done, and purchased the pieces ; sometime a large light for the worth of the broken glass, and put up great quantitys at my house on Barnhill, part of which I left there ; much I brought to London with me. I gave a large box full to James West, Esq.—*Diary*, vol. ii., 77.

Jan. 5, 1736-7. Wm. Arden gave to W. Stukeley a very fair brass coyn of Allectus, *rev.*, a gally VIRTVS . AVG., in the exergue Q. L. Arden took it up in the fields by new close.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 1.

April 27, 1737. At Brazen-nose Society. William Yarwood informed us that his grandfather helpt to build that called the King's Mill, and that a wall went through the ground it stands on, which seems to have been made to inclose St. Peter's well. The foundation of that wall may now be seen by the side of the cutt running from the mill-dam. He says the old drift way into the meadows was where the cutt now runs, between Sempringham hall¹² close and the Augustin fryers.¹³—*Diary*, vol. iii., 13.

9 Sept., 1737. This week I rode a mile or two round Stamford with Mr. Saml. Gale, and showed him the remarkable places as well as those in the town, viz. : 1. The Steanford, or passage of the Roman road across the river, which gave name to the town. 2. The town of Hengist, now S. Peter's parish, much in form of a Roman camp. 3. The particular parts of it, as Gannock, the via præatoria or high street of it passing before my door. I observed to him that Gannock is the old German word equivalent to via alta, high street. 4. We viewed, with Mr. Roger Gale, the scite of Hengist's castle, where happened the famous Wassal cup ceremony between King Vortimer and Hengist's fair daughter Roena ; therein the ruins of 5, Prince Alkfryd's

¹² One of the four colleges in Stamford, situated on S. Peter's hill, and intended as a seminary for youth destined to profess, agreeable to the Order of Gilbertines. It was founded by Robert Luttrell, Rector of Irnham, in 1292.

¹³ Called Black Hall, which stood to the north-west of All Saints' church, and was taken down soon after Peterborough Hall, about 1705.

chapel, the first christian prince of the Mercian kingdom, founded about A.D. 658. 6. The scite of St. Peter's church, before my door, the first christian church in the Mercian kingdom. I showed him an odd brass spout of a vase we took up there in digging this last spring. 7. We rode along the Roman way, of the new Hermen street, from the Steanford to Brig Castreton. 8. We rode round the ditch and walls of the Roman city of Brig Castreton. 9. Tickencote church [Rutland], we surveyed the noblest and most antient christian oratory in the Mercian kingdom. 10. The most admirable spring there. 11. The most delightful villa of Tolethorp [Rutland], a meer Thessalian tempe, once the seat of the famous Toly, a valiant old soldier, who dyed fighting against the Danes, A.D. 870. 12. An ancient chapel there. 13. A medicinal spring there. 14. Hail green and S. Tibba's well. 15. St. Tibba's shrine and cell at Ryhale [Rutland]. 16. The seat of Harding, of Ryhale, a most magnanimous knight, slain in the battle against the Danes, with Toly. 17. St. Eabba's well. 18. Newstead priory. 19. S. Leonard's priory, the first christian monastery in the Mercian kingdom, founded by St. Wilfrid. 20. The nunnery adjoyning. 21. Black-fryers adjoining. 22. The Grey-fryers. The fair maid of Kent's statue. 23. The White-fryers, and elegant gate house. 24. The scite of Trinity church, without Stamford. 25. I showed him Brazen-nose college. 26. St. Paul's church, now the free school. 27. Maison Dieu, or house of entertainment for pilgrims. Next, we rode out of town across the river, where we observed, 28, the scite of the castle of Edward, senior, made A.D. 922. 29. The nunnery founded on that same spot of ground. We went up Wothrop lane, across the Roman road, and observed, 30, the scite of All Saints' college, in Wothrop, the first in our university, and the fine spring that waters Stamford, Aganip. We compassed the delightful grove, crossed the heath to view, 31, Edward senior's camp, on Wittering heath, made A.D. 922. Here he beat the Danes. We viewed a very fine spring across white-water brook. 32. We saw the section of the Roman road over-looking Stamford, by Wothrop park wall. 33. We walked over the town and observed Sempringham hall. 34. Durham hall, two of the old colleges in the Gannock. 35. The scite of

S. Mary Benwerk's church. 36. The Augustin fryers. 37. Blackhall. 38. The door¹⁴ of S. Peter's church and some of the painted glass. 39. The door of S. Thomas's church. 40. Peterborough hall.¹⁵ 41. The scite of S. Clement's church. 42. The college on Barnhill. 43. Scot gate, an old German word for a port-cullis. 44. Brown's hospital.¹⁶ All Saints' vicarage-house. 45. The scite of S. Andrew's church. 46. The scite of S. Michael Cornstal. 47. The antient schools of the university. 48. Vaudy college, in high street. 49. Thorney college. The churches in the town, together with some more obscure antiquitys not worth repeating.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 16-20.

1739. A picture of Lady Wingfield, who lived in Mr. Mottram's house, S. Martin's, who entertained Oliver Cromwell, being a relation, and saved the town of Stamford from being destroyed; at Mrs. Wingfield's here.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 51.

19 Dec., 1739. Walking by Exton the glazier's door, I saw a cart load of painted glass, just taken from S. George's church windows to put clear glass in the room. Birdmore rectore ibidem. I used my interest with Mr. Exton, and got the glass. 19 May, 1740. I got some more painted glass of Read, a glazier, which I fear they took out of some church in Stamford.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 58.

1739. At Mr. Howgrave's, a picture of Lord Monteagle, that discovered the powder plot; of General Ireton; of Hans Holben; a mug of Queen Elizabeth's, bought at Sir John Meres's sale.—*Diary*, vol. iii., 52.

22 May, 1741. I, hearing that they had taken down some more painted glass in S. George's church, immediately hunted it out from one glazier to another, and found the founder's window quite gone, all the pieces of lead taken, and the glass quite separ-

¹⁴ Being in a ruinous condition, it was taken down in 1770, and S. Peter's Hospital was erected near the site.

¹⁵ Stood opposite the south door of All Saints' Church.

¹⁶ Founded by William Browne, alderman and merchant of the staple, in the reign of Richard III. The chapel at its eastern end was consecrated in 1494.

ated, except part of the founder's image, which I got. *Diary*, vol. v., 25.

2 June, 1741. I took down the curious old painting on board from Mr. Butler's house, on Barnhill, being the family of the Wingfields, in an heraldic way. This board I gave to the Duke of Montagu.¹⁷ The Countess of Salisbury is there pictured, from whom his Grace is descended.—*Diary*, vol. v., 25.

26 June, 1741. Mr. John Warburton,¹⁸ who is come to live in S. Martin's, visited me. He has been travelling about Lindsey coast, and has wholly traced that Roman road the whole length of it, which Mr. Geo. Stovin formerly told me of. He says it begins at Borough, on the marshes by Wainfleet, which I have visited as a Roman town, and saw some fine coyns there. It was probably the Navione of Ravennas, being a harbor; though now the marshes at Skegnes are grown upon it for two miles. It goes by Skendleby to Burwell, so a little above Louth to Wyam Rendale, crosses the Foss road a little above Stallingborough, and ends at Barrow or Barton.

Mr. Warburton says the Foss road goes from Lincoln, by Market Raising, to Castor, and so ends at Stallingborough, which was a seaport over against Prætorium, in Yorkshire.—*Diary*, vol. v., 26.

3 July, 1741. Mr. Eyre, of S. Neots, visited me, an excellent mechanic, clockmaker, bell founder, &c. He brought a model of a method of securing S. Mary's steeple, in utmost danger of splitting from the too great weight of the spire. 'Tis the same method as I had formerly proposed, except that mine of timber, his of iron.—*Diary*, vol. v., 28.

¹⁷ This picture is still preserved at Boughton; see note 22, p. 336.

¹⁸ John Warburton, son of Benjamin Warburton, of Bury, Lancashire. Born 1631-2. According to Grose, he was originally an exciseman, and ignorant not only of Latin, but of his native language. He had however great natural abilities. Grose observes that "his life was one continued scene of squabbles and disputes with his brethren, by whom he was despised and detested." In 1720 he was created Somerset herald. In 1753, he published "Vallum Romanum, or the History and Antiquities of the Roman Wall, &c." Died in the College of Arms, in 1759.—*Chalmers' Gen. Biog. Dict.*, vol. xxxi., 97.

11 June, 1743. We dug up a Roman urn, as I think it, in my yard at Barnhill, 7 foot deep, inclosed in a cavity made by walls of hewn stone. Mr. Collector Collins showed me a brass Egyptian coyn found by Durobrivis: Osiris et Isis capita jugata on one side, the modius on his, the lotus on her head; *rev. Antoninus.*

17 June. Wm. Bull, one of my laborers, found a coyn of Constantinus Magnus, small brass, *rev. VOTIS XX* on a shield upon an altar, supported by 2 genii. He found it by the wall we took down betwen the square garden of the garden front and the yard. The urn was dug up near it, where the garden vault is.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 4.

July 30, 1743. Mr. Upton, who was chaplain to Lord Chancellor Talbot,¹⁹ called on me in his journey to the Archbishop at York. He thanked me for giving him a coyn of Nero, stampt with SPQR, which he printed in his new edition of Arrian.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 5.

21 Jan., 1743-4. This afternoon my workmen dug up a whitish urn in the garden before my hall window. It lay just above the rock. I believe it to be Roman.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 14.

June, 1744. Last week dyed old Mr. Wolph, and buryed in my church; aged 80. His grandfather was twice Alderman of Stamford; lived in my house on Barnhill. King Charles I. lay here May 4, Munday, 1646, with Dr. Hudson and Mr. Ashburnham. The next night he lay at Southwell. The next morning he unfortunately went to the Scot's camp before Newark.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 21.

28 June, 1744. In digging at Mr. Rogers's house, in the high street, they found an urn covered with a slate, just as that dug up in my garden here; there was nothing in it; I believe it Roman. They found likewise another urn turned like a barrel,

¹⁹ Charles Talbot was son of William Talbot, Bishop of Oxford, Salisbury, and Durham, successively. He is said to have been an excellent lawyer, and a man of high virtue and public integrity. Born 1684; died 1737.—*Beeton*, 908.

in alabaster. From the shape being like that of Chyndonax, I am apt to suspect they are Brittish, and like that, may have belonged to a Druid. Afterward they brought me home more urns. There are two arches made without mortar, against a side of the rock, hewn perpendicular, filled with black mold. A place paved with stones, black with burning; an ustrinum.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 24.

27 June, 1743. I set up the inscription to Dr. Rogers in my garden, Barnhill, the day of rejoicing for the king's victory over the most perfidious Gaul on the Mayn;²⁰ 16th instant.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 5.

31 July, 1743, being Sunday, we caused Te Deum to be sung in my church for his majesty's glorious victory at Dettingen, and the mayor and corporation came to church, and a most crowded assembly. I preached a suitable sermon.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 6.

Sept., 1743. In my church of All Saints,' we sing the Te Deum to vocal and instrumental music every first Sunday in the month, and ordinarily we sing the psalms, hymns, and anthems, to the like. A curtain is hung up before the hautbois and basson. *Diary*, vol. vii., 10.

Sunday, 23 Oct., 1743. Lord Abp, of York, sent to invite me to dine with him at the George Inn. I waited on him before morning service, and accompanied him to S. Martin's church, where, at my instance, he preached ("Pray without ceasing.") I admired at his lively and moving manner of action, so natural, so perfectly without art, and inimitable; so extremely pathetic. *Diary*, vol. vii., 2.

Oct., 1744. Wm. Bruges, Garter King at Arms, builder of S. George's church here [Stamford], whose picture in painted glass, kneeling, is in my summer house, was made in the 21st year of Richard II.—*Diary*, vol. v., 63.

26 Jan., 1744-5. I saw an antient arch, upon pillars, in

²⁰ Battle of Dettingen, which occurred June 16, 1743.—See *Haydn's Dict. of Dates*, p. 195.

the low room of Mrs. Smith's house, north of the Crown Inn. It regards the next house northward, which before it was new built, had an arched stone door and windows like church windows.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 56.

Mar. 28, 1745. I discovered the effigies of St. Wilfrid on the steeple of S. Mary's church, the n.w. angle, with his crosier in his hand.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 59.

31 Aug., 1745. The Duke and Duchess of Montagu visited me in their return from Scarborough. The Duke says the Pretender's son is in the highlands of Scotland, in a highland habit. He landed 24 July.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 91.

12 Oct., 1745. The Swiss, Dutch, and English troops daily passing by to the north. 68 waggons laden with ammunition past by Nottingham. 18 Oct. A coach and 6, with 8 dragoons, laden with money, passed my door.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 104.

20 Oct., 1745. I read the Duke of Ancaster's subscription paper at church, and, because the clergy of Yorkshire unanimously agreed to repeat the Archbishop's sermon on occasion of the rebellion, which he had presented to each of them present at the great meeting at York, in their respective congregations, I repeated it in my church.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 105.

16 Nov., 1745. The Duke of Ancaster reviewed the new raised troops in the Bedehouse lees, above 600 soldiers now quartered in the town. The Corporation presented the Duke with £50 toward the charge of raising troops in this rebellion.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 109.

1 Dec., 1745. Lady Malton fled from her seat by Sheffield, came to Stamford, and alarmed us with the rebels being near Newark, Spalding, Wisbech, Peterborough, Oundle, and all the country round in the utmost fright, hiding and carrying off their goods. This alarm was renewed on the 5th, the rebels being at Derby, and setting a guard on Swarston bridg for Leicester. Many familys moved off their goods and removed towards the fen country, and an universal dejection. Mr. Gale and his family came hither from Scruton to avoyd the rebels. The

rebels staid 2 days at Derby deceiving the Duke of Cumberland by guarding Swarston bridg which drew him southward to Coventry, their thinking intended for Leicester and so for London, but then they went from Derby back to Ashborn, in Derbyshire. 7 Dec., Colonel Jo. Creed of Oundle, marched his squadron of horse (the Duke of Montague's) to Stamford. He lay at my house. He had been ordered to march to Derby, but the rebels were in possession of the town just as he came there.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 109.

18 Dec., 1745. A day of publick fast and humiliation. I preached an homily against rebellion.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 111.

26 Dec., 1745. On our last fast day the Duke fought and defeated the party of the rebels at Clifton by Perith.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 112.

4 Jan., 1745-6. Half-an-hour after 11 in the morning, pleasant and sunshining frosts, the Duke of Cumberland came hither. He set out from Carlisle after the surrender of it, but on Thursday noon he rode in Mr. Midlemore's coach from Grantham. Through the badness of Scotgate road they turned over the lands and came by Newgates, went by Red Lyon Street, by S. John's, S. Mary's, and took coach at the Bull. Mr. Gale lent him his coach and 4. They put two more horses to it. His R. Highness was drest in blew. He had not been in bed since he set out from Carlisle. Our town complimented His R.H. with a vast throng, and loud huzzas, and bells ringing, &c.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 112.

12 Jan., 1745-6. The Duke of Cumberland's hussars came hither last night and rested here on Sabbath day, as is their custom, whilst General Ligonier, the Duke of Richmond, and others travelled on to the scandal of religion. The hussars came into my church in the afternoon. Their dress is Hungarian, high fur caps, broad and round at top. A huge long scimetar trailing on the ground, boots on, cannot walk, but riding they are exceedingly expert in. 14 Jan., 102 of the King's horses went through northward, going to draw the

ordnance from Newcastle to Scotland. 25 Jan., the Duke of Cumberland passed through Stamford, going to Scotland. He set out from London yesterday, between 11 and 12 at night. Our Corporation prepared a cold entertainment for him at the Bull. He came in with 3 coaches and 6, stopt into the post-house, and staid about a quarter of an hour. My Lord Exeter's coach and Lord Ganesborough's, and Sir Thomas Trollop's waited on him and carryed him and his company to Grantham. He passed through my gateway at 5 in the afternoon. This day 3 weeks His Highness went through this town to London on a Saturday. He got to town on Sunday morning, and as we are told went to chapel immediately, which, if true, may give us good reason to hope for a happy event of his present expedition in extinguishing this wicked rebellion. At Grantham, being in the night time, the whole town was illuminated, when the Duke was there, with ringing of bells, bonfires, &c., and no less than 12 coaches and 6 to attend him.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 117.

1 Feb., 1745-6. The rebel prisoners of the garrison of Carlisle, passed through Stamford in 4 open waggons, guarded by 400 soldiers, and the same day the Duke's mules with his baggage came hither, going to Scotland.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 118.

2 Mar., 1745-6. The Duke of Cumberland's mules went back from Scotland with the Hungarian hussars their keepers.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 120.

Ap. 5, 1746. The Duke of Cumberland's state coach and hussars passed through here for Scotland.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 126.

23 Apr., 1746. Sir John Cope's remaining army passed through the town. News came that the Pretender's son was taken at Inverness by the Duke, but immediately I saw Lord Bury, Aid de camp to the Duke, riding by my door post to carry the King word of a complete victory over the rebels by Inverness.²¹—*Diary*, vol. vii., 128.

3 May, 1746. This day one hundred years ago King Charles,

²¹ Battle of Culloden, fought April 16.

Mr. John Ashburnham, and Dr. Hudson, came from Coppinford in Huntingdonshire, and lay at Mr. Alderman Wolph's house, now mine, on Barnhill, all the day obscure. At 10 at night he set out for Southwell to the Scots.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 129.

4 May, 1746. It appears that the papists in Northumberland, and generally all over England, have been long making a secret subscription and preparations with an intent that if the Duke had been beaten, as they verily expected he would be, they would have rose and hemmed him in, and massacred all the protestants of the kingdom, as they did in Ireland 100 years ago.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 130.

31 May, 1746. This morning I saw the Prince of Hesse pass under my gateway going for London, the Lord Crawford with him. General Guest, who defended Edinburgh castle against the rebels, came through here in a horse litter. He was born in my parish; some monuments of his family on the South side the church-yard. Prince Maurice of Nassau was with the Prince of Hesse.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 132.

14 June, 1746 last, I saw the celebrated Jenny Cameron, the Pretender's mistress, pass my door in an open chaise or landau, Mrs. Lockhart of Carnwath was with her and a maid-servant. A lusty highlander of Lord Loudon's regiment rode on horseback in his habit. They went for London. 16 July, the Pretender's Secretary Murray passed by my door for London, prisoner.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 136.

July, 1746. I put to the press here at Stamford my answer to Parkin's about Lady Roisia's crypt at Royston. I find that he printed his book just before the rebellion to prepare the way for it, having notice from his popish neighbors.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 31.

July, 1746. The Duke of Cumberland passed by under my gateway between 11 and 12 at night, returning from Scotland, truly triumphant, where he has obtained the greatest victory that ever was over the Scots so far north, at Culloden. I took notice of his concealments of his journey; the Newcastle paper

which we receive on Tuesdays, but 2 days before knew nothing of it. We heard nothing of it till he was near the town. I illuminated the hall and parlors (for it was dark). The whole town was illuminated, and bells rung, and an immense mob. The Duke staid but $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour at the posthouse to change horses.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 30.

July, 1746. It appears to me very evident that it was the vast diligence of the nobility, and clergy, and gentry in raising troops, it was this only that saved us from the effects of the rebellion. That quite discouraged the French from pushing a formidable invasion, and discouraged the rebels too, and made 'em fly precipitately from Derby. The King could not possibly have raised troops on a sudden, but the nobility raised 'em in a week's time.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 33.

8 Oct., 1747. I preached the sermon at S. Mary's, as chaplain to Wm. Porter, Esq., my parishioner, Mayor. I preached the same sermon as at Grantham, 1744, on my brother Stukeley's being alderman there, but I added at the end a pathetic exhortation toward repairing and securing S. Mary's steeple.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 98.

1747. Whilst I was rector of All Saints, Stamford, I became well acquainted with Beverly Butler, Esq., owner of Barnhill house, which I afterward bought of him, and lived in it till I removed to London, by the Duke of Montagu's nomination. In that house was an old family painting on board, seemingly done by Hans Holben,²² being the monumental effigies of the Wingfield family, of which Mr. Butler was descended. It was done in a genealogical descent from the Earl of Salisbury and his countess whose pictures and arms were there delineated, that Earl who was one of the founders of the Garter, and ancestor of the Duke of Montagu. This painting of great value I presented to the Duke of Montagu, who was infinitely delighted with it.—*Diary*, vol. i., 88.

²² This painting was produced at one of the meetings of the Archaeological Institute, in London, by permission of the Duke of Buccleugh. A detailed account was then given of the picture by Mr. T. Hudson Turner, who attributed it to Guillim Strete, painter to Edward VI., rather than to Holbein.—See *Proceedings of the Institute*, Lincoln vol., 1848, p. lx.

26 Jan., 1758. At the Antiquarian Society, I read a parcel out of my MS., wrote in the year 1746, when I lived at Stamford, concerning the Diary of the travel of King Charles I., from Oxford, in May, 1646, when he lay at my house in Stamford, and went from thence to Southwell, where he gave himself up to the Scots, at Newark, who sold him.—*Diary*, vol. xvii., 69.

Feb. 1759. At the Antiquarian Society, I read a discourse on S. Peter's parish, Stamford, where I was Rector. I laid a drawing before the Society of it to show that 'tis exactly in the form of a Roman camp. I show it to have been originally the camp of Hengist the Saxon Prince who beat the Scots at Stamford, the passage of the Hermen Street over the river Welland. After the victory he placed his soldiers, being 10,000 men, in this place, his camp. The reason of the form is owing to his having served in the Roman Armys and learnt their discipline. Stamford castle close by, he built for himself, and invited King Vortiger to an entertainment where his beautiful daughter Roena was introduced with the Wasal Cup, who captivated the monarch's heart and paved the way for Hengist reducing the kingdom into his own power.

Several monumental inscriptions sent by Lord Exeter from Easton Church by Stamford, which I had formerly taken.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 28.

Feb. 1760. At the Antiquary Society, I read my letter to the Dean of Exeter concerning his inquiry into the antiquity of brick-building here, which he fancyes to be very low. I showed to have been in use from Roman times. I exhibited many drawings and the famous paving tile from S. Peter's, Stamford, SOL IN ARIETE MARC.—*Diary*, vol. xix., 11.

I gave an account [at the Society] of four cases of churches built on old hermitages, with drawings of them. S. Chad's, by Lichfield ; S. Tibba's cell at Ryhale ; Bury by Ramsey ; and S. Guthlake's of Croyland. In this last is a most convincing proof of brick-building in Saxon times, for part of S. Guthlake's cell,

on the South-west angle of the church having been repaired with brick, when they rebuilt the west front, they set a stone buttress on the brick-work still remaining.—*Diary*, vol. xix., 11.

Dec. 10. Drew out the old door of St. Thomas's Church in our street.—*Diary*, vol. i., 125.

Dec. 20. Drew out the remains of Prince Alkfrid's Chapel in Stamford Castle.—*Diary*, vol. i., 125.

Jan. 9, 1736. I drew a design of Gray-fryers College in Stamford.

Mr. Stukeley exhibited at the Brazen-nose Society, an impression of an antient seal in brass, found 3 years agoe in Stamford fields, now in possession of Roger Gale, Esq. Also another original seal in brass in his own possession, found last year in digging up the ruins of the nunnery in St. Martin's, or Little Worthorp. 1. * 8. THOME DE PEMINGEFORD. i. (R. Gale.)

2. (W. Stukeley) 2 ♫ 8. PHILIPPI PSONE DEPOGGISTORP.
Diary, vol. ii., 6.

Mr. Weston, minister of Empingham, sent me a deed under the seal of John Tenell, prior of the fryers preachers' convent, at Stamford, being a grant to a man and his wife (blank) of the benefit of all their prayers, preachings, fastings, alms, &c., living or dying. Dated 1511.—*Diary*, vol. v., 38.

13 Aug., 1742. Mr. Saml. Buck, Mr. Warburton, Herald, and myself, had a conference together. Mr. Buck is taking a prospect of Stamford for printing.—*Diary*, vol. v., 40.

The Bull Inn, Stamford, was originally one of our colleges, called Bull Hall. The present kitchen was the refectory or hall of that college, the bow window of the side-board remaining. The upper end where the President and fellows sat at dinner was where now is the kitchen chimney. The buttery-hatch was at the opposite end, and the cellar over it, the President's lodging, and a window remaining which looked into the hall.

14 Jany., 1745-6. W. Stukeley went down to view the cellar which is a very fine arched vault upon 8 ribs meeting in the center. In the center is a shield or seocheon charged with 3 dolphin's salient, the arms of the builder of that vault, most probably, one of the Presidents of this college. The vault goes to the street, and had 2 lights, now stopt up.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 15.

Sir William Bruges was the first garter King-at-arms, in the reign of Henry V. His effigies in painted glass, done in his own time and habit of herald, was in the quire window of S. George's Church here, among the founders of the order. He built that church. I got it from a glazier who pulled it down among the rest, and was packing it up for old glass.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 20.

Somerby.

29 July, 1744. At Somerby feast, the Monday after St. Mary Magdalen, to whom the church is dedicated, I read prayers and preached in the morning; preached in the afternoon. 1. In a north window¹ of the church. 2. In an upper south window.² A brass of the Bawds, an antient family here, in the middle isle, before their seat door. A handsome marble monument in the quire of a Brownlow. The Brownlow's lived at Humby. They gave very handsome communion plate both to Humby and Somerby. The Bawds lived in the hall house north of Somerby Church, an elevation moted round and very pleasant.

¹ "In one of the windows of the north wall is a shield bearing the arms of Threekingham." A marble mural monument, commemorating Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Brownlow, 4th baronet, and opposite to it, another smaller monument, bearing this curious inscription: "Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Jane Brownlowe, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Brownlowe, Baronet, and of his wife Dame Elizabeth, daughter of John Freke of Gorn Cortney, co. Dorset. She deceased the 16 yeare of her life, 1 June, 1670. She was of a solid serious temper, of a competent stature, and fayre compleaction, whose soule now is perfectly butyfyed with the fruition of God in Glory, and whoes body in his dew time he will rais to the enjoyment of the same. Here lies a Virgin whose conscience may [be] compared with whitest vellom truly say. The spot lies there who clesned me wrote his name so firm upon me I am still the same. His whiles I lived he owned me, still I'm his preserved by him till I enjoy true bliss."—See *Notes on Lincolnshire Churches, by the Ven. Ed. Trollope, in Report &c., of Associated Architect. Societies*, 1875, p. 2; see also *antea*, p. 264 n.

² Quarterly Gu. (?) and Arg.. in second quarter a mullet sa., query Massey.

It has been a large seat. The present tenant in cleansing the mote found a head-piece, an old broad sword and other armor. I have new tiled the quire and whitewashed it. The parishioners have now whitened and painted the church, so that the whole is very handsome. I gave orders for putting a new roof on the old part of the rectory house.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 27.

Thorpe.

Oct. 13, 1735. Thorpe hall was a seat of Henry VII's mother, Margaret, Countess of Richmond.³ She built Lolham bridges,⁴ on the Roman road. She gave this and another manor to S. John's Coll., Camb., by her will. She was founder. Bishop Fisher, of Rochester, was her executor. Henry VIII. hindered the legacy.—*Diary*, vol. i., 124.

*Thurlby.*⁵

[In 1745, Stukeley made an attempt to erect a literary meeting at Stamford, called the Brazen-nose Society, but it soon came to an end] ; there being none, proper persons, in the town, none in the country, neither clergy nor lay, in any distance from the place ; Mr. Fisher, of Thurlby, the only exception, too far off for any use in the way of society..... My chief ride of pleasure

³ A portrait of this lady, represented in a religious habit, in the act of praying, is at Knowsley Park. She was daughter to John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset. Her first husband was Edmund, Earl of Richmond ; her second was Sir Henry Stafford ; her third was Thomas, Lord Stanley, created Earl of Derby for his bravery in the battle of Bosworth Field. In her old age she made a vow of chastity in the presence of Bishop Fisher, and wore girdles and shifts of hair to chastise the "sinful flesh." She then gave herself to acts of charity, and to translating religious books. She died in 1509, and was buried in Henry VII's chapel at Westminster.—*Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. x., 230.

⁴ In the parish of Maxey, originally designed to carry the Ermine street over the fenny grounds adjacent to the river Welland ; made, as supposed, by Lollius Urbicus, proprætor, in the reigns of Hadrian and Antoninus. In Camden's time, eleven ruinous arches were seen. Now there are but four, which are kept in repair by the county.—See *Britton and Brayley's Northants.* p. 227.

⁵ Derives its name from *Thorold*, a northman. In Domesday it is called Turoleby. A few yards from the west front of the church (dedicated to St. Firmin), runs the Cardike, a Roman canal artificially made from Peterborough to Lincoln. It enters Lincolnshire at Deeping, and joins the Witham near Washingborough.—*Report of Lincoln Architect. Soc.*, 1861. xx.

in the country was to meet Mr. Fisher, and for that purpose I acted with him as justice of the peace. This caused some journeys in the year to Folkingham, Bourne, &c.; otherwise a country justice has but a very silly part to act, well described in the following lines:—

Three or four parsons, three or four squires,
 Three or four lawyers, three or four lyers,
 Three or four parishes bringing appeals,
 Three or four hands and three or four seals,
 Three or four bastards, three or four whores,
 Tag, rag, and bobtail, three or four scores;
 Three or four bulls, three or four cows,
 Three or four orders, three or four bows,
 Three or four statutes not understood,
 Three or four paupers praying for food,
 Three or four roads that never were mended,
 Three or four seolds;—the Sessions is ended.—*Diary*. vol. vi., 2.

13 May, 1745. I visited Mr. Fisher, of Thirlby. S. Firmin's church, one of the oldest in the country; built in the form of a cross, the two wings are chapels; two chapels beside, on each side the quire. There are 3 female heads under the arches of the windows of our S. Mary's church. One in the south porch of Gretford church.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 68.

3 June, 1746. My daughter Frances and I paid a visit to Mr. Fisher, at Thirlby. We visited the old seat belonging to Stikeswood priory, now Denshires. Thirlby church has been a cross, and three chapels in it beside; under the steeple was the baptistery; the font stood in the north east corner of it; the stone steps remain. Some antient stones near it, in the floor, laid o'er some of the first rectors.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 133.

25 Aug., 1746. Dined with Mr. Fisher, at Thirlby, with Archdeacon Payn⁶ and Mr. Parnham.⁷ The division between the countys of Lincoln and Northamptonshire, at Pilsgate, does not go with the bed of the river, but with the current of the old

⁶ Archdeacon Payne was rector of Barnack.

⁷ For a memoir of this remarkable man see Appendix, *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 486, Surtees Soc.

haven, and is called Shire-dike. This shows the navigation here for Bernake stone is old as King Alfred's time.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 37.

1 July, 1747. I wrote a long letter of 19 4to pages to Mr. Fisher, of Thurlby, of the meaning of the old Saxon names of the word Kesteven, and the wapontakes therein. I show Kesteven comes from Causennis of the Romans, and Causennis was at Folkingham. The gemot stow of the province was at Stow green.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 62.

13 July, 1747. At Folkingham Sessions. The old Hermen street way from Catebridge goes through the upper part of the fields of Thurlby, called still the old way, falls into the Bourn, at the hither end of the town (I think) it goes on the right hand of Folkingham, from Graby gate to a hill called Beacon hill, commanding a vast prospect, then to Stow green.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 63.

On Sunday, 27 Mar., 1748, dyed my friend John Fisher, vicar of Thurlby, the only valuable acquaintance I left behind me in the country, a man of good parts and learning, facetious, eloquent, polite. When I was last in town, the latter end of November, my wife saw him come up Barnhill as usual with his dog, and, instead of coming to my house, turn into Mr. Curtis's, which surprized her very much, thinking it a very great disrespect which he was not guilty of. Upon remonstrating about it afterward, he peremptorily denied it, and was never in Mr. Curtis's house in his life. My wife still insists on it, and says if it was not Mr. Fisher it was his waft, as they call it in the north, which second sighted people see, but Mr. Fisher, in truth, never was there.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 16.

J. Fisher, Vicar of Thurlby.

Vir erat acris ingenii, facetus, facundus, Latiae linquæ apprimè gnarus; alter Horatius. Moribus cultus, in amicitiis parcus, at sincerus, fidelis; Legum provincialium probè callens; in mathematicis scientiis non mediocriter versatus. Horationes lepores, et moralem ejus philosophiam, ad unguem habuit. In scribendis epistolis nitidus, disertissimus. In quolibet argumento theologico

orator vehemens, solers, eloquens. Sub cl. Hudsono apud Oxonienses studiit, et omnigena literaturâ floruit. Vicarius de Thurlby apud Kestevenses, nec non rector de Basingthorp cum Westby : omnibus amicis flebilis occubuit nullo flebilius quàm Gulielmo Stukeley. Decessit 27 Mart., 1748. Sepultus apud Thurlby.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 6.

April 6, 1748. My friend Mr. Fisher, of Thurlby, directed that I should preach his funeral sermon, if in the country at his decease. Had I not come to London, we had projected many agreeable journeys together this summer. We were to have sought for the Causennis of the Romans, whence the name of our great division of the county, Kesteven. I some time ago apprehended that it was near the place of Stow green fair, which is upon the Roman highway accompanying the Carsdike. Most probably this Roman town is Folkingham. We were likewise to have pursued the track of the Cardike or Roman navigation, the inland conveyance of corn from Cambridge to York, and so to the northern garrisons upon the pictish prætenturas. But my coming to town put a period to these schemes, and in a great measure, to my friend's life.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 12.

Toft-in-Lindsey.

29 Oct., 1741. Mr. Whatley, minister of Toft-in-Lindsey, made me a visit. He was well acquainted with Sir Isaac Newton, and repeated what Sir Isaac told him among other juvenile affairs, that in the year 1658, the day that Oliver Cromwell dyed, during the great tempest, among the boys at school where he then was at Grantham, he being the most active boy in the school took the advantage of the tempest in leaping and far outleaped the rest by that stratagem.—*Diary*, vol. v., 39.

Uffington.

14 Aug., 1744. Mr. Bertie, Rector of Uffington, buried in the vault [of the quire]. I went into it. Old Charles Bertie's coffin in the vault ; his Lady ; the late Charles Bertie ; his

Lady ; her name Norman, from Great Stukeley ; and a child's coffin. My grandfather was here interred ; also my grandmother, Jane Dowman.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 32.

24 May, 1745. I visited Uffington Church, and drew out the coat armor at the west door of the steeple A square head-dress of a woman at the Rectory house door.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 72.

Welbourn.

1 Sept., 1740. Visiting the Duke of Ancaster at Naneby, I observed the very old castle⁸ at Welburn was one made on the frontier here, by the Mercian Kings, to oppose that of the Northumbrian monarch at Somerton.—*Diary*, vol. v., 20.

Westborough.

April 1745. Going to Newark I was surprised to observe the loss of Westborough Steeple, which fell down lately.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 61.

Winterton.

25 Aug., 1747. I received a letter from George Stovin, Esq., of Crowl-by-Thorn, Yorkshire, informing me of a large and curious Roman pavement tesselated, found this harvest time a mile west of the Roman road in Winterton field by the Humber. 'Tis 40 or 50 foot in length, has been a gallery, like that at Weldon.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 82.

3 Sept., 1747. I received from Mr. Stovin a drawing of the Roman pavement found in Winterton field ; an account of what they found in clearing it. He sent me an account of his taking up the body of a British lady in the moors near him, 6 feet deep, the skin perfectly tanned like a doeskin, the hair perfect on the head distinguish the female sex. He stuffed the skin of the

⁸ Just outside the rectory grounds, across the road, are two great earthworks ; that to the north is Roman ; the more southern, mediæval. Flint arrow heads, celts, and horse shoes have been found outside the former. The southern work is the site of a fortified mansion, said to have belonged to Sir John Popham.—See *Journal of Brit. Archæol. Assoc.*, vol. xxxv., 279.

hand with the nails on. She had on sandals or buskins, laced at the top of the foot, and made of hide, tanned like her own skin. The sandals had a seam at the heel sewed with a thong of the same hide, and 5 loops cut in the whole leather on each side, and 12 small ones at the toe, so that it drew up at the toe like a purse's mouth. Mr. Whichcot, our Member of Parliament, put on one of the sandals on his own foot, and says they were very light and easy to dance in. The thigh bone was 18 inches long. Mr. Stovin observes the water of these moors near Thorn, is like tanners' oose in color; and abounding with antidiluvian oak underground, it acquires a like property; and this probably was a British lady 2000 years agoe. This is confirmed by his digging up in the same moors a fine British axe, or celt, a dart, and two short daggers, all brass, and very fair.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 84.

Nov. 1747. I received a letter from Francis Drake of York, and a drawing in colors of a compartment of the Mosaic at Winterton. It gives us a particular account of the pavement. He has taken an exact drawing of the whole in colors.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 102.

Witham.

Aug. 8, 1740. Mr. Wyng informed me, in digging up a bit of the Roman road on Witham Common, they found the bodys of 3 men buried with long knives by them. I suppose Roman swords; and that digging at Thistleton, by the Roman road to Newark, they found a corpse with an urn by it.—*Diary*, vol. v., 17.

1741. Mr. Wyng brought me one of the instruments [13 inches long] found by the Roman road on Witham Common. Many bodys dug up there close by the Roman road. Every one had such an instrument by his side. I take them to be Scotch durks or daggers: perhaps of those northern people our ancestor Hengist chastised at Stamford, or Roman.—*Diary*, vol. v., 34.

7 May, 1746. Mr. Wyng informed me of an iron spear-head

found among human bones, and an earthen jug, in Postwitham field. There was another body near it. This was a Roman soldier, buried with his pile and jug. 20 May, Mr. Down, minister of Postwitham, gave me the pile-head ; 'tis very slender, 14 inches and $\frac{1}{2}$ long. There were no nails to fasten it to the shaft, which was only stuck into it, and this shows that it was the pile or javelin which the Roman soldiers cast in the first onset of a battle.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 17.

31 July, 1746. Mr. Wyng gave me a brass pin, like a style or bodkin, found in digging gravel at Postwitham, where human bones and urns and spear-heads were found. Mr. Wyng tells me it was dug up 6 yards deep under a rock of stone, so that it may possibly be antediluvian.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 33.

APPENDIX.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS FROM DIARIES.

13 Nov., 1740. At the Royal Society. Another gentleman brought us a machine to explain his new improvement of the pumps in a ship. He contrives 6 chainpumps in the same room as one at present, and instead of working them by a windlace which has great inconveniences, he works them by a long chain fastened to the adjacent mast afore, another chain fastened to the mast abaft, each running round in a proper pully. By this means 50 or 100 men may be applyed at a time to the working these pumps, and that with the whole force of their inclined bodys in pulling these chains round; whereas only 20 can use a windlace and that by the strength of their arms alone, and even in that action the whole strength of their arms can be employed only in one part of that revolution. Further, this improvement may be applyed to all the 3 decks of a ship in an emergency, by which 3 or 400 men are set to work at once, without hindring one another. There is likewise a contrivance by discharging a bolt to take off the working of one or more pumps at any time, as occasion may require. He showed us further how he has improved the use of the capstan⁹ aboard a ship to a degree equal to that above mentioned; in all which matters we recommended him to the encouragement of the lords of the admiralty.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 5.

11 Dec., 1740. At the Royal Society. An account of experiments lately tryed at Woolwich on gunpowder from Dantzick compared to the English; whereby it appears that

⁹ The capstan was first used in British ships during the reign of Elizabeth, but was in use before that time in the Spanish and Portuguese services.

several sorts of Dantziek gunpowder would raise a 20lb. weight 2, 4, 6 inches high, whereas all the English raised it above 6 to 7.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 16.

12 Nov., 1740. I saw at Mr. Shelton's the watchmaker, his new pendulums for clocks, made of a complication of bars of iron and brass, after Mr. Harrison's method, which is to avoyd the inconvenience of lengthening and shortning through heat and cold. He has made a machine which shows the operation of heat and cold that way, to an extreme nicety, on a bar of iron and brass with indexes to denote the variation. He says it is so sensible that it changes upon bringing a candle into the room.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 1.

24 Mar., 1740-1. Visited Mr. Collison, Gracious Street. He showed me the drawing from the island of Mahon of one of the heathen altars as called, found there. I find they are funeral monuments of the most antient Celtic inhabitants of that island, commonly called Cairns, built of great stones laid on the top of a hill over the tomb of the deceased, like the pyramids of Egypt. At bottom is a great stone, nearly as big as the imposts at Stonehenge, laid on another great upright stone. This is in the center of a circle of upright stones, and is (as it were) the chapel where they performed annual obsequies for the dead.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 53.

26 Mar., 1741. At the Royal Society. A long letter from my friend Dr. Short of Sheffield, being meteorological observations on wind, weather, aurora borealis, balls of fire, and the like appearances for some years last past, taken notice of thereabouts with the state of diseases concomitant. One of the aurora borealis was perfectly red in color, which is not common. Sir Hans observed upon it that in distillation of all acid spirits white vapors arise which become those acid spirits in the receiver, except nitre, which always sends up such red vapors.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 54.

26 Mar., 1741. At the Royal Society. Mr. Seymor, an apothecary near Oxford, has found out a method of striking

a fine variegated color quite through a 2-inch pear tree plank, so that it looks like the finest grained walnut tree. He thinks he can so stain wood with a chymical poyson that it will resist worms that eat our ships in the West Indies, and probably destroy the breed of buggs in London.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 55.

29 Oct., 1740. A picture of the learned Duchess of Newcastle at Mr. Madewell's at Wansford. I got home Bishop Cumberland's clock of his own making. It has but three wheels, and shows hours, minutes, and seconds ; said to be the first long pendulum clock. I carryed it with me to London, to my house in Gloucester Street, where I went to reside 7th November, for the winter, with my family.—*Diary*, vol. v., 23.

3 June, 1741. I consulted with Mr. Moulton the millwright, about making the coach that is to goe without horses which I invented, and gave him the design of it to consider of.—*Diary*, vol. v., 25.

19 June, 1741. Mr. Owen, Minister of Pikeworth by Folkingham, visited me. He is going to print the history of the antient Britons.—*Diary*, vol. v., 26.

11 Feb., 1740-1. I went to see a wonderful machine invented lately by a man (Mr. Holman) who brought it up from Chester, himself carryed in it all the way. This automaton is now shown in Green Street by Grosvenor Square, where a boy sitting at top drives it (if we may so say) around the court yard. The fore wheels are 5 foot in diameter, the hinder wheels are $8\frac{1}{2}$, and to the hinder wheels is fastened a great circular box wherein is the power that moves it. I think the most remarkable property of this wonderful machine is that it goes backward as well as forward. There is an artifice to stop it with the foot by pressing a bandage of iron that embraces the box or barrel, as they stop windmills. This machine will goe uphill ; on a good level it goes with great celerity. Four men endeavoured to hold the hinder wheels when going, but seemed to have no effect upon its motion. The author of it says that 'tis a perpetual mover, and

may be applyed to raising water and the like, and may be multiplyed to equal the strength of ten horses and more.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 34.

May 2, 1741. I went to visit again the travelling chariot by Grosvenor Square. The inventor has made a new edition of it, and divided the barrel which was between the two hind wheels into two parts, so that there is a great opening in the middle of the axis between them. Each barrel now is too narrow to permit any living person within in order to work it, so that we must necessarily pronounce it a true automaton, or self-mover.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 63.

14 May, 1741. I saw at Mr. Speaker Onslow's an old painting on board, of Chancer, at full length, of great antiquity, with the coat of arms and habit as usual.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 66.

1740. I finished my model of a coach which is to goe without horses, an invention I made upon seeing the travelling chaise by Grosvenor Square. I doubt not but that it is performed by a living force inclosed in the barrel. Without inquiring how that is employed we may with certainty affirm that according to all the powers in nature at present known, 'tis impossible it should work by any mechanic contrivance of dead weights. Weights and springs and the like will procure a slow motion of great force, or a quick motion of little force, as in clocks, watches, jacks, moving figures, such as Katherinas, coaches, or Riche's make. But the coach we treat of, which goes, forwards or backwards, for a whole day together, is quite different from all those other appearances, and must goe on a different principle. Thinking upon this affair produced my invention which imitates the motion of skateing. The contrivance is this: I make the axis of the hinder wheels with a double crank, to these cranks are applyed two arms downwards, to them two horizontal foot-boards hanging in joints. The man that works the machine stands on these two foot-boards and moves them up and down alternately with first one foot, then with another. This must needs turn the wheels round that are fixed to these axes, whereto the cranks are annext, and push the

machine forward with that degree of celerity you please. The fore part is contrived for turning, in imitation of that by Grosvenor Square.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 48.

19 Mar., 1740-1. At the Royal Society. I exhibited my model of a travelling chaise, with a written account of it, and a drawing of that by Grosvenor Square. The Society was well pleased with the invention, judged that it might be usefully put in practice, and that one uncommon advantage would attend it above other wheel contrivances that the heavier the coachman the better as having more force to drive it.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 50.

19 Mar., 1740-1. Mr. Godfrey's son proposes a chymical lecture wherein he shows the famous miracle of Naples, the liquifying of the blood of S. Januarius, on holding the head of the saint near it. Likewise the miracle of S. Clara. Take 3 little stones of equal weight, put one into a pair of scales, two into the other scale, and they shall be equiponderant, change them and the scales as you please. Thus in time will free philosophy and liberty of enquiry, together with an improved knowledg of nature, beat down popish superstition founded on ignorance! But at first it is apt to carry people away too far, thinking because the sham, insipid, and childish miracles of popery are false cheats, therefore the noble, the great, the beneficent, the humane, the divine miracles on which Christianity is founded are false too. England, in the person of Sir Isaac Newton, was destined by providence to open the scene. Oh may we not lose the privilege of carrying it on by our national corruption and immorality, of bringing about the fifth and last great monarchy, with the conversion of the Jews, the Kingdom of the Saints, of Grace, of Christ! May we have the honor at least of carrying it into the new world, America.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 51.

10 Dec., 1741. At the Royal Society. A paper was read from a Dutch gentleman who falls foul on Mr. Maitland for his calculations whereby he shows the city of London to be bigger than Paris. He endeavours to show the contrary by his calculations. Mr. Maitland being present desired a copy of the paper which was granted. The President observed an overgrown

head of a Kingdom, when become a disease, was a glory not worth contending for.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 82.

Sept. 1743. I sent Mr. Gale a sketch of Sir Michael Bruce agitated by demons for demolishing Arthur's Oon.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 11.

3 Aug., 1744. Mr. Jones, Rector of Uppingham, editor of Horace, visited me. He thinks our friend Dr. Douglas's life was shortened by Pope putting him into his Dunciad.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 30.

4 Nov., 1744. Dined with the Archbishop of York in his journey to town. His Grace told me Mr. Roger Gale dyed with a prophecy in his mouth, according to report of the country, viz., that it would be a most excessively wet harvest, for so it proved in the north this year, though with us it was very favourable. Mr. Hill told us he ordered a certain oak tree to be cut down, brought into his yard, and to be sawn into planks, a fortnight before his death. No one knew his purpose till he dyed, and then a paper was found directing they should dig a grave for him in such a place in the churchyard 8 foot deep or deeper if the springs hindered not. They should plank the bottom of it with those oak planks. He ordered his coffin to be made of a certain shape which he drew out upon paper, which being laid upon the planks was to be bricked round the height of the coffin, and a particular large blew stone which he mentioned laid over the whole, then to be filled up with earth and fresh sods laid so as that it might not be discernible where he was laid, that he might be the sooner forgot, as he exprest it.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 53.

29 Jan., 1744-5. Mr. Smallwell of Lynn, a virtuoso, visited me.¹⁰—*Diary*, vol. vii., 56.

18 Feb., 1744-5. A gentleman called on me to show me the

¹⁰ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., p. 369, Surtees Soc.

drawing of a new invented mill with horizontal sails¹ which goes day and night without attendances, regulates itself according to all winds, and all degree of wind. He has got a patent for it. It is useful in draining lands, mines and grinding.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 57.

13 Nov., 1740. At the Royal Society. Sir Hans discoursed a good while upon fossils, and the certainty of their being real animals. Some have grounded their opinion of their being *lusus naturæ* chiefly on this observation, that some fossil fishes are found which are not to be found in the sea; therefore, say they, these are all made by the plastic power of nature in the earth, when she finds congruous matter. But Sir Hans says in answer to this, that many of these species of fish-shells have since been found in the sea that were thought before not in being except in the fossil kingdom. He mentioned several in particular, but I see no reason why some species of fishes may not possibly have been quite lost in the deluge, which in my opinion is the cause of the appearance of these fossils. Sir Hans thought the greatest difficulty relating to these matters was that fossil bodys are found quite out of their climate, as elephant bones in Muscovy, whales in Africa, corals, &c., in England. I mentioned a great piece of *corallium tubulatum* in my possession taken out of a river in Lancashire; 'tis as big as a man's head; another piece of red coral dug up in Newark churchyard. Sir Hans says, in Barkshire is a quarry of stone near the surface composed intirely of *corallium stellatum*; the same is very common in Jamaica; and in Wiltshire this is turned into agate, making when polished a most beautiful star-like appearance. Upon this occasion the quarry of great oysters near Reading was mentioned, which I have seen. Mr. Machen² proposed to answer this difficulty by

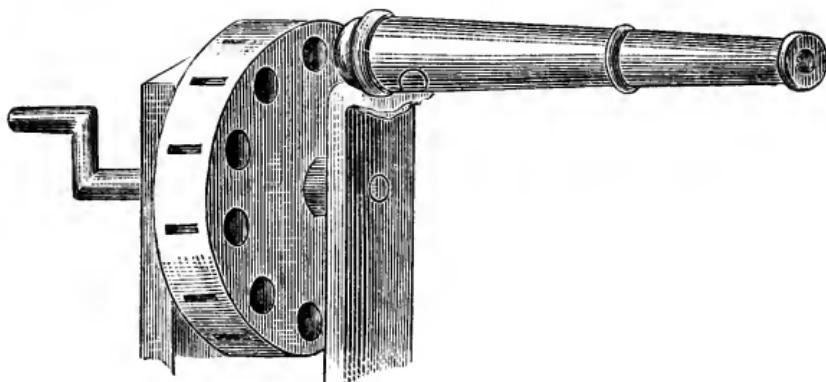
¹ The disadvantage of horizontal wind-mills is that little more than one sail can be acting at once; if, therefore, each vane of a horizontal wind-mill is of the same dimensions as each vane of a vertical one, it is manifest that the power of a vertical mill with four sails will be four times greater than the power of the horizontal one, let its number of vanes be what it will. There is also the further disadvantage that arises from the difficulty of getting the sails back again against the wind.—*Encyclop. Metrop.*, vol. viii., 133.

² Mr. J. Machin was Secretary of the Royal Society.

supposing that if the degree of the angle of the obliquity of the ecliptic has been altering from all time, as we have reason to believe from the observations made in the days of Eratosthenes and Ptolemy, and of the Arabian astronomers, so down to Tycho Brahe, and Mr. Flamsted, and Dr. Halley compared together, then the alteration of climates³ has passed over the whole globe. But this was rejected as being long before creation, if the matter itself be fact that there is such a change of that angle. I took notice that I thought it might be solved more naturally by the Mosaic deluge. For when the water was supernaturally raised 3 miles perpendicular above the surface of the sea, so as to equal the top of the highest mountain, according to the sacred description, then the tops of the hills and high ground was [sic] as much the bottom of the sea, as now is the bottom of the sea properly speaking. Sir Hans spoke of the varietys in the petrifications of these shells, whereof he has infinite numbers of specimens in his Museum, particularly a shell from a chalk hill in Surrey, partly chalk, partly chrystral. I answered that the chrystral was an exsudation of the petrific juices out of the chalk, of a white color, but most commonly 'tis of a black color, as is plain from the strata of the blackest flints most commonly found in chalk. Sir Hans says he has known sand laid out at the bottom of a cistern for the new river water to percolate it, turned into stone, so hard that they after a year's time were forced to break it with a pick axe. I mentioned that last year upon making the new turnpike road by Wansford brig, they dug into a gravel pit by Stibbington. The upper stratum of the gravel was so hard that they found great difficulty in breaking through it with pickaxes. Underneath this they found a perfect human skeleton; it was not far from the river. I took pieces of that upper stratum and found it so hard as to bear a polish like granite, and consisting of matter of different colors. It had a pretty appearance.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 1.

³ Geographical changes in the elevation and distribution of land, which Sir C. Lyell suggested as the cause of changes of climate, are rejected by the geologists of the present day, and *astronomical* causes are now ably pleaded for by Dr. Croll and other writers upon the subject. See the question briefly and clearly stated by *Rev. E. M. Cole*, in a *Popular Handbook on Geological Rambles in Yorkshire*; Simpkin, Marshall and Co., London,

11 Dec., 1740. At the Royal Society. A drawing of a new invented cannon that will goe off ten times in a minute, contrived to introduce the charge consisting of powder and ball wrapped up in flannel into the breech of the piece, which is open. This is done by one man, another drives a square wedg of iron



perpendicularly into the breech at right angles to the piece, another is ready to fire it, another knocks up the wedg again, another puts in the charge, and so round. With some of these cannon two regiments of Saxon troops defeated a much larger body of Turks who had vowed to give 'em no quarter at the late battle of Meadia.—*Diary*, vol. iv., 16.

May 1745. In Guillim's Heraldry, Achievements of Esqrs. fo. 151. The quarterings of Sam: Sanderson of Ireton, in Derbyshire, Esqr. The first quartering of heiresses is a black spread eagle charged with a trefoyl on the breast. I apprehend my ancestor took his coat from hence. I have heard my father say he lived in Derbyshire sometimes. It was William Stukeley, son of Walter De Styvecle, which William was father of David Stukeley, who married Fleet. I suppose this William married an heiress in Derbyshire who bore this spread eagle with a golden trefoil, and therefore took it for his own coat.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 69.

23 May, 1745. Dr. Milward visited me, and lay a night at my house. He says at the late battle of Fonteney⁴ the French

⁴ The battle of Fontenoy, near Tournay, took place, April 30, 1745. The French were commanded by Count Saxe, and the English Allies by the Duke of Cumberland. The carnage on both sides was considerable, the Allies losing 12000

loaded their batterys with glass bottles, knives and forks, old horse shoes, nails, flints, &c., tyed up in bags ; that if our men had made another attack the French would have fled ; that Marshal de Saxe had ordered the road to be levelled for that purpose. The Dauphin and 6000 troops within pistol shot stood still and see us make a retreat, the Dutch in our left wing all the time idle ; that the Duke of Cumberland cryed like a child, on retreating, with indignation ; that the English and Hanoverians fought like devils, as the French expressed it, and the whole action appeared like hell itself.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 71.

Dr. Milward told me that the Irish troops in the French service did the mischief to us, next to the batterys.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 73.

30 Aug., 1745. I received from Mr. Chiswell of Vauxhall, at the pottery of Delf-ware there, a pint mug, and quart mug of a handsom shape, elegantly painted with mine and my wife's coat of arms.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 91.

9 Nov., 1745. Dr. Blomer and Mr. Owen visited me. Mr. Owen published lately the British History.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 108.

Jan., 1745-6. I learnt from Mrs. Gale several more particulars relating to my friend Mr. Roger Gale's death, with whom I have spent so many thousand agreeable hours since 1717, the year I went to live in London, when I became acquainted with him. It appears he had a certain foreboding of his approaching fate, though he seemed to be in health. When his favorite grand-daughter went to be buried, he told his daughter, Mrs. Gale, that himself should be the next carryed forth. Going to Mr. Smelt, at Leaseys, he espyed a large body of an oak in the yard, and desired to buy it. Mr. Smelt told him he had it for building and could not part with it. Soon after he sent his man to Mr. Smelt's again desiring to buy it, but was refused. Then he went to Cooling woods and bought an oak tree to his own mind. He ordered it to be instantly sawn out into planks of an inch thick. The family thought he intended it for a barn floor which he was building to a farm house. About a week before

men, and the French nearly an equal number. At the commencement of the battle the Allies were successful, and in the end defeated. Louis XV. and the Dauphin were present.—*Haydn's Dict. of Dates*, p. 251,

he dyed, they all appointed to goe to Kipling, Mr. Crow's⁵; on next morning, which was Munday, June 18, when Mrs. Gale, in the morning, went into his chamber according to her usual custom, he said he was not well and could not go to Kipling, but insisted on their going. In their absence he wrote a paper concerning his funeral, ordering, as soon as he was dead, a coffin should be made of those oak boards, without any nails more than were absolutely necessary; that he should be buried in the churchyard of Scruton, at the east end of the quire; that a deep grave should be made by that of his grand-daughter's, to be floored with these boards, then to be bricked; his grand-daughter's coffin to be laid with his in the grave, and a great flat stone which used to lye in his dove-cote yard to be laid upon the whole, then all to be filled over level with earth and turf, and no kind of monument or memorial of him to be erected.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 113.

14 Mar., 1745-6. Mr. Eayre, of S. Neots, visited me. I communicated to him my scheme of observing the change of the weather, which I lately invented. I set up a piece of rack-work in wood, which I made upon my print of the Lincolnshire washes. As the tides are caused by the moon attracting the water in an heap perpendicular to her body, ana carrying that elevated water round the globe of the earth, so I suppose she carrys an elevated particle of the air in the atmosphere along with her, which much exceeds the elevation of the water and moves much swifter after the moon. I suppose both on the approach of the elevated body of water which makes flood, and on the approach of the elevated body of the atmosphere, a mutation must be made in the wind, and consequently in the weather, as these 2 elevated bodys are carryed round the globe by the moon in 24 hours. Therefore I propose to observe when these mutations happen respectively; how long before the moon's southing, or after; and what change and effect is produced in the wind and weather thereby. So that in time perhaps we may arrive at some kind of certainty in predicting the weather for 2 or 3 days beforehand.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 120.

8 June, 1747. On this day Mr. Holman visited me, the person who made the travelling chariot shown in London 6 years

⁵ See *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 312 n, Surtees Soc.

ago. He made a model of a military chariot to make a rout at the first onset of a battle, which he showed me. Likewise a set of musketons planted on the side of a ship, turning on a swivel, all discharged by one firelock, to clear the deck of a ship. He has invented a machine to roast meat without a jack, with great ease.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 56.

13 June, 1747. I received a letter from Dr. Kennedy desiring my assistance in his intended work which he is now about publishing, being an account of all his coyns of Carausius. I sent him my proem to the history of Carausius, which I projected, but left off upon Dr. Genebrier's coming out. Yet I could have wrote that history more particular than he has done, especially in regard to religion, but the booksellers have discouraged me from publishing, for they never can be brought to make an author any reasonable satisfaction for his labors.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 57.

30 April, 1746. Mr. Griffis read to-day a lecture on Hydrostatics. He told us a story of King Charles II., when founding the Royal Society. He asked what was the reason that a fish, when alive, weighed nothing in water. After many virtuosos present had given their solutions of the matter, says one, we ought to be well assured of the matter of fact before we pretend to give a reason for it. ‘Well said,’ replied the King, ‘you shall be the first president;’ and hence their motto ‘Nullus in verba.’—*Diary*, vol. vii., 128.

14 May, 1746. Dr. Milward sent me Mr. Watson’s book on electricity. Electricity was found out by Mr. Stephen Gray,⁶ of Kent. He was uncle to Dr. Gray, who dyed lately at Canterbury. Stephen often showed us his experiments about it at Bennet College when I was student there in 1706. Dr. Gray was student in physick with me at the same time, of the same year; Mr. Fawcet tutor to us both.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 130.

11 June, 1746. I gave to my wife the copper plates of the elephant, which I had printed off, to make baking pans of.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 135.

18 June, 1746. I went to see a chariot, which Erson, in S.

⁶ See *Strickley’s Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 41. 50.

Mary's street, has made to go without horse. On one side of the seat is rackwork in wood, which he turns with a windlis, and it performs tolerably well.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 21.

1747. Warburton's friends say his Shakespear does by no means answer the publick expectation. His coadjutor, little Town, of Paunton, wrote the late piece against Rutherford and Jackson, called critical remarks, &c., to which Warburton prefixed an awkward preface, and Town is now writing another piece against Jackson.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 98.

June, 1747. My old friend and acquaintance Jonathan Sisson, mathematical instrument maker, dyed the 13th at night, a man of extraordinary genius that way.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 59.

July, 1747. The Rev. Mr. Thornley, a Cheshire divine, visited me, and brought me his book against Barclay's⁷ Apology. He is no fine writer, yet his divinity is good and his reasoning sound.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 63.

2 Aug., 1747. Mr. Butler tells me Dr. Walker, of Bow Street, Covent Garden, whom I knew many years agoe, a clyent of my father's, his wife was the last of Wingfield Bodenham's family. He owned a house in Holbech, once Auglty's. Mr. Bur-rill, of Ryhall, married Wingfield Bodenham's daughter, and had the house there where Camden and Bodenham have agreeably entertained themselves in discourse of antiquitys.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 70.

1 Oct., 1747. At the clergymen's book club. Mr. Gilbert West,⁸ who wrote the excellent book on our Saviour's Resur-

⁷ Robert Barclay, son of David Barclay, one of the earliest members of the Quaker body, embraced his father's religious opinions. He was born at Gordonstown, Morayshire, in 1648 ; died at Ury, 1690. At an early age he was sent to Paris, to be under the care of his uncle, principal of the Scots College there. He then became a Roman Catholic, but his father, who in the meantime had joined the Society of Friends, sent for him, and persuaded him to do the same. In 1676, he published "An Apology for the True Christian Divinity, &c.," in defence of the Quaker religion.—*Beeton*, p. 130.

⁸ Through the favour of William Pitt, Gilbert West became Treasurer of Chelsea Hospital. In 1747 he printed his work in vindication of the truth of our Saviour's resurrection, for which the University of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws ; born 1706 ; died 1756.—*Beeton*, p. 1084.

rection, was son to Dr. West, a clergyman. Bishop Burnet was his god-father, whence his name. My friend Dr. West, of the College of Physicians, London, with whom I had a good deal of practice together, was his brother. Gilbert is a near relation of Lord Cobham's, and for whom my lord designed somewhat considerable, but on publishing his book, my lord was disengaged, saying, what business has he to fight the parson's battles.—*Diary*, vol. vi., 95.

11 Feb., 1747-8. At the Royal Society. A model of a canon was shown, to discharge 20 times in a minute, for 20 charges are put into a wheel, which is contrived so as by turning round it presents the charges successively to the piece, to be fired off instantly.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 3.

11 Apr., 1748. I went with Sir James Lowther to Chelsea to visit Sir Hans Sloan. On the 16th instant he enters the 87th year of his age. He showed us his diploma from the Czarina, constituting him a fellow of the Royal Society at Petersburgh; the seal, in a silver box, with the Imperial Arms. Sir Hans told us the late Czar Peter desired much to be a fellow of our Royal Society, but Sir Isaac Newton, then president, was fearful Queen Ann would take it ill, and refused it, which was a grief to the Czar. The Chelsea waterworks⁹ now work by the fire engine. Sir James told me he first employed it with a leaver in his coal works.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 20.

27 Oct., 1748. At the Royal Society. Mr. Raumure's further account of his invention, or rather a revival of Archimedes's invention of a concave speculum¹⁰ of a vast diameter, which burns wood at 200 foot distance, melts tin, silver, &c., at a less distance. He was led into the thought by reflecting 1,

⁹ These works were completed, and the company incorporated in 1722.

¹⁰ It is supposed that by a combination of plane burning mirrors Archimedes destroyed the ships of Marcellus. Kircher, who went to Syracuse to examine the position of the hostile fleet, was satisfied that the ships could not have been more than 30 yards distant. The most celebrated concave mirrors were made by Vilele, of Lyons, one of which, nearly 4 feet in diameter, with a focal length of 38 inches, melted a piece of Pompey's pillar in 50 seconds, and cast-iron in 16 seconds.—See *Sir D. Brewster's Treatise on Optics*. pp. 317, 319.

that the heat of the sunbeams was not in proportion to the quantity of space ; 2, that the rays of light do not move in parallel lines.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 93.

28 Nov., 1748. Mrs. Salmon, the famous maker of waxwork effigies, in Fleet street, was daughter to Judge Bradshaw, who condemned King Charles I.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 109.

30 Nov., 1748. Lord Pembroke had a large and very troublesome wart upon his hand many years. A pin was drawn over it several times, put into a letter, and sent into the country to a gentlewoman, wife to a clergyman (whom I know not), and in a fortnight's time the wart was intirely gone ; no eschar, but a whitish spot where it grew. Dr. Bouchier's daughter, of Ormond street, had many warts on her hands and lips, which were equally taken off in the like manner.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 109.

Dec., 1748. A dog was taken from London in a ship, carried to Newcastle, some victuals given him, and let goe at the same time that a letter was put into the post to his master at London. The dog never had been at Newcastle before, yet was at home before the letter. Many are the instances of this nature, well attested. Therefore I conclude providence has extended some universal principle to all animals, which we are apt to call instinct, like that of attraction, gravitation, cohesion, electricity, &c., imparted to mere matter. This principle overrules animals, and irresistibly draws them on to pursue the ends purposed by them, or to which they are designed by providence, without variation, such as bees making their inimitable combs, birds making the nests peculiar to their kind, &c., whilst man acts spontaneously and of his own free will, and therefore only accountable for his actions. Many like storys are told of cats, a more unlikely creature than dogs, which I know to be true.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 114.

13 Apr., 1749. At the Royal Society. A mariner's compass was brought, which, in a violent storm of thunder and lightning at sea, lost its polarity. 20 April. Dr. Knight gave us his curious observations upon the compass presented last Thursday to the society by Mr. Nisbet, which had lost its polarity by storm at sea. They consisted chiefly of the absurdity and villainy of

the makers of those instruments. The square boxes of deal wherein they are inclosed are fastened like other deal boxes, by iron wires, bottom and sides. These all spoil the direction of the needle. The charts are made of pieces of wire placed in a lozenge form, which is a very wrong method, for it ought to be by one needle placed horizontally on its center ; and the center of this chart was not in the center of polarity, as it ought to have been. All these defects are intended to make these instruments come cheap, for they sell one of these compass boxes for 5s., whereas for 2s. 6d. more they could afford to do one with accuracy. Thus for the wretched saving of such a trifle, the lives of so many thousand people are every day hazarded at sea ! by these mean-spirited and thoughtless wretches.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 44.

4 May, 1749. At the Royal Society. Mr. Robins gave us a paper concerning the method he took to ascertain the height that rockets commonly ascend, in order to extend the use of them for finding out the bearings of places one to another, and signals by land or sea. For this purpose a house was pitched upon in Cheapside, at the exhibition of the late fireworks, and an instrument proper to observe these heights. The result of which he found to be thus : the best kind of rockets, called honorary, generally rise from 400 to 600 yards in height. They are about 15" in ascending ; he believes some rise above. He has let off a common pound rocket, which pierced through a cloud, and went off with an explosion and stars above it. He concludes that in a level country signals may be given this way at a distance of 50 miles.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 48.

4 May, 1749. I learnt a piece of secret history. When Mr. Robins went over to Bergen-op-zoom,¹¹ our English engineers made so dreadful havoc among the French besiegers, that they never could have taken it ; but at length it was politically given up in order to get the government of the States out of the hands of knaves, and vest it in a statholder.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 49.

8 June, 1749. At the Royal Society. A very long and curious paper from a physician at Whitehaven, to Sir James

¹¹ This fortress, supposed to be impregnable, was taken by the French, Sep. 16, 1747.

Louther, concerning the fire damp in the coal pits there. It's brought up in an iron pipe from the bottom of the mines, where it's generated continually, quite to the open air, and there vents itself in a constant pillar of fire, about half a yard in height, 5 inches diameter. The writer contrived to bring this inflamed pipe across a road to some distance into his laboratory, and to employ it in chymical operations, building furnaces convenient for receiving it, and moderating it to what degree of heat he pleased. He found this of extraordinary use, as well as curiosity, for these purposes, and much better than common laboratory fires, by reason of its equable tenor, and that it required but little attendance, and with a quantity of bricks always ready, he could render the heat more intense, at pleasure, and remit it again. The Doctor observes with wonder that this fine method has never been practised before, when there are so many opportunitys of doing it in many parts of England and abroad. He gives us a very laborious examination and observations upon this fire-damp, and the generation of it, the variations in it, that sometimes it has its fitts of remission and intensesness which he finds to be owing to the changes in the gravity of the atmosphere. He has made very many observations about it, and can generally predict when it will be fatal or pernicious to the workmen in the coal-works, and has by that means saved many of their lives.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 62.

13 June, 1749. At the Royal Society. The President received a letter from Monsr. Tremblay, at Paris, giving an account of the method they have lately fallen into there of hatching eggs by warmth of horse dung, under many drawers, filled with bran, on which they lay the eggs. They have a thermometer to regulate the heat by opening the drawer more or less, by removing the eggs into the foremost or hindermost part of the drawer. It is now become a great piece of diversion in France. The ladys, the king himself, amuse themselves this way, and we shall soon have a full account of the matter in the press. A French Count, present, gave us a very particular account of the manner of hatching eggs in Upper Egypt, in stoves built to a great length, that will hold 600 eggs at a time. They burn flax

stalks in the stoves; as they are hatcht, women take the chickens in baskets and feed 'em.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 67.

26 Oct., 1749. At the Royal Society. Mr. Robins's letter to Lord Anson was read of his experiments with an 18 pounder cannon, at Woolwich. He has long known that gunners are in an error as to the charge of artillery. They think the more powder they put in the farther is the bullet carried, and the greater the execution; but Mr. Robins, from his many experiments, which he recites, found it to be much otherwise, for a 5th part of the powder will doe equally the same thing. The reason is that the velocity, so extravagantly increased by a large quantity of powder, meets with a proportionable resistance from the air.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 84.

26 Oct., 1749. The Royal Society resumed their meetings. Monsr. Raumur sent a present of his books, lately published, of the method of hatching eggs by the warmth of horse dung, as now practised in France. They come forth in 18 days.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 83.

16 Jan., 1749-50. At the Royal Society. Mr. President Folkes read us a curious account which he had drawn up himself from Monsr. Raumur's book, lately presented, concerning the hatching of eggs in ovens. The practice has been in Egypt from times immemorial, and that but in a very small district where more than a million of eggs are hatcht in a year. This reduces them so cheap that 1000 are sold for 2s. 6d. value; and the chickens in proportion. Monsr. Raumur, seeing the vast advantage to mankind in this affair, has employed much study and labor therein, got all the information he could from Egypt, and made innumerable experiments about it. He gives us the degree of heat upon the thermometer equal to that of the incubation of the hen necessary to produce life, which he says is equal in all creatures, in birds from the smallest to the greatest; the same in all quadrupeds, and likewise that of the human skin. First, he tryed to hatch his eggs in horse dung, but found it very unfit for the purpose by reason of a pernicious air that came from it, which generally destroyed the eggs before come to life. He finds the best way is to have a stove in a room where an equable and constant heat is kept, and succeeds very well. A

room over a baker's oven will perform the operation with good success.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 116.

25 Jan., 1749-50. At the Royal Society. Mr. President read a further account of Monsr. Trembley's abstract of Monsr. Raumur's first volume concerning the hatching of eggs in dung. They are put into a barrel, with cement to keep out the pernicious spirit from the dung. Horse dung, or cow dung, or artificial dung made of the refuse of garden herbs with a little dung and earth, will doe. The barrel cover must consist of many pieces, that the air may be let in, more or less, so as to regulate the heat to about 32 in the thermometer. The eggs are put in baskets into the barrel, and must be shifted now and then that they may all come to an equable point of warmth; for hens often change the position of their eggs for that purpose, removing those on the outside to the inside. Monsr. Raumur set 23 eggs under a hen, marking the eggs with numbers and placing them in a deep nest in three tiers one above another. He often found that the hen changed the position of the eggs by placing those at the top which were in the middle or bottom. He observes, further, that the shell is perspirable, and wastes about a 5th part of its weight. It likewise takes in air, so that if an egg be covered with varnish it will not bring the embryo to a developement. The chick lies with its head and shoulders toward the broader end of the egg, its hinder parts to the small end, with its bill under a wing. When ripe and straitened for room, it picks a hole in the shell, between the thicker and thinner end, but nearer to the thicker, then turning itself toward the right with its bill, carrys the crack quite round, till, by the force of its legs, it thrusts off that cap of the thicker end of the egg, and gets out, drawing its legs after it; but very soon the legs recover so much strength as to be able to stand, and so the hatching is complete.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 120.

1 Feb., 1749-50. At the Royal Society. Mr. President read a large and concluding account, by way of abstract, of Mensr. Raumur's second volume of hatching hen eggs artificially. This consists of the way of bringing up the chickens when hatcht, which is principally done by training up cocks and capons for that purpose, which will execute the office of the hen with great care and diligence, have the same chuck to bring them together

when they stray too far asunder, and a double chuck when a nice bit is found for 'em to eat, or when a hawk is seen hovering above He says nature teaches them all the language, art, and conduct, in the same manner as if trained up by the mother. If a chicken happens to stray quite away from the rest, after calling, it stands still and listens which way the brood is gone, and instantly runs to them. Mons. Raumur gives many and curious calculations, founded upon a continued series of experiments, of the kinds of grain hens eat, barley, oats, buck-wheat, wheat ; how much in quantity in a year's time, and under all circumstances of confinement, or liberty to range and get grass, worms, flys, insects. They eat more of boiled grain than raw, and when much at liberty, do not cost above 6d. a year apiece. He speaks of the vast profit arising from the management near great citys, and which is very obvious, by comparing the money paid for a chicken and the same quantity of meat from a butcher. The profit must be near great towns and citys, for bullocks and sheep may be driven many miles, and the charge is but small in comparison of the bulk of the animal, but not so of fowls. He says there is an endless fund of amusement in this affair to a curious and philosophical mind ; he mentions many Eggs, varnished over, keep a long time ; a cheaper way is to daub them with grease or oyl. Great is the pleasure of seeing the gradual devolopement of the embryo in the ordinary process of nature.

—*Diary*, vol. viii., 123.

9 Nov., 1749. At the Antiquarian Society they debated the affair of Lord Colrain's donation¹² to them of all his books of prints and antiquitys, but by the advice of the learned in the law, they cannot receive that donation, their society being nominal only. Dr. Rawlinson spoke that it was high time to think of obtaining a charter,¹³ and of removing from a tavern to a place

¹² Lord Coleraine died in 1749. He left to the Society of Antiquaries, a large collection of Topographical Prints. The will or codicil, however, by which the bequest was made, was declared, after long litigation (in which the Society took no part), to be null and void. Mrs. du Plessis was his executrix, and in order to carry out what she believed to be Lord Coleraine's wishes, she presented the prints herself, notwithstanding the nullifying order of the court.—See *Archæologia*, vol. i., Introd. p. xxxvi.

¹³ The Charter of Incorporation was obtained in 1751.

where they could be secure of what they already had. He was pleased to add that then he could assure them they never would want Dr. Stukeley's company, who was the founder and ornament of the society.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 97.

30 Nov., 1749. S. Andrew's day. I went in the President's coach to the Royal Society. I was chose one of the council. The President gave Sir Godfrey Copley's gold medal (as annually) to my countryman Mr. Harrison, who lives in Orange street, in my parish. He was introduced into the society, and the President gave us an excellent account of the history of his great improvements in clock-making. He was born at Barrow-by-the-Humber, brought up a carpenter; his genius put him upon making clocks in wood. He found it useful to mix wood and brass together in his wheel works. They required no oyl, which could not but bring an illconvenience by its growing dry, gathering dust, changing fluidity with the weather, and now and then must necessarily be cleaned and new oyled. By a continued application of his mind to this one subject, and having a capacity for it, he proceeded from one improvement to another with amazing success. He found out the defects in these motions far beyond what has been done before by the united labours of former philosophers, and he found adequate remedys to avoid friction. For instance, he made the pinions move on rollers or cylinders; to avoyd lengthening and shortning of the pendulums, he made a frame composed of wood, steel, and other materials, which perfectly obviated that difficulty, one species shortning in an equal proportion with the other lengthening, so as to bring it to a medium length, and certain at all times invariable. With these and the like new advantages, he made two clocks exactly similar, set them in two different ends of the house, and observed that in a year's time they would not vary one minute. Then he began to turn his thoughts toward the sea and meditate how, by these motions, to come at the longitude; instead of weights, a spring must be employed. In short, he has advanced to such a surprising degree of perfection in these machines, that he has now made two of them that will not be anyways altered at sea by the motion of a ship, by different degrees of heat and cold, dryness and moisture of climates, and which will not vary two seconds in a

year.¹⁴ We dined at the Crown and Anchor, over against St. Clement's church, Strand. I was chaplain. The Duke of Newcastle and Richmond there, who showed me particular respects.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 99.

[At the same meeting] a gentleman showed me some amulets of the Druids, as he calls them, made of a kind of coal, found frequently in digging in a moss.—*Diary* vol. viii., 101.

5 Dec., 1749. Mr. Gray showed me a fine old MS. of S. Jerome's version of the 4 Evangelists, a present from the Bishop of Rheims to our King Alfred. It was found immured in a wall, somewhere in the west. The workmen sold it to Mr. Carew for 2s. 6d.; he purposed to give it to the university of Oxford.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 102.

16 March, 1748-9. At the Royal Society. Mr. Reynardson gave in a curious paper concerning the origin of our standard weights, which he proves to be the *avoir du pois*.¹⁵ He observes, this weight is derived from nature, from a matter common to the whole world, and always of an equal weight, which is water. This being examined in regard to the common measure of our country standard, has formed our weights thus: take a vessel which is an exact cube of a foot every way, fill it with water, and it is exactly 1000 ounces of *avoir du pois*. This is the foundation of our weights. This was applyed to the standard measure of Henry vii., in the tower, which confirms the hypothesis, and

¹⁴ Harrison rejected the dead beat escapement, and constructed a clock with an escapement on a recoiling principle of his own invention, which went for 14 years without being touched, and, during that time, did not vary one complete second from one day to another, nor even deviated half a minute by accumulation from equable motion. Friction is nearly avoided in this escapement, and oil entirely, and the escapement is silent. Although it was condemned by Dr. Robison, on scientific grounds, yet this clock kept time with most unexampled precision, far excelling all that had been made before.—*Encyclop. Metropol.* (1845) vol. viii., 632.

¹⁵ Standards of weights and measures were provided for the whole Kingdom of England by the Sheriffs of London in 1197. A public weighing machine was set up in London, and all commodities ordered to be weighed by the city-officer, called the weigh-master, who was to do justice between buyer and seller, in 1309. The first statute, directing the use of *avoirdupois* weight, is that of 1532.—*Philos. Trans.*, vol. lxv., art. 3.

to Vespasian's congius in the capitol, from whence we see this was the method of the antient Romans of founding a standard weight.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 33.

16 March, 1748-9. At the Royal Society. Mr. Hughs, minister of the church of S. Lucy, in Barbados, gave us a specimen of his intended history of that island. The name he thinks Spanish, and derived from the remarkable fig-tree there abounding, whose boughs hang downward upon the ground and all take root, and are called barbs, in Spanish. The temperature of the island is exceedingly fine, the barometer never varying all the year round above a degree beyond temperate.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 35.

1748. In Scotland they make very merry together the night before Christmas day, and call that festival by the name of Hugmenanny, a word which they can't account for; but I take it to be Greek *agionænia*, the sacrum puerperium. This and divers other like words and ceremonys I judg to have come from the Greek church, from whence originally the Scots had the Christian religion; or rather the Christianity of Scotland was the original one first planted in England by S. Paul, Simon Zelotes, and their disciples, which was afterward, in England, destroyed by the Saxons, that in Scotland remaining.—*Diary*, vol. vii., 23.

8 Feb., 1749-50. A little after 12 this day we felt the shock of an earthquake. At the Royal Society Mr. Baker gave a paper with his observations on the shock of the earthquake this day. Dr. Knight gave a paper likewise, with his account of it, as likewise Mr. Freeman, and Mr. President gave us a verbal account of his observation about it. The result of all is to this effect, that about a quarter of an hour after 12 there was a considerable tremor or earthquake, accompanied by a rumbling noise in the air, which shaked all the houses in the whole city, and reached, by our present information, to Greenwich. It was most felt in garrets. The ground seemed to lift up and drop suddenly. Everybody run out of their houses to enquire of their neighbors if somewhat was not fallen down. Some thought their

houses were falling. The tops of some chimneys fell. How wonderful is that power that can lift up the earth that sustains this great city ! Who can doubt that 'tis a warning judgment of God to the growing impiety and profaneness of the age!—*Diary*, vol. viii., 127.

10 Feb., 1749-50. We have accounts from all parts of the extensiveness of the earthquake. It was felt more particularly near the Thames from Greenwich to Richmond, Hampstead, Highgate, Hertford, Gravesend. There was a masquerade that night. The king refused to goe, and said he thought no one would after such a judgment. Nevertheless, it was as much crowded as ever. Three coaches of women went from one house in Queen Square, and indeed 'tis chiefly owing to the women that these publick diversions are risen to so monstrous a height, who, through the foolish indulgence of the men, having got rid of the natural modesty of the sex, know no bounds to their pleasures, and shelter themselves now under number, and the universality and fashion of the thing. 'Tis all their discourse in tea-table meetings. They are extremely unpolite and unhappy that contribute not to the general ruin. Of all the numerous diversions in vogue, none so little excusable as masquerades. If a woman frequents 'em, be she maid, wife, or widow, 'tis no other than as a hare or rabbit that willingly runs into the midst of a pack of hounds and desires to be hunted, regardless of the very uncertain chance of escape. The Sunday evening after the earthquake, Miss Chudleigh, a lady of prostitute fame, kept a rout (as they call their card meetings), and the whole side of the square where she lives was covered o'er with chairs of those there present. She won 250 guineas that night. These routs are growing into every street and family that want to signalize themselves for impiety ; and indeed 'tis the women principally that open this floodgate of folly, wickedness, and misery, rushing in upon us, the men being tame enough to give in to it and suffer it.—*Diary*, vol. viii., 129.

15 Feb., 1749-50. At the Royal Society. The greatest number of strangers (39 in No.) admitted to be present that I ever knew, drawn by their desire to hear somewhat concerning

the earthquake. Mr. Foquier, from Eltham, in Kent, 8 miles from London bridg, sent his observations of the earthquake sensibly felt there. Mr. Miles the like from Tooting, but it went no further southward, not reaching Croydon. Dr. Martin also again from Chelsea, he says it reached not to Hounslow. Monsr. Trembley at Harwich sent word that they found nothing of it there.—*Diary*, vol. ix., 2.

2 Mar., 1749-50. Mr. Lethullier observes in regard to the late earthquake, he was in his garden and felt it not, but his wife in the house felt it very sensibly, and perceived what it was, but he says it did not pass over his boundary river of Ilford at the 6th mile stone from London.—*Diary*, vol. ix., 8.

8 Mar., 1749-50. A little before 6 in the morn, another shock of an earthquake, more sensible than the preceding, this day month. Some chimneys blown down; people were rocked in their beds, china and pewter shaked down out of their places. At night, running to the ridotto, as full as ever; to Ranelagh in mornings, commonly 3000 persons. So thoughtless the world in general, though some familys at the same time removing out of town as if they would get out of the way of providence.—*Diary*, vol. ix., 11.

2 Mar., 1749-50. At the Royal Society. Mr. President Folks acquainted the Society that he had recovered a transcript of the Diploma regium, or foundation charter and statutes of the Royal Society, which was sold among Sir Isaac Newton's books, being in his hands at his death. He restored it to the Society, but desired to have [it] in his custody whilst he was president, it being designed for that purpose.—*Diary*, vol. ix., 7.

23 Jan., 1752. At the Royal Society. Lord Macclesfield spoke to this effect, that though the Society often disclaimed their publishing the Transactions, yet all the world adjudged to them the honor of all that was commendable therein, and the dishonor of what was trifling or incorrect. He took this opportunity in the vacancy of a secretary's place to speak his mind when it could be no prejudice to any one in that office, if they were content to take it on the terms to be proposed; which was

that the Society should take the publishing of the Transactions upon themselves, that the Council should consider on the method of doing it, and report their opinion to the Society. This motion was seconded by Taylor White, Esq. Mr. d'Aesta spoke that he agreed to the sentiments of the noble and honorable members that had made the motion, and, as it seemed now to be a time for reformations, he further proposed that his opinion was, the Society had not acted judiciously in rejecting all papers relating to longitude, squaring the circle, perpetual motion, philosopher's stone, and the like. Though those matters probably will never be discovered, yet 'tis notorious such pursuits have brought forth many useful discoveries in medicine, mechanics, mathematics. Therefore he proposed that such papers should be referred to some members to make report concerning them, a necessary piece of civility to all those that pleased to correspond with us. Further, he represented that foreigners of curiosity, as well as our own peoples, often desired to see our museum, which had formerly a reputation both at home and abroad. He was ashamed to recite what a ruinous, forlorn condition it was now in, and prayed it might be amended.—*Diary*, vol. xi., 14.

20 Feb., 1752. At the Royal Society. Mr. West, Vice-President, acquainted the Society that the council had come to some resolutions about the affair of publishing the Transactions as the work of the Society. They proposed to lay them before the Society next meeting, for which reason he desired that no strangers be admitted.—*Diary*, vol. xi., 23.

27 Feb., 1752. At the Royal Society. The debate was entered upon concerning the publication of the Philosophical Transactions. A paragraph was read out of the Latin charter, wherein it is ordained that all new laws, orders, and regulations, shall be in the power of the president, secretary, and council. Reported the resolutions of the council thereupon, the substance of it was, that the Society should from henceforth take upon themselves the publication of them; that the council is the standing committee to oversee all papers, and adjudg which are fit for publication; that it be done by ballot; that they may from time to time take into their assistance any one or more members in

any particular branch of science, who shall have a vote along with the council. This was the substance of the report, which was generally agreed to, and but little debated, and so the meeting broke up, the Vice-President Burroughs declaring it was not their intention to read any other papers. I have no great hope of amendment in the case. Where there's no profit, little attendance or pains will be bestowed on the matter, but private affection or ill-will must be the principal motive in all that's done, pursuant to this resolution. At this time the whole government of the Society is done by a coffee-house junto, and those generally very young members, who never gave any entertainment to us from whom none is expected. It was not considered who should print them, correct the press, publish them. Indeed, since the Antiquarys, by getting a charter, seem to set themselves up in opposition to us, by thus dividing the languishing streams of literature among us, it seems not difficult to presage that the glory of the Royal Society, the first of this kind in Europe, is upon the wane, along with that of learning in general, of religion, morality, politics, and power, and whatever Britain has so long been renowned for. Her liberty is degenerated into rank licentiousness, and that must naturally draw down the divine resentment.—*Diary*, vol. xi., 25.

28 July, 1750. Dyed two of my old acquaintance, both infidels alike, Dr. Middleton and Tom Gordon. Dr. Middleton's wife was companion to Gordon's wife (Mr. Trenchard's widow). They marryed the same week. 5 Aug., dyed the Duke of Richmond. Thirteen months to a day has carryed off all my Whitehall acquaintance, Duke of Montagu, Earl Pembroke, Duke of Richmond. The last and Mr. Folks, Sunday was a fortnight, instead of going to church (a matter unfashionable with great folks), went to view Duke of Argyle's garden by Hounslow heath ; both caught cold ; it had nearly proved fatal to Mr. Folks. Montagu æt 59 ; Pembroke 61 ; Richmond 50.—*Diary*, vol. ix., 57.

December 1, 1750. A picture of Sir Samuel Luke, the hero of Hudibras, at the Reverend Mr. Fleetwood's, Ormond street.—*Diary*, vol. x., 1.

13 Dec., 1750. At the Royal Society. Mr. Ellicot brought two rockets, one of one pound weight, the other of 14, which, with many more, were made by the engineer at Woolwich, by the direction of Mr. Robins. His intent was to try how high rockets would ascend, how far they may be seen, which is of use in military, naval, astronomical, and other affairs. Twelve hundred yards from the pole whence the rockets were let off, they had an instrument to observe the height they ascended. At the same time they ordered correspondents to observe on a hill by Barkway; on a hill about the same distance in Essex; on another in Kent. The sum of the observations was thus:—rockets ascended 600 yards, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 hundred yards, and somewhat more, being half a mile perpendicular. The distant observers found they gave a light visible enough 50 miles high [? distant] and arose above the horizon about 2 degrees. They found that rockets of an inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter went up rather higher than any other.—*Diary*, vol. x., 4.

13 June, 1751. At the Royal Society. Dr. Hales¹ sent a letter containing the observation of a sea captain, a very sensible man, during a long voyage, having one of the doctor's ventilators aboard, being a vast pair of bellows. During his whole voyage from Africa to the West Indies, out of 200 people he lost but one. The Indians took great pleasure in working the bellows, and it helped to keep 'em in health. The captain made many sensible experiments to find the difference of the air in the hold when in its common state and after ventilation; by weighing a lighted candle he found it wasted more grains in a given time; by sounding a bell it gave more vibrations; a polished plate would retain its polish longer after ventilation than otherwise. The captain likewise tryed many experiments with the sea bucket which had a cover to it and a valve or two opening upwards. A thermometer was put into it, and it was let down with weights 200 feet, and so to 1000 and more, to observe the different saltiness of the water, the difference of the heat and cold, and the like, at the various depths.—*Diary*, vol. x., 66.

¹ Rev. Dr. Hales was the inventor of ventilators, and his account of them was read to the Royal Society in May, 1741.

6 Feb., 1752. At the Royal Society. A long discourse on Virgil's verse in his first Eclogue [line 66], "Et rapidum Cretæ, veniemus Oaxem." Servius makes Cretæ not to mean a river in Crete,² but a swift river in Mesopotamia, which carrys the chalk along with its stream. The other commentators mention the river, and that Creta is the name of a city upon the Oaxes towards India. However, from [the next line] "Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos," I took a hint of some Romans coming into Britain in Augustus's time, and perhaps helped Cunobelin to build his city Cæsaromagus.—*Diary*, vol. xi., 21.

5 Mar., 1752. At the Royal Society. The remainder of the critical paper, "Rapidumque Cretæ veniemus Oaxem." He shews it to be a city called Carta or Certa, on the river Oxus, beyond Armenia, in Hyrcania, a very great river, called *the* river by the inhabitants, by way of excellency, by transposition called Creta, a matter common enough. Carta is a very antient oriental word for a city, Tigranocerta and the like.—*Diary*, vol. xi., 28.

13 March, 1752. At the Royal Society. I learnt there from Mr. Freke, surgeon, that about the year 1720 he saw the gentleman of a great age who was page to King Charles I., and carryed his cloak after him, when he went to be beheaded. As the king walked through the park, when he came to the hither end of the Mall, he said, "That tree I set with my own hand; it shall stand when the planter is fallen." The tree is still to be seen. Then the king was conducted to that room in the park where now

² Melibœus speaks of his expelled countrymen as destined to wander in countries at the extremities of the earth. Crete could hardly be reckoned among these, yet in that island a town named Oaxos is twice named by Herodotus iv., 154. In some MSS. it is named Axos, which reading Schweighäusel prefers. No sufficient proof, however, appears that any river there ever bore this appellation. Servius thinks the Oxus, a Bactrian river, is meant: "Ad flumen Oxum per-ventum est; hic, quia limum vehit, turbidus semper et insalubris potu." *Quint. Curt.* vii., 10. Though *rapidum Cretæ* is an unusual idiom, the interpretation of Servius is adopted by Voss. No passage in the Eclogues has given birth to more debate, and it must remain in considerable doubt. With regard to the next line, a tradition existed that Britain was once joined to the Continent. By the poets our island was termed "alter orbis terrarum."—*Serr.—Notes on the Eclogues*, by I. H. Voss.

is Lord Boscowen's house, at the north-west corner of the great gate built by Henry VIII., from H. Holben's design, for entertainment of the Emperor Charles V. This room was the front of the end of the tilt-yard, which extended itself along the side of the street across the horse-guards, almost as far as the Admiralty. This and the cockpit were the emperor's lodging rooms ; out of it they beheld the tilting. Here in this room the king was put with Bishop Juxon, who read the liturgic service of the day, and administered the Sacrament, whilst they were getting ready the scaffold. Then the king went over the gateway along a gallery, now demolished, into the banqueting house, then full of soldiers, and so to the scaffold.—*Diary*, vol. xi., 29.

17 Mar., 1752. I viewed the tree at the hither end of the Mall planted by King Charles I., a horsing block against it, just by the Prince of Wales's summer-house.—*Diary*, xi., 31.

21 Apr., 1752. Dined at Sion College. Dr. Cobden, arch-deacon, president, pronounced an excellent latin sermon on the ordination of the priesthood. Present, the Bishops of Worcester, Lincoln, Peterborough. I was shocked at seeing the picture of Dr. Allen, the dissenting teacher, in our parlor. They have lett the house to him—so little regard had even to the appearance of our minding ecclesiastic polity ! As the government does by papists, so we take in known and determined enemys.—*Diary*, vol. xiii., 8.

7 May, 1752. At the Royal Society. Mr. Watson read a very long paper, being an account of a MS. lately sent to the Royal Society, being a full and large treatise from many years experiments and observation, of a French gentleman, upon corals, corallines, marine fungus, porus, sponges, and the like kind of bodys. It tends to prove that all these bodys are not vegetable, as has been commonly thought, but the work of polypuses and animals that live in them. These kind of bodys have a root which they fasten on a rock, a glass bottle, a loose flint, a shell ; nay, often, bits of coral broken off, will fasten themselves again upon other branches and extraneous bodys, and grow upon them, as from their root. But all that this author says is very far from

making me come into his hypothesis. I must needs hold 'em to be truly vegetables. I dont suppose they derive their nourishment from the root, which is only designed to fasten them for stability. They are nourished by that milky juice our author discovers in them, which is of a petrifying nature proper for the purpose, like the callus which solders broken bones. Their nourishment comes from the sea, as some of our plants receive their nourishment, not from their roots, which are designed only for their stability, but from the moisture in the air. . . To deny them being vegetables is to put a cheat upon our eyes. Surely, they that have seen a bit of coral, much more the infinite beauty and variety of them, must run counter to common and obvious notions of mankind, for the sake of singularity, not to own these to be truly plants. . . . The mistake of our author lies in this, because he always observed polypuses in every joint and extremity of the coral plants, in all their beautiful honeycombs and radiated cavitys. Therefore he fancied these animals made the corals and the like bodys. But I am as far from making this conclusion as that an oak tree is made by the magpye because she builds her nest in it, or that the Indian worms that make their nests in the planks of our ships, are the fabricators of the ships.—*Diary*, vol. xi., 44.

[Dr. Stukeley continues to oppose the views of the author of the paper in the same way, through several pages, which the editor has omitted. At the society's meeting, on May 14, he read a paper to disprove the Frenchman's view, and closed it with these words : "In the whole, 'tis to me apparent to a demonstration that nature formed this most curious plant, and with a purpose of affording lodgment to an infinite number of these animals."]

7 Dec., 1752. At the Royal Society. Lord Macclesfield, elected president, made a speech, an eulogium on the late president; declaration of his own inability; encouraged to accept only by the unanimity of the votes; begged the assistance of the members, especially now a new charge incumbent of publishing the Transactions; would endeavor to keep up the dignity and reputation of the Society, which it had maintained so long. On St. Andrew's day, Lord Macclesfield nominated his vice-presidents.—*Diary*, vol. xi., 68.

Dec., 1752. One purpose executed by the Royal Society is that of being a philosophical court of record, to register the memorials of discoverys in any of the branches of natural knowledg. For want of this kind of care we are sometimes detained in hearing complaints and grievances, some people being deprived of their just due in these respects. In order to this purpose of record I offer the ensuing account of electricity, that great and universal agent, which now entertains and employs all the chiefs in the philosophic world. In the year 1704, Stephen Gray, who then lived in Cambridg, often visited his nephew, Dr. John Gray, at Bennet College with me. He showed us many times his electrical operations with a long glass tube. He had a particular knack of exciting this property by friction with his hand, and was the father, at least first propagator, of electricity. About the year 1720, a few years before it and after it, Stephen Gray lived in London, and having much advanced his electrical knowledg, he often shewed experiments therein before us at the Royal Society, and continued to do so to the time of his death. After that, Dr. Desaguliers continued these experiments before the Royal Society, and began to employ some reasoning upon the philosophy of this great principle of nature, to the time of his death. By this time courses of philosophical experiments with those of electricity began to be frequent in several places in London, and travelled down into the country to every great town in our island, and passed the seas to the continent, and to our American plantations. Then they found out a more commodious method, of exciting electricity by the glass globe. Mr. Freke, fellow of the Royal Society, about 1748, published some pertinent notions of the philosophy of it, and of the elemental fire pervading all things, which is the agent and the subject thereof. Nov. 9, 1749, Mr. Collinson gave into the Royal Society Mr. Franklin, of Philadelphia, his discourse on thunder, lightning, fireballs, aurora borealis, and the like meteorological phænomena, which he judiciously solves from electricity. 21 Dec. following, Mr. Collinson gave in another paper from Mr. Franklin on electricity. All these were printed, and a copy sent to France, which has excited the French philosophers, under the personal inspection of the monarch, to try so many experiments proving

Mr. Franklin's doctrines of the cause of lightning, thunder, &c., from electricity. 15 Mar., 1749-50, after 2 shocks of earthquake we felt at London, I gave in a paper tending to prove that earthquakes are the effect of an electrical vibration of the surface of the earth, which has since been admitted by the French philosophers, though they seem to attribute it to Dr. Stephen Hale. My paper was postponed by reason of other discourses till the next week, 22 March, when it was read, but with great opposition. 29 Mar., 1750, I gave in a second paper of 16 quarto pages, on earthquakes, confirming my former sentiments. It was deferred to the Thursday following, 5 April, 1750, when it was read. After it Dr. Hales's paper was read. He gives an experiment of putting some pyrites stone, with some aqua fortis, into a vessel set in water, and covered with a large glass, whose mouth must be immersed in the water. A brisk fermentation arises, a black cloud, and a destruction of some quantity of air, as is inferred from the water rising considerably in the glass to supply its place and fill the vacuum. Then suddenly taking up the glass out of the water, and letting in fresh air, a new ebullition arises, and so quoties to [ties] From this experiment the doctor apprehends that the cause of earthquakes is much illustrated. He says sulphureous vapors arise out of the earth generated probably by the pyrites abounding therein, and this strongly in hot and dry weather, through cracks and chinks of the gaping earth. These vapors fly into the upper regions of the air, where they meet with pure and uncorrupted air, clouds intervening like as in the glass receiver, they ingage with violence at length through the clouds, and cause a prodigious tumult above, destroy a quantity of air in one place, generate more in another. These concussions in the air act upon the surface of the earth and cause earthquakes. Dr. Hale and Mr. Flamsted before him make an approach toward electricity being the cause of earthquakes, but do not directly attribute them to it.—*Diary*, vol. xi. 70.

Dec., 1752. I find this new method of publishing the Transactions by the Council will, as I said from the beginning, prove worse than before. For the Council is only a junto of such as herd together at taverns and coffee-houses, and exclude all mem-

bers that know more than themselves ; and no papers are permitted to be printed but what are agreeable to them, I mean the persons that write them, and they are not to be discussed and considered, but balloted for directly, so that Hawksby's bullets are the judges of philosophy.—*Diary*, vol. xi., 79.

1 Feb., 1753. At the Royal Society. Dr. Pringle gave a particular account of his attendance on many of the carpenters who were concerned in setting up Dr. Hales's ventilator, at Newgate. Nine of them were seized with a pestilential fever, from the stench of the gaol. The benefit of the ventilator is extremely great. Now they observe one dyes in a fortnight, whereas formerly 8 dyed in that time.—*Diary*, vol. xii., 26.

4 Apr., 1754. At the Royal Society. Mr. Smeton brought an instrument he has invented for finding the way at sea. He mentions an attempt of this nature found out by Monsr. Saumur, printed in the Philosophical Transactions, by means of a Y in tyn, tyed to clockwork by a long string, which, by turning round, shows the way gone over; but he mentions several inconveniences attending the use of that Y figure, and proposes to amend it by an instrument of an oar-like figure, a little twisted, tyed by a long string to a piece of clock-work. This instrument he made many tryals with in a boat on the canal, on the Serpentine river, on the Thames below Woolwich, and at sea. The result of his observations he gives us at large, with the use, the convenience, and the defects of the instrument. He hopes they may in time, and by further thought, be remedied, and the whole so improved as to be of universal use, preferable to the log line. A number of strangers present, some foreigners, and 105 members, the greatest meeting known.—*Diary*, vol. xiv., 62.

24 April, 1754. I wrote a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, proposing a scheme for restitution of the sitting of the Convocation, by giving £10,000 yearly subsidy to the Crown. There are 40,000 livings and ecclesiastic dignitys. Half of 'em are able to contribute 10s. per an.—*Diary*, vol. xiv., 65.

22 Aug., 1754. I went to Cambridge, to celebrate in silence and solitude, the jubilee of my first year of residence there, in

1704. In this month of August then, I had a general visit of my school-fellows and countrymen of our Lincolnshire South Holland; John Pimlow, of Emmanuel, Ambrose Pimlow and John Petit of Queen's, James Hook of S. John's, James Park of Magdalen. The entertainment was jugs of mild and stale, pipes and tobacco. We knew no treat of thea, though it began before I left the university. They made me learn to smoke then, of which I soon became a proficient, the custom being universal, and I have practised it ever since with the greatest moderation, not above a pipe in the evening only, which now I begin to think of leaving off, though for this 7 years I have practised to smoak without spitting, merely as an innocent amusement, and in my opinion a very great one. Sir Christopher Wren smoaked to his death. I have smoaked a pipe with him when he was almost 100.³

There are some things that suggest to me an expediency in leaving it off. 1. It may probably be injurious at long run to the teeth. 2. It contracts the cheeks and lips, subjecting one to bite one's lips in sleep, and the cheeks falling in hastens the appearance of age. 3. It may perhaps at long run injure the glands of the tongue and mouth, parching them, and drying and slackning the taste by acting upon the extremitys of the nerves in the mouth and tongue. So in the night we find our mouths dry and clammy when we awake. These and the like considerations make me think of leaving off the contemplative evening pipe which gives me most incomparable pleasure. I had done it long agoe, could I not have omitted spitting, which undoubtedly has ruined thousands, but this I did with ease.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 9.

Oct., 1754. I was surprised to find in the Gentleman's Magazine for Sept. last, my discourse printed, which was read at the Royal Society, against Poysonnel's doctrine of corals and the like marine substances, being made by polypuses. At length I reflected that Mr. Collinson desired me to give him a copy of it, because the bullet of the council of the Royal Society thought it not fit, in its great wisdom, to print it; so Mr. Collinson has given it to these editors of the magazine to print.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 14.

³ He was 91 when he died.

21st Nov., 1754. At the Royal Society. Mr. Brander gave a paper tending to show what are those fossil bodys called belemnites. He thinks 'em animal, and akin to the coralloids, and enters into Monsr. Poysonnel's silly notion of their being made by polypus. I, for my part, have now left off wondering at anything, when mankind can devour and digest an hypothesis so egregiously absurd as to think so weak an animal as polypus can work such stony trees as corals. They may sooner persuade me that the magpyes in concert work the oak trees in a forest.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 34.

6 Feb., 1755. At the Royal Society. Mr. Ellis brought several pieces of coralline bodys, and some in spirits of wine ; the purpose is to demonstrate, as he fancys, that polypuses make all sorts of corals, according to the modern doctrine, which so many of our minute philosophers at present are extremely fond of. In the spirits of wine, the polypuses are visible nidulating each in its own cavity or habitation, and this, they think, proves the point, not discerning where the beauty of the forming hand of providence lyes, who has given these florescent cavitys in the coralline bodys, which are truly lapidescent vegetables, on purpose for these animalcules to inhabit. But sure these animalcules are as little able to make these stony trees as a magpy's to make an oak !—*Diary*, vol. xv., 46.

6 March, 1755. At the Royal Society. Mr. Ellis presented his book, a pompous edition, on corals, corallines, brainstones, and the whole tribe of marine productions, hitherto justly thought vegetables, with many copper plates. It tends to prove that modern absurd doctrine of these bodys being made by polypuses — a heap of false reasonings on microscopical observations.—*Diary*, vol. xv., 53.

20 Jan., 1757. At the Royal Society. I observed our Secretary in his minutes of the earthquake in Pensilvania, and on the like occasions, is very partial, and fears to give any part of the relation that favors my hypothesis, but is sure to recite such as arise from the false notions and vulgar prejudices of mankind concerning earthquakes. In the last of Pensilvania, which

extended 900 miles, he can find but one imaginary chasm of the earth, but he passes by the bending of the iron spindles of weather-cocks to a right angle, and such like flaming proofs of earthquakes arising from the atmosphere.

Again, the other Secretary takes care to read many recent accounts of earthquakes, but neglects to read my paper of Mr. Elsdon's letter to me from Lisbon,⁴ because it favours my hypothesis. Such is the present state of philosophy among us!—*Diary*, vol. xvii., 12.

27 Jan., 1757. At the Royal Society. My letter was read which I gave to the secretary 2 months agoe, from Mr. Elsdon, concerning the late earthquakes there [Lisbon], and his remarks on the effects of that of Novr. 1.⁵ The candid and sensible part of the society thought it a very judicious account.—*Diary*, vol. xvii., 13.

22 Sept., 1759. Mrs. Cornuthwait (Bohun), of Paddington, has the night cap King Charles I. was beheaded in, also a MS. of the King's.—*Diary*, vol. xviii., 64.

30 Oct., 1763. I first preached in spectacles, near 76, the age of Augustus, and of my great friend Thomas, Earl of Pembroke. My sermon was against too much study, and text happened to be “We see but through a glass darkly.”—*Diary*, vol. xx., 36.

20 Mar., 1764. To the printer of Whitehall Evening Post. In regard to the approaching solar eclipse of Sunday, April 1,

⁴ In one of the vols. of Stukeley's Diaries there is a transcript of a letter from Mr. Wm. Elsdon, dated Lisbon, November 10, 1759, in which he apologises for his long silence, after which he continues: “The more I observe, the more I am persuaded that they [earthquakes] are produced by external causes, and not by any subterraneous caverns raging with unbridled violence. I have felt so many tremors and shocks that the dread which at first attended them is, in a manner, worn off, and I think that their beginning is actually to be perceived in the air, and not from under the earth. The appearance of the day when they happen, the state of the wind and air, the noise that always precedes the shock, the action of it on the water, and the vibration of the earth's surface, all seem to be inconsistent with subterraneous eruptions. But these thoughts I intirely submit to your superior knowledge.”

⁵ See Thomas Barker's Letter, printed in *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, vol. i., 412, Surtees Soc.

I thought it advisable to remark that, it happening in the time of Divine Service, it is desired you would insert this caution in your public paper. The eclipse begins soon after 9 ; the middle a little before 11 ; the end a little after 12. There will be no total darkness in the very middle, observable in this metropolis, but as people's curiositys will not be over with the middle of the eclipse, if the church service be ordered to begin a little before 12, it will properly be morning prayer, and an uniformity preserved in our duty to the Supreme Being, the author of these amazing celestial movements. Yours, RECTOR OF ST. GEO. Q. S.—*Diary*, vol. xx., 44.

April, 1764. People now begin to find out the convenience of having their names at their doors.—*Diary*, vol. xx., 46.

3 May, 1764. At the Royal Society. A motion was made to alter the hour of meeting to 6 o'clock, and 3 hours debating arose upon it ; Mr. Burrows, Mr. Ta. White, Cart. Webb, Sir T. Robinson ; Mr. Baker spoke last, chiefly in regard to the effect it would have on the Antiquarian Society. Lastly, I spoke to the following effect :

My Lord President Morton.

By the goodness of providence I have lived to see 5 presidents of the Royal Society in that chair which your Lordship so well fills and adorns, being admitted by Sir Isaac Newton ten years before his death. I shall not concern myself whether the dispute belongs to the council alone or to the society at large, but remark the consequences wherein wisdom chiefly consists. 'Tis advanced that as parliament hours, courts of judicatory, of dining in general, were become later than formerly, we ought to meet later ; but this, in my opinion, is not wisely done, nor to be imitated by a Philosophical Society, made up of the grave, not the gay part of the world. This is at once answered by observing that our meetings are always full, both of members and of strangers, curious to hear what is read and shown. To alter the hour would not answer the design, because there is no end of it. They began their meetings at 3 o'clock ; then in Sir Isaac Newton's time, constantly kept to 4 ; in Sir Hans Sloan's time, lowered it to 5 ; now to $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ after. The *vis inertiae* in agents

is gravitation, going downwards like a clock weight, and need not to be precipitated. Consider in winter time at 6, we should see the court filled with candles in lanthorns, coming to the Society. But the principal object of my attention in this debate, respects the Antiquarian Society, which will be greatly affected by this alteration. I was a founder of that Society, and am the only survivor of the founders; though I have it at heart, yet now in winter time especially, I can be present there but seldom. Meeting late, and late before the President takes the chair, I frequently am obliged to goe away before any business done. To that, perhaps, may be owing in some measure that I am the survivor in that Society, in this, in the College of Physicians, thereby avoyding the damps, the dews of the night, the rains and other inconveniences, according to the laudable customs of our ancestors. But 'tis apparent enough if the Royal Society lowers their hour of meeting, the Antiquarians must do the same, and then I can very seldom have the pleasure of meeting them. Lastly, my Lord, 'tis injudicious to thrust both philosophy and antiquitys into the obscurity of night, on which it is our business to throw all the light we can.

After many sorts of perplexed questions, proposed to be balloted for, Lord Charles Cavendish proposed this: whether it be convenient to alter the hour of meeting? I seconded it.

By ballot, 19 for it; 32 against it.—*Diary*, vol. xx., 48.

INDEX OF NAMES.

The letter *n* after the number of the page refers to the note.

A

A
ABRAHAM, 55, 57.
Adulf, Bishop, 37.
Aelianus, 4, 5 *n*.
Aelius, Martinus, 105.
Affleck, of Mosse Hall, 158 *n*.
Aglionby, John, 63, 63 *n*, 64 *n*; Christopher, 63 *n*.
Agricola, 110, 151, 249.
Agrippa, Cornelius, 85.
Agrippa, Marcus Mænius, 78 *n*, 85.
Agrippina, coin, 1, 255, 272.
Ailesbury, Marquess, 178 *n*.
Ailwin, Earl of East Angles, 49, 49 *n*, 219.
Alaric, the Goth, 82.
Albanenses, the, 142.
Albemarle, William, Earl of, 312 *n*.
Albini, William de, 320 *n*.
Albinus, Maximus, 109 *n*.
Albucasis, 5 *n*.
Alcock, Bishop, 19, 45.
Aldegrever, Heinrich, 265, 265 *n*.
Aldrich, Dr., 282.
Alexander, coin, 2 *n*; Augustus, 69 *n*, 70; Severus, coin, 2 *n*.
Alford, *alias* Michael Griffith, 161, 161 *n*.
Alfred, King, 5 *n*, 8 *n*, 10, 205, 206, 220, 292, 342, 368.
Alkfrid, Prince, 326, 338.
Allectus, coin, 1, 6, 187, 326.
Allen, Dr., 376.
Alva, Duke of, 155 *n*.
Ames, Mr., 319.
Ammianus Marcellinus, 88.
Ammonius, 78 *n*.
Ampleford, John, 314; Thomas, 314.
Ann, Queen, 360.
Ancaster, Duke of, 213, 313, 317, 332, 344.
Anderson, Edmund, 2 *n*; Sir Francis, 2 *n*; Dorothy, 2 *n*.
Anicowe, Earl of, 295.
Annas, King, 41.
Anson, Lord, 364.
Anstis, Mr., 279.
Antoninus Pius, coin, 1, 20 *n*, 122, 135 *n*, 214, 243 *n*, 272, 329, 340 *n*.
Antoninus, Itinerary of, 22, 22 *n*, 70, 87, 124, 124 *n*, 151, 152, 175, 177, 191, 193, 194, 245, 261, 262, 297.
Apher, 55, 57.
Appleby, J., Dacre, 65 *n*, 66, 103; Mrs., 105, 106, 109.
Archimedes, 360, 360 *n*.
Arden, William, 326.
Ardern, John, Surgeon, 5, 5 *n*.
Aristarchus, 28.
Argonavis, Constell, 165.
Argyle, Duke of, 373.
Arrian, 330.
Ashby, George, 15.
Ashburnham, Mr., 330, 335.
Ashmole, Elias, 212.
Aston, Thomas, Canon, 250 *n*; Lady 116.
Athelwold, Bishop, 41.
Atkins, Sir Robert, 99 *n*, 100, 100 *n*.
Aubeny, James de, 302.
Aubrey, John, 128, 130, 131.
Audry, Saint, 25, 29, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 51.

Augustine, Saint, 130.
 Augustus, coin, 2, 3, 52, 272, 310;
 Court of, 25 *n*; Emperor, 166, 375,
 383.
 Aurelian, 297 *n*.
 Aurelius Victor, 81.
 Austin Canons, 275 *n*.
 Ayleway, Hercules, 225.

B

BAAL DUROTRIGENSIS, 130 *n*.
 Bacchus, 293.
 Baguly, Mr., 305.
 Baker, Mr., 35 *n*, 139 *n*, 169, 369, 384.
 Balistarius, Hugo, 43, 46.
 Banduri, 4, 4 *n*, 5.
 Banks, Robert, 297.
 Banyer, Dr., 210.
 Barclay, Robert, 359, 359 *n*; David,
 359 *n*.
 Barker, Thomas, 383 *n*.
 Barrett, arms of family of, 215 *n*.
 Barton, Mr., 3.
 Bate, C. Spence, F.R.S., 118 *n*.
 Battely, Dr., 225, 230, 282.
 Bawd, family of, 264, 339, 340.
 Baxter, William, 71; Mr., 180, 190,
 195.
 Beacher, Mr., 174.
 Beauchamp, Pain de, 3 *n*, 199.
 Beaumont, Henry, 225; Robert (Bossu)
 Earl of Leicester, 234, 247 *n*.
 Becket, Thomas à, 199, 210 *n*, 215 *n*,
 236, 282, 297, 303, 303 *n*, 311, 325;
 William, Surgeon, 5, 5 *n*.
 Beckwith, Thomas, 209.
 Bede, 24, 24 *n*, 31, 32, 33, 44, 50, 62,
 195, 273, 273 *n*, 274, 275 *n*, 276.
 Bedford, Duke of, 9 *n*, 47, 47*n*.
 Beighton, Mr., 188.
 Bellomonte, Henry de, 300 *n*.
 Bell, Beaupré, junior, 22, 280, 281,
 281 *n*, 282, 300 *n*, 321, 322.
 Belvedeir, Robert de, 260 *n*.
 Bentham, Rev. James, 30, 30 *n*, 32.
 Bentley, Dr. R., 25, 27, 36, 38.
 Benson, Mr. Auditor, 181.
 Beorrhedus, King of the Mercians, 33.

Bertie, Rev. Mr., 320, 343; Charles,
 343.
 Bertram, Mr., 129, 131.
 Betelm, Saint, 48.
 Birdmore, Rev. Mr., 328.
 Bishop, Richard, 168 *n*.
 Bituriges, the, 136.
 Blackett, Sir Edward (Walter?), 144 *n*.
 Blackwell, Thomas, Professor, 25.
 Bland, Mr., 301.
 Blecca, 273, 274.
 Blenkin, Prebendary, 277 *n*, 299 *n*.
 Bliss, Professor, 184.
 Blomer, Dr., 301, 356.
 Blomfield, Mr., 23.
 Boadicea, 147, 152, 190.
 Bodenham, Wingfield, 359.
 Boerhave, Professor, 11.
 Bolton, Dr., 265.
 Bonner, Bishop, 161 *n*.
 Borlase, Rev. W., 54, 56, 60, 60 *n*, 117;
 William C., M.P., 54, 54 *n*, 56, 117.
 Boscowen, Admiral, 301; Lord, 376.
 Bothe, Thomas, Abbot of St. Mary's,
 York, 277.
 Bouchier, Dr., 361.
 Boughton, Mr., 61, 62.
 Boulogne, Earl of, 234.
 Bourchier, Cardinal, 277, 277 *n*.
 Burroughs, Mr., 373.
 Bowyer, William, Printer, 146 *n*, 286.
 Bradshaw, Judge, 361.
 Brahe, Tycho, 354.
 Brakenridge, 7.
 Brander, Mr., 382.
 Brandon, Charles, Duke of Suffolk,
 252 *n*, 311 *n*, 321 *n*.
 Braybrooke, Lord, 146 *n*.
 Brindley, Rev. Mr., 248.
 Brigantes, the, 280 *n*.
 Brigantia, 280, 280 *n*.
 Britannia, 279, 280.
 Britons, the, 49, 72, 82, 98, 283, 284,
 298 *n*.
 Brokenhale, Thorold de, 306 *n*.
 Bromsall, Thomas, 1, 1 *n*, 2 *n*.
 Brooke, Mr. J. C., 16.
 Broyne, or le Brun, Richard de, 63 *n*.
 Brown, Thomas, 139 *n*; Mr., 301, 311.

Browne, William, Alderman, 328 *n.*
 Brownlow, family of, 314, 339 ; Sir John, Bart., 339 *n.*; Elizabeth, Lady, 339 *n.*; Jane, 339 *n.*; Sir Richard, Bart., 339 *n.*

Bruce, Lord, 174 ; Dr. Collingwood, 63 *n.*, 71 *n.*, 109 *n.*; Sir Michael, 352.

Brudenel, Mr., 210 ; Colonel, 3.

Buccleugh, Duke of, 336 *n.*

Buck, Samuel, 290, 338.

Buckeridge, Mrs., 211.

Buckingham, Duke of, 9 *n.*, 87 *n.*, 269 *n.*; Earl of, 199.

Bull, William, 330.

Burdett, Mrs., 216 ; Jane, Lady, 216 *n.*; Sir Thomas, 216 *n.*

Burforde, Baron, 295.

Burgess, William, Garter King of Arms, 325, 325 *n.*, 331, 339.

Burghers, engraver, 282.

Burghley, Lord, 187 *n.*, 324 *n.*; Earl of, 269 *n.*, 300, 300 *n.*

Burrell, Redman, 289 ; Mr., 359.

Burrows, Mr., 384.

Burnet, Bishop, 360.

Burton, Mr., 230, 260 *n.*, 296 ; Rev. G., 44.

Bury, Lord, 334.

Bute, Marquess of, 2 *n.*

Butler, Beverly, 305, 307, 308, 309, 324 *n.*, 329, 336 ; Mr., 359.

Bywater, Mr., 324.

C

CADOGAN, A. J., M.P., 30.

Caesar, 284.

Caius, Dr., 150 *n.*

Caldicot, Mr., junior, 296.

Caledonians, the, 96.

Caligula, 286.

Camden, Mr., 10, 47, 52, 62, 63, 73, 75, 92, 92 *n.*, 93, 93 *n.*, 94, 109, 111, 122, 122 *n.*, 125, 127 *n.*, 130, 145 *n.*, 146, 152, 162, 173, 174, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 182, 183, 187 *n.*, 191, 192, 206, 207, 225, 245, 250, 254, 255 *n.*, 261 *n.*, 282 *n.*, 340 *n.*, 359.

Cameron, Jenny, 335.

Campbell, Mr., 262.

Camulus, a Celtic deity, 147.

Canopus, Star, 165.

Canute, King, 47, 181.

Caracalla, coin, 39, 180, 243.

Carausius, coin, 2, 6, 9, 22, 23, 36, 39, 43, 46, 47, 50, 52, 160, 162, 163, 167, 223, 237, 258, 275, 275 *n.*, 296, 310, 313, 314, 322, 358.

Cardigan, Earl of, 9 *n.*

Carew, Mr., 368.

Carileph, Bishop, 293 *n.*

Carlisle, Earl of, 103.

Carus, coin, 187.

Carvilius, 229 *n.*

Casaubon, Dr., 319 *n.*; Rev. Meric, 230, 230 *n.*; Isaac, 230 *n.*

Castile, King of, 234.

Cassius, Dio, 152.

Catharine, Saint, effigy, 43.

Catlin, John, 304, 304 *n.*

Catyeuchlani, the, 194.

Cave, Mr., 186 : Sir Thomas, 249, 249 *n.*

Cavendish, Lord Charles, 385.

Cay, Gabriel, 144 *n.*; John, 143 *n.*, 144 *n.*; Robert, 78, 84, 143, 143 *n.*, 144 *n.*

Caxton, 83 *n.*, 141 *n.*, 277 *n.*

Cecil, David, 300 *n.*; Thomas, Earl of Burleigh, 269 ; William, Baron Burleigh, 300 *n.*, 324 *n.*

Cenemani, the, 3.

Centwin, King, 5 *n.*

Ceres, 142, 143 ; figure of, 253 *n.*; coin, 74.

Champion, Richard, 169 *n.*

Charles I., 318 *n.*, 324, 330, 334, 337, 361, 375, 376, 383 ; Prince, 87 *n.*; II., 358 ; V., Emperor, 376.

Chaucer, 22, 350.

Chauncy, Rev. Mr., 207, 210.

Chester, Roger of, 141 *n.*; Edward, 210, 210 *n.*; Sir Edward, 210 *n.*; Ann, Lady, 210 *n.*; family of, 198.

Chesterfield, Lord, 301 *n.*

Chichester, Bishop of, 38.

Child, Sir Richard, 154.

Chiswell, Mr., 356.

Chorier, 69 *n.*
 Chudleigh, Miss, 370.
Chyndonax, 229 *n.*, 233.
 Ciampini, 254.
 Cicero, 36 ; Life of, 38, 38 *n.*
Cingetorix, 229 *n.*, 233.
 Cirencester, Richard of, 129, 131, 158 *n.*
 Cissa, King, 5 *n.*, 178.
 Clare, Richard de, 197, 199 ; Gilbert de, 205.
 Clark, Gilbert, 304, 304 *n.* ; John, surveyor, 185 ; J. W., 17 *n.*
 Claudian, 82.
 Claudius, 89, 147 ; Gothicus, coin, 6, 23 *n.*, 151, 161, 212, 258 ; Claudianus 103, 104.
 Clavering, James, 142, 142 *n.* ; Sir Francis, 142 *n.* ; Robert, Bishop of Peterborough, 285 *n.*
 Clayton, J., 141 *n.*
 Clerk, Sir John (Baron), 74, 85, 87 *n.*, 89, 90, 97, 100, 102 *n.*, 141 *n.*, 168, 270, 282.
 Clerke, Rev. W., 286.
 Cleypom, Mr., 313.
 Clinton, family of, 300 *n.* ; Lord, 287 *n.*
 Clodius Albinus, coin, 2 *n.*
 Clodus, coin, 2.
 Cobden, Archdeacon, 376.
 Cobham, Lord, 360.
 Cole, a surveyor, 221 ; John, architect, 320 *n.* ; Rev. E. M., 354 *n.*
 Coleraine, Lord, 218, 366, 366 *n.*
 Collier, Mr., 21, 21 *n.*
 Collins, John, 9, 10, 30, 47, 52, 200, 204, 209, 247, 280, 292, 330.
 Collinson, Mr., 293, 378, 381.
 Collison, Mr., 52, 348.
 Colvill, John, 64 *n.* ; Margaret, 64 *n.*
 Compton, Dr., Bishop, 126 *n.*
 Conduitt, Mr., 262, 262 *n.*
 Congreve, Mr., 6 *n.*
 Coningsby, Lord, 191.
 Constantine, the Great, coin, 1, 23 *n.*, 122, 137, 161, 163, 214, 214 *n.*, 218, 246, 297 *n.*, 330.
 Constantius, coin, 1, 246.
 Cooke, Mr., 294.
 Cookson, Mr., 144.
 Cookworthy, Mr., 169 *n.*
 Cooper, Mr., 124 ; Rev. Mr., 217, 223.
 Coore, Henry, Esq., 121 *n.*
 Cope, Sir John, 334.
 Copley, Sir Godfrey, 367.
 Cotton, Sir Robert Bruce, 2 *n.*, 52, 52 *n.*, 93 *n.*, 218, 277 ; Sir John Bruce, 2 *n.*, 52, 215, 216, 216 *n.*, 220 ; Miss, 215.
 Cornewall, Sir Robert de, 294, 295 ; family of, 295 ; Sir Gilbert, 295 ; Sir Thomas, 295 ; Ann, 295 ; Thomas 295 ; Francis, 295 ; John, 295.
 Cornthwaite, Mrs., 383.
 Cowper, Richard, 290.
 Cox, Dr., Bishop of Ely, 17 *n.* ; Mr., 309.
 Cranmer, Archbishop, 212.
 Crawford, Lord, 335 ; Mr., 308.
 Creed, John, Colonel, 333.
 Creffield, Ralph, 158 *n.*
 Creyke, Mr., 229, 233.
 Croll, Dr., 354 *n.*
 Cromwell, Oliver, 328, 343 ; wife of, 45, 247 ; Lord, 213.
 Crow, Christopher, 357.
 Cubi, Bituriges, 135, 136.
 Cumberland, Francis, Earl of, 88 *n.* ; Bishop, 262, 349 ; Duke of, 289, 289 *n.*, 333, 334, 335, 336, 355 *n.*, 356.
 Cuming, H. Syer, 127 *n.*
 Cunobelin, coin, 1, 1 *n.*, 3, 8, 162, 162 *n.*, 166, 375.
 Cupitianus, G. Julius, 65 *n.*
 Curtis, Mr., 342.

D

D'ACOSTA, MR., 54, 37 *n.*
 Dacre, Elizabeth (Lady William Howard), 64 *n.* ; Lord, 213.
 D'Arcy, Robert, 321 *n.*
 Dalston, Captain, 72 *n.*
 Danes, the, 33, 36, 37, 40, 41, 44, 47 *n.*, 98, 181, 266, 283, 287 *n.*, 297 *n.*, 327.
 Dantsey, Colonel, 189, 189 *n.*
 Dapifer, Eudo, 199, 200.
 Dauphin, the, 356, 356 *n.*
 David, King of Scotland, 234.
 Deæ Matres, 65 *n.*, 68, 69 *n.*, 70, 297 *n.*

Dee, Rev. John, 319, 319 *n.*
Demetrius, 28.
Denshire, family of, 341.
Desaguliers, Dr., 378.
Devonshire, Duke of, 6, 210.
Diana, Elucinia, 255.
Didia Clara, coin, 223.
Dioclesian, 68 *n.*; coin, 5 *n.*, 23 *n.*, 122, 246.
Dionysius, Halicarn., 28.
Divicatus, 161, 161 *n.*
Docwray, Thomas, prior, 278.
Dodd, Rev. Dr. William, 301 *n.*
Domitian, coin, 113, 272.
Douce, Francis, F.S.A., 114 *n.*
Douglas, Dr., 352.
Dove, Thomas, bishop, 116, 116 *n.*, 223.
Downman, Mr., 220; Jane, 344.
Down, Rev. Mr., 346.
Drake, Mr., 9, 9 *n.*; Sir William, 9 *n.*; Dr. Francis, 274, 291, 293, 345.
Druids, the, 48, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60.
Drusus, coin, 286.
Ducarell, Dr., 291, 293.
Dugdale, Sir William, 61 *n.*, 278, 317 *n.*, 318 *n.*
Dunwallo, King, 238.
Durer, Albert, 265, 265 *n.*

E

EAGLE, CONSTELL., 110.
Eayre, Joseph, 215, 215 *n.*, 216, 217, 219, 219 *n.*, 239, 357; Thomas, 215 *n.*
Edgar, King, 33.
Edgecomb, Lord, 59.
Edred, 5 *n.*
Edmund, King, 181.
Ednothus, 49 *n.*
Edward, Confessor, 33, 34, 148, 185, 324 *n.*, 327.
Edward I., 64 *n.*, 300 *n.*; II., 205, 303 *n.*, 305 *n.*; III., 64 *n.*, 100; IV., 289 *n.*; VI., 17 *n.*, 64 *n.*, 146 *n.*, 150 *n.*, 287 *n.*, 300 *n.*, 336 *n.*
Edwards, Mr., 221, 222.
Edwin, King, 274.
Egelwinus, Bishop of Durham, 5 *n.*
Egfrid, Prince, 29, 31, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46.

Egyptians, the, 165, 262.
Elfreda, 324 *n.*
Elizabeth, Queen, 19, 116 *n.*, 146 *n.*, 213, 319 *n.*, 321 *n.*, 324 *n.*, 328, 347 *n.*
Ellis, Mr., 382.
Ellys, Sir William, 304, 320, 321 *n.*
Ellicot, Mr., 374.
Elrington, John, 139 *n.*; Elizabeth, 139 *n.*
Elsdon, William, 383, 383 *n.*
Elways, Mr., 253.
Elwill, Lady, 233.
Empson, James, 291 *n.*; Sarah, 291 *n.*
Eratosthenes, 354.
Erson, Mr., 358.
Esculapius, 186.
Essex, Earl of, 146 *n.*, 148 *n.*, 167, 197, 199, 210, 234, 236.
Ethelbald, King, 287 *n.*, 305, 305 *n.*, 307, 308, 309.
Ethelbert, King, 46 *n.*
Etheldreda, 31, 32, 33.
Etheldred, King, 287 *n.*, 297 *n.*
Ethelstan, 49 *n.*
Ethelwold, Abbot, Bishop of Winchester, 5 *n.*
Evans, John, F.R.S., 164 *n.*
Exeter, Lord, 334, 337; Dean of, 133, 337.
Exsuperius, Bishop, 114, 144 *n.*, 115, 116.
Exton, a glazier, 328.

F

FAESCHIANUS, 4.
Fairchild, Anna, 8.
Fairfax, Mr., 52.
Falkner, Thomas, 257.
Faustina, coin, 1, 74, 117, 218, 223, 301.
Fawcett, Mr., 49; Rev. Thomas, 358.
Fenwick, Robert, M.P., 244 *n.*
Fisher, Rev. Mr., 301, 340, 341, 342, 343; Bishop of Rochester, 340, 340 *n.*
Fitzgilbert, Baldwin, 301 *n.*
Fitzharding, arms of, 314.
Fitzwalter, Robert, 236; Maud, 236.

Fitzwilliam, Lord, 246, 320.
 Flamstead, Rev. Mr., 354, 379.
 Flavia Victorina, 187 *n.*
 Flavius Aper, 109 *n.*
 Fleming, Rev. Dr., Dean of Carlisle,
 69 *n.*, 73 ; Mr., 191 ; Mrs., 295.
 Flete, Henry, 299 ; family of, 314,
 355.
 Fleetwood, Bishop, 19 ; Rev. Mr., 373.
 Florence of Worcester, 181 ; Duke of,
 153.
 Folkes, Martin, 247, 266, 286, 305, 306,
 371, 373.
 Fontenelle, Mr., 262 *n.*
 Foote, Rev. John, 238.
 Foquier, Mr., 371.
 Fortune, goddess, 77 *n.*, 86, 87, 90,
 93 *n.*
 Foster, Sir Humphrey, 6 *n.* ; Rev. Mr.,
 7, 7 *n.*
 Fothergill, Dr., 17 *n.*
 Fountain, Abbot of Croyland, 116,
 223.
 Fowler, William, 179 *n.*, 253 *n.*, 261 *n.* ;
 Rev. Mr., 212.
 Fox, John, Martyrologist, 211 ; Alice,
 325.
 Frank, Richard, 169 *n.*
 Frankam, John, 225.
 Franklin, Mr., 378, 379.
 Freke, John, 339 *n.*, 375, 378.
 Freeman, Mr., 369.
 French, the, 336, 355 *n.*, 362 *n.* ; John,
 225.
 Ffucke, William, M.P., 276.
 Fuller, Thomas, 7 *n.*, 277, 278 *n.*, 311 *n.* ;
 Robert, Abbot, 212.
 Fulwood, Dr., 49, 291.

G

GADENI, THE, 69 *n.*
 Gainesborough, Lord, 334.
 Gale, Roger, 1 *n.*, 4, 17, 18 *n.*, 20, 25,
 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 46, 47, 61, 61 *n.*,
 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 68 *n.*, 70, 72,
 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 84, 85, 90, 97, 102,
 103, 105, 106, 108, 110, 112, 115, 117,
 121, 121 *n.*, 125, 127, 134, 135, 138.

139, 141 *n.*, 143, 143 *n.*, 146, 150, 154,
 154 *n.*, 168, 172, 186, 188, 195, 198,
 200, 213, 229, 246, 260, 261, 263, 265,
 268, 269, 270, 276, 279, 280, 282, 291,
 324, 326, 332, 333, 338, 352, 356 ;
 Roger, Henry, 276 ; Rev. Charles,
 61, 61 *n.* ; Dean of York, 37, 249, 255 ;
 John, Surgeon, 5 ; Roger, brother
 of John, 5 ; Samuel, 17, 28, 43, 113,
 117 *n.*, 170, 188, 200, 203, 211, 247,
 287, 288, 307, 317 *n.*, 321, 326 ; Wil-
 liam, 204 ; Mrs. Roger Henry, 356.

Galgacus, 151.
 Galileo, 153.
 Gallienus, 5 *n.*, 23 *n.*, 122, 258, 282, 284,
 297.
 Gallio, 63.
 Gallus, 94.
 Gansell, Mr., 145 *n.*
 Gant, Gilbert de, Earl of Lincoln,
 297 *n.*
 Gatwoode, Pell, 40.
 Gauls, the, 69 *n.*, 72 *n.*, 75, 283, 284.
 Gaunt, John of, 282 *n.*
 Geer, Mr., 216.
 Genebrier, Dr., 358.
 Geoffrey, Abbot of Croyland, 18 *n.*
 George I., statue of, 38 ; II., 188 *n.*
 George, William, 179.
 Germanicus, 286.
 Germans, the, 69 *n.*, 283, 284.
 Geta, coin, 107, 243.
 Gibbs, James, 262.
 Gibson, Mr., 94 *n.*
 Giffard, Walter, 199.
 Gifford, Mr., 163.
 Gilbert, the monk, 35.
 Gildas, 63, 225, 225 *n.*
 Gilpin, Mr., 78, 78 *n.* ; Richard, 64 *n.* ;
 William, 78 *n.*
 Girvii, the, 40, 51.
 Gloucester, Earl of, 205 ; Joanna,
 Countess of, 205.
 Godfrey, Mr., 351.
 Goldesborough, Richard de, 298.
 Gonville, Mr., 258.
 Goodhall, William, M.P., 196.
 Goodman, Richard, 65, 66, 67, 68, 72.

Goodrich, Bishop, 20, 45.
 Goodwin, lives of bishops, 38.
 Gordian, 6 *n.*, 103, 117, 137, 218; III., 81, 105, 109, 134 *n.*
 Gordon, Mr., 66, 66 *n.*, 86, 103 *n.*, 139 *n.*, 373.
 Gosling, Mr., 153.
 Goths, the, 83.
 Gough, Mr., 16, 145 *n.*, 148 *n.*, 154 *n.*, 187 *n.*
 Graham, Sir Richard, Bart., 87 *n.*; Sir Frederick, Bart., 87 *n.*; Sir Reginald H., Bart., 87 *n.*; Lady, 87 *n.*; George, 298, 298 *n.*
 Gratian, 22; coin, 23 *n.*, 52.
 Gravii, the, 138.
 Gray, Charles, 158, 159, 160, 161, 166, 167; Stephen, 358, 378; Dr. John, 358, 378; Mr., 368.
 Greathead, Dr., 318.
 Greaves, Mr., 321.
 Greenwell, Nicholas, 134 *n.*
 Greslei, Robert, 314 *n.*
 Greville, Mr., 181.
 Grey de Wilton, William, Lord, 17 *n.*
 Grey, family of, 40.
 Greyme, or Graham, William, 64 *n.*; George, 64 *n.*
 Griffis, Mr., 358.
 Grime, the Saxon, 313.
 Grose, Francis, 329 *n.*
 Grundy, Mr., 310.
 Gruter, 68, 71, 84, 104, 105, 136, 142, 152.
 Gucht, Gerard Vander, 116.
 Guest, General, 335.
 Guillim, heraldry of, 355.
 Gunning, Bishop, 19.
 Guthlac, effigy of, 48. 287 *n.*, 288, 288 *n.*, 320.

H

HAACK, MR., 49, 49 *n.*; Mrs., 49.
 Hacket, Dr., 37.
 Hadrian, 37, 63 *n.*, 80, 81, 85, 179, 340 *n.*; coin, 2, 21, 113, 272.
 Hales, Dr., 229, 233, 374, 374 *n.*, 379, 380.
 Halfhead, Mr., 11.
 Hall, Enoch, 144 *n.*; family of, 311.
 Halley, Dr., 298 *n.*, 305, 354.
 Hamilton, Sir William, 215 *n.*
 Hancock, Leonard, 221.
 Hanoverians, 356.
 Hanson, Rev. Mr., 281.
 Harding, 327.
 Hardouin, Mr., 142.
 Hardwicke, Lord Chancellor, 51, 51 *n.*, 236 *n.*, 291, 291 *n.*
 Harley, Lord, 153.
 Harris, Phillis, 54.
 Harrison, Mr., 240; John, 298, 298 *n.*, 348, 376, 368 *n.*
 Harold, King, 211, 212, 236.
 Hart, Thomas, 215 *n.*, 216, 216 *n.*; John, 215 *n.*, 216 *n.*
 Harvey, Hon. and Rev., Mr., 44.
 Harwood, Dr. John, 123, 123 *n.*, 124 *n.*
 Hawksby, 380.
 Haym, Mr., 22 *n.*
 Heane, 5 *n.*
 Hearne, Thomas, 170, 171 *n.*, 282.
 Hebrews, the, 270.
 Helena, Empress, 152; Effigy, 43.
 Hemingford, Thomas de, 338.
 Hengist, 324, 326, 337, 345.
 Henry, I., 197, 224, 295; II., 171, 188, 199, 210 *n.*, 233, 234, 250 *n.*, 297, 324 *n.*; III., 98, 147 *n.*, 311 *n.*; V., 99, 339; VI., 320; VII., 146 *n.*, 300 *n.*, 340, 340 *n.*; VIII., 5, 7 *n.*, 9 *n.*, 93 *n.*, 155, 213, 252 *n.*, 275 *n.*, 282 *n.*, 340, 309, 311 *n.*, 321 *n.*, 376; Emperor of Almaine, 295.
 Hercules, 90, 131, 187, 187 *n.*
 Hereford, Earl of, 205.
 Heron, Titus Dom., 72, 72 *n.*, 74.
 Hertford, Lord, 228, 263.
 Hervet, Mr., 167.
 Hesse, Prince of, 335.
 Higden, Ralph, 141, 141 *n.*
 Hilda, Abbess, 45.
 Hill, Mr., 352.
 Hinson, Mr., 287.
 Hoadley, Benjamin, Bishop, 126, 126 *n.*, 127; Samuel, 126 *n.*
 Hobby, Sir Philip, 275 *n.*

Hobson, Thomas, 17 *n*, 34, 34 *n*, 35 *n*.
 Hodgson, Thomas, 104 *n*, 105 *n*, 144 *n*.
 Hogarth, 188 *n*.
 Holbein, Hans, 328, 336, 336 *n*, 376.
 Hollingshead, 151.
 Holmes, George, 306, 306 *n*.
 Holt, Adam, 154.
 Holman, Mr., 357; family of, 49 *n*; Mrs., 349.
 Homer, life of, 25 *n*, 27, 27 *n*, 38, 59, 90, 283.
 Honorius, Archbishop of Canterbury, 273 *n*; Emperor, coin, 53, 217, 245.
 Honywood, General, 167.
 Hook, James, 381.
 Hope, Mr. Beresford, 39 *n*.
 Horace, 138, 352.
 Horsley, John, 64 *n*, 65 *n*, 66, 67, 68, 68 *n*, 71, 71 *n*, 73, 74, 75, 76 *n*, 78, 78 *n*, 79, 86, 94, 95, 105, 134, 134 *n*, 135 *n*, 138, 138 *n*, 139 *n*, 140, 141 *n*, 143, 143 *n*, 173, 176, 178, 179, 252 *n*, 261 *n*, 263, 286.
 Hotham, Bishop, 19.
 Houghton, Mr., 281; jailor at Lincoln, 317.
 Hout, Henry le, 147 *n*.
 Howard, origin of name, 20; Lord William, 64 *n*.
 Howgrave, Mr., junior, 247, 328.
 Hübner, 69 *n*, 72 *n*, 118 *n*.
 Huddleston, Sir John, 113 *n*; Sir Richard, 113 *n*; William, 113 *n*; Elizabeth, 113 *n*.
 Hudibras, 219.
 Hudson, Dr., 330, 335; James, 304.
 Hughes, Rev. Mr., 369.
 Hugo, Balistarius, 30.
 Hulse, Edward, 155 *n*.
 Humphrey, Mr., 170.
 Huna, Saint, 29, 42, 46.
 Hunter, Dr., 17 *n*, 139, 139 *n*, 272; Mr., 305, 308; Thomas, 139 *n*.
 Hutchins, Rev. J., 128, 128 *n*, 129, 132, 135 *n*, 184, 185; Rev. Richard, 128 *n*.
 Hutchinson, Mr., 141 *n*, 146 *n*, 256.
 Hyde, Rev. Thomas, 165.
 Hygeia, 186.
 Hyginus. 84.

I

ICENI, THE, 177, 180.
 Illyrians, the, 284.
 Ingham, Mr., 238.
 Ingulphus, 33.
 Iremonger, Joshua, 178.
 Ireton, General, 328.
 Isis, 330.
 Ivo, Saint, 51.

J

JACKSON, FRANCIS, 204.
 Jacobs, Mr., 237.
 James I., 34, 45, 87 *n*, 203, 203 *n*, 206, 209; II., 87 *n*.
 Jelf, Mr., architect, 165, 166.
 Jennings, Mr., 220.
 Jerome, 115, 368.
 Jewitt, Llewellyn, 169 *n*.
 Jews, the, 262, 351.
 Joffred, Abbot, 287 *n*, 305, 308, 309.
 John, King, 34, 34 *n*, 206 *n*, 236, 275 *n*, 315 *n*, 317 *n*; the Baptist, effigy, 43.
 Johnson, Maurice, 110, 256, 258, 265, 275, 276, 279, 280, 282, 285, 306, 307, 309, 321, 322; Rev. Mr., 212.
 Jones, Rev. Mr., 221, 352.
 Julaber, 228.
 Julia Augusta, 170; Domna, 187 *n*; Mammea, 187 *n*.
 Julian, 88, 145.
 Julius, Capitolinus, 137, 138; Cerealis Censorinus, 88 *n*.
 Jupiter, 72 *n*, 75, 103 *n*, 160.
 Juvenal, 266, 266 *n*.
 Juxon, Bishop, 376.

K

KATHERINE, QUEEN, 282 *n*.
 Kelsal, Rev. Edward, 299, 299 *n*.
 Kemble, Mr., 110 *n*.
 Kempe, A. J., 187 *n*.
 Kendall, John, Prior, 278.
 Kennedy, Dr., 52, 275 *n*, 358.
 Kennet, White, Bishop of Peterborough 285 *n*.

Kent, fair maid of, 327.
 Kesteven, John, 298.
 Kircher, 360 *n.*
 Kirkhall, engraver, 281.
 Kneller, Sir Godfrey, 263.
 Knight, Rev. R., 4, 4 *n.*; Rev. Dr. S., 20, 29, 30, 36, 39, 214, 324; Dr., 361, 369.
 Knype, family of, 311.

L

LACEY, MR., 300.
 Laelianus, 4, 4 *n.*, 5 *n.*
 Lancy, Bishop, 19.
 Langworthy, Mr., 120.
 Laurence, Edward, 300 *n.*
 Law, William, 126 *n.*
 Lawson, Richard, 63 *n.*; Mr., 94, 102.
 Lee, Mr., 246.
 Leicester, Earl of, 234.
 Leland, 2 *n.*, 88 *n.*, 127 *n.*, 140, 171, 257 *n.*, 277, 290 *n.*, 300 *n.*, 324 *n.*
 Lemynge, Lawrence, 320 *n.*; William, 320 *n.*
 Lenton, Mr., 310.
 Lepla, Mrs., 209.
 Lethieullier, Smart, 118, 145, 145 *n.*, 154, 154 *n.*, 155 *n.*, 156 *n.*, 157, 159, 163, 164, 165, 166, 172, 317 *n.*, 371; Sir John, 155 *n.*; Charles 155 *n.*; Mary, 155 *n.*
 Letty, George, 197.
 Lewis, Revd. S. S., 17 *n.*; Revd. Mr., 237 *n.*
 Ligonier, General, 333.
 Lincoln, Bishop of, 210, 376.
 Lindsey, Marquess of, 299.
 Lipsius, 89, 152.
 Lister, Dr., 252; Mr., 139 *n.*
 Little, Charles, 281; Cornelius, 300.
 Lockhart, Mrs., 335.
 Lollius, Urbicus, 340 *n.*
 Long, Sir James Tilney, 155 *n.*
 Lonsdale, Earl of, 91 *n.*, 92 *n.*, 113 *n.*
 Loraine, Prince Charles of, 48, 48 *n.*
 Loudon, Lord, 335.
 Louis, XV., 356 *n.*

Lowther, Sir James, Bart., 91, 91 *n.*, 92, 92 *n.*, 113 *n.*, 360, 363; Sir John, Bart., 63 *n.*, 64 *n.*
 Lucius, Cæcilius, 135 *n.*
 Lucy, Godfrey de, 236; Richard de, 233, 234, 236; Roisia de, 236.
 Lufkin, Revd. Thomas, 162 *n.*
 Luke, Sir Samuel, 373.
 Luttrell, Revd. Robert, 326 *n.*
 Lyall, Sir Charles, 354 *n.*
 Lynn, George, 300 *n.*
 Lyra, Constell, 110.
 Lyons, Rev. S., 73 *n.*, 154 *n.*
 Lyttleton, Dr., Dean of Exeter, 58, 58 *n.*, 59, 61 *n.*, 117 *n.*

M

MACCABEES, THE, 270.
 Macclesfield, Lord, 371, 377.
 Machin, John, 258, 353, 353 *n.*
 Mac Lauren, Mr., 101.
 Madewell, Mr., 349.
 Maenius Caius, 85.
 Magnaville, or Mandeville, Geoffry de, 9*n.*, 146 *n.*, 148 *n.*, 167, 197, 199, 200; William de, 234; Christina de, 236.
 Magnentius, 2.
 Maitland, Mr., 351.
 Malton, Lady, 332.
 Mammea, Julia, 69 *n.*, 70.
 Manilius, 27.
 Marcellus, 360 *n.*
 Marius, coin, 21.
 Margaret, Saint, effigy, 43.
 Mars, 3, 202.
 Marsh, Mr., 51.
 Marsham, Sir John, 262.
 Martin, Dr., 371.
 Mary, Queen, 213, 319 *n.*; of France, 311 *n.*
 Marryat, Mr., 169 *n.*
 Marquardus Gudius, 84.
 Mason, Dr., 33; Professor, 37.
 Massey, Dr., 339 *n.*
 Master, Mr., 168 *n.*, 169.
 Masters, Rev. Robert, 51, 51 *n.*, 52.
 Matthew, of Westminster, 324 *n.*; Saint, effigy, 48.

Maud, Rev. John, 218, 219, 219 *n* ;
Princess, 295.
Maurice, Prince of Nassau, 335.
Maximian, 68 *n*, 81 ; Herculeus, 5 *n*,
81.
Maximinus, coin, 246.
Mead, Dr. R., 27, 187, 233.
Meadows, Sir Philip, 172, 173, 174, 175,
178, 183.
Mediobarbus, 286.
Melles. or Melese, arms of, 314 *n*.
Melibœus, 375 *n*.
Merc, Eustace de, 197, 199, 210 *n*.
Mercury, statue, 88, 88 *n*, 284.
Mere, Sir John, 328.
Merton, founder of Merton College,
37.
Meschines, Ralph de, 64 *n*.
Mezzabarba, 4.
Middlemore, Mr., 289, 301, 333.
Middleton, Dr., 26, 36, 38, 373 ; Mr.,
201.
Miles, Mr., 371.
Milles, Dr., 237 *n* ; Jeremiah, Dean of
Exeter, 117, 117 *n*, 120, 120 *n*.
Millom, Adam de. 113 *n* ; Joan de,
113 *n*.
Milton, John, 38.
Milward, Dr., 355, 356, 358.
Mithras, 137, 137 *n*, 294.
Modestus, 89.
Mogon, 69 *n*.
Molesworth, Lord, 302 *n*.
Monson, Lord, 212.
Montague, Duke of, 3, 56, 158, 292,
306, 329, 332, 333, 336, 373 ; Bishop
18.
Morant, Rev. Philip, 152 *n*, 160, 160 *n*,
161, 162, 163 *n*, 166.
Morechar, 301.
Morton, Lord, 384.
Monteagle, Lord, 328.
Moor, Bishop, 19 ; Mr., 46.
Moore, Canon, 305 *n*, 310 *n*.
Mortimer, Dr. Cromwell, 10, 320 ; Sir
Hugh, 295.
Morton, Rev. John, 262, 262 *n*.
Moses, 165.
Mottram, Mr., 328.

Moulton, a millwright, 349.
Murray, the Pretender's Secretary, 335.
Musgrave, Nicholas, 64 *n* ; Sir Edward,
64 *n* ; Thomas, 87 *n*.
Mysenus, 283.

N

NAPIER, JOHN, LORD, 2 *n*.
Navarre, King of, 234.
Neale, Noah, 300 *n*, 304 *n*.
Neat, Rev. Mr., 303.
Nemesis, 103 *n*.
Neotus, Saint, 220, 292.
Nero, coin, 17, 112, 163, 218, 223, 281,
281 *n*, 286, 330 ; Emperor, 39, 152.
Nerva, coin, 214, 272.
Neve, Mr. Le, 24 ; Rev. Timothy, 285 *n*.
Nevil, family of, 252 ; Mr., 253, 301.
New, Mr., 279.
Newcastle, Duke of, 39, 368 ; Duchess,
349.
Newcome, Dr. John, 36 ; Mr., 120 *n*.
Newcourt, Mr., 149 *n*.
Newton, Sir Isaac, 38, 261, 262, 262 *n*,
263, 263 *n*, 343, 351, 360, 371, 384.
Nichols, John, 146 *n*, 260 *n*.
Nicolson, Bishop of Carlisle, 62, 69,
108 *n*, 110, 117 *n*.
Nisbet, Mr., 361.
Noble, Mr., 242 ; Rev. Mark, 188 *n*.
Noel, Mr., 210, 288, 317, 318, 320.
Norfolk, Duke of, 63, 63 *n* ; Countess
of, 197, 199 ; Thomas, Duke of, 64 *n*,
300 *n*.
Norman, of Great Stukeley, 344.
Normans, the, 51.

O

Occo, DR., 286.
Ogilby, engraver, 182.
Oldcastle, Sir John, 164.
Onslow, Mr., Speaker, 350.
Oriuna, bust of, 38, 39.
Orpheus, 253 *n*.
Osiris, 165, 330.
Ossory, Bishop of, 167.
Ostorius, 262.
Oswin, King, 140.

Otho, coin, 52, 280, 281, 281 *n.*, 310.
 Otway, Henry, 249 *n.*
 Owen, Saint, 24, 25, 25 *n.*, 29, 31, 32, 33,
 40, 42, 44, 46, 50, 51; William, 238 *n.*; Rev. Hugh, 306, 306 *n.*, 312, 349, 356.
 Oxford, Earls of, 167; Edward, Earl of, 51 *n.*

P

PAIN, MR., 266.
 Palm, Mr., 286.
 Park, Jas., 381.
 Parker, Dr., 36, 275.
 Parkin, Rev. Charles, 204, 204 *n.* 206,
 211, 288, 303, 335.
 Paris, Rev. Dr., 170; Matthew, 98.
 Parnham, Rev. Caleb, 341, 341 *n.*
 Parry, William, 200.
 Patten, Rev. Robert, 72, 76.
 Patrick, Bishop, 19.
 Patroclus, 59, 283.
 Paulinus, 273, 273 *n.*, 274, 276.
 Payne, Archdeacon, 341, 341 *n.*
 Pearson, William, 61.
 Peck, Rev. Francis, 248, 260, 293 *n.*, 324.
 Peel, Mr., 53.
 Peele, Samuel, 240, 241, 242, 245.
 Pegasus, figure of, 65 *n.*
 Pegge, Rev. Mr., 24.
 Pembroke, Earl of, 74, 229 *n.*, 361, 373,
 383.
 Penda, King, 46 *n.*
 Pepys, Mr., 39.
 Peregrinus, Gaius Cornelius, 93 *n.*
 Pertinax, Emperor, 69 *n.*
 Perwald, 288 *n.*
 Peter, Czar, 360.
 Peterborough, Bishop of, 376.
 Petit, John, 381.
 Philip Augustus, Emperor, 74.
 Philippus, 2.
 Photius, 27.
 Picts, the, 81.
 Pimlow, Rev. Ambrose, 44, 381; John,
 381.
 Pine, John, engraver, 188, 188 *n.*; Mr., portrait painter, 188 *n.*

Pipard, a Saxon, 106 *n.*
 Pitane, Gaius Julius, 67, 68.
 Pitt, William, 359 *n.*
 Place, Rev. Conyers, 121, 121 *n.*, 125,
 128; family of, 252; Mr., 253.
 Plantagenet, Geoffrey, 295.
 Platt, Joshua, 246.
 Plautilia, 1.
 Plessis, Mrs. Du, 366 *n.*
 Pliny, 89, 105, 135, 135 *n.*, 142.
 Plot, Dr., 97, 180, 183.
 Plotina, 1 *n.*
 Plutarch, 159, 165.
 Pocock, Dr., 134, 292.
 Pointer, Mr., 4, 5 *n.*
 Pompey, 360 *n.*
 Pope, Alexander, 352.
 Popham, Francis, M.P., 178, 179.
 Popple, Rev. Mr., 325.
 Pompeianus, Consul, 105.
 Pomponius Mela, 136.
 Porter, William, 336.
 Postlethwaite, Rev. Mr., 308.
 Posthumus, coin, 1, 6 *n.*, 245.
 Pownall, Captain, 268.
 Poyntz, Mr., 74.
 Poynel, Monsr., 381, 382.
 Pretender, The, 290, 332, 334, 335.
 Preston, Lord, 87, 87 *n.*
 Price, Rev. John, 168 *n.*
 Prideaux, Rev. Humphrey, 270.
 Pringle, Dr., 380.
 Priscian, 37.
 Probus, Emperor, 68; coin, 122.
 Prussia, King of, 48, 48 *n.*
 Pryme, Rev. Abraham de la, 249, 249 *n.*, 253 *n.*, 255, 291.
 Prynne, William, 277.
 Ptolemy, 1 *n.*, 122, 122 *n.*, 147, 153, 194,
 354.
 Pulleyn, Robert, 215, 215 *n.*, 216 *n.*, 218,
 219, 220, 221.
 Pythagoras, 36, 37.
 Pyke, Mr., 203.

Q

QUINCY, JOSHUA, 313.
 Quintillus, 214.

R

RALEIGH, SIR WALTER, 47, 48, 48 *n.*
 Ramsey, Abbot of, 48.
 Rauthmell, Richard, 243.
 Rawlinson, Richard, 170, 171, 171 *n.*
 366.
 Ravennas, 1 *n.* 71, 173, 176, 239 *n.*
 253 *n.* 261, 329.
 Ray, Rev. Mr., 24, 306.
 Read, glazier, 328.
 Reaumur, Mr., 360, 364, 365, 366.
 Redmayne, Bishop, 19.
 Regni, the, 286.
 Reinesius, 85, 85 *n.*
 Rembrandt, 188 *n.*
 Reynardson, or Reynoldson, Mr., 301,
 368.
 Reynolds, Mr. Chancellor, 317.
 Rheims, Bishop of, 368.
 Richard I., 197, 210; II., 250 *n.* 331;
 III., 328 *n.*; of Westminster, 56, 161,
 176, 184.
 Richardson, Dr., 38, 38 *n.*; Mr., 139 *n.*
 Richmond, Duke of, 306, 338, 368, 373;
 Edmund, Earl of, 340 *n.*; Mary,
 Countess of, 340, 340 *n.*
 Rickman, Mr., 146 *n.*
 Rigby, Rev. Mr., 277, 277 *n.*
 Ripon, Marquess of, 321 *n.*
 Robins, Mr., 362, 364, 374.
 Robinson, Sir Thomas, 95 *n.* 113, 384;
 Mr., 97; Rev. Mr., 161, 161 *n.*
 Robison, Dr., 368 *n.*
 Rockingham, Marquess of, 167.
 Roena, 326, 337.
 Roger of Chester, 141 *n.*
 Rogers, Dr., 276, 280, 324, 331; Rev.
 Mr., 265, 330; Alice, 18 *n.*
 Roisia, Lady, 159, 197, 199, 200, 201,
 202, 203, 205, 208, 209, 210, 211, 234,
 335.
 Romans, the, 46, 63, 82, 83, 96, 108 *n.*
 109, 109 *n.* 123 *n.* 225, 266, 267, 274,
 275, 283, 286, 343.
 Rosinus, 89.
 Roueicester, Ralph de, 197, 210 *n.*
 Routh, Mr., 102, 103, 105, 106, 110, 111,
 111 *n.* 112, 112 *n.* 113.

Rowe-Brooking, J., 53 *n.*
 Ruding, Mrs., 249.
 Rue, Abbé de la, 114 *n.*
 Rufus, King William, 3 *n.* 199.
 Rumsey, Mr., 52.
 Russell, Sir John, 9 *n.*; John, Lord,
 47 *n.*; Bishop, 325 *n.*
 Rutland, Duke of, 259, 263 *n.* 296.
 Rutty, Dr., 261.

S

SABINA, OR SABINIA, 81.
 Sabinus, Marcus Victor, 170.
 Saints, Alban, 213; Anne, 325, 325 *n.*
 Austin, 252 *n.*; Augustine, 130;
 Catharine, 160, 325, 325 *n.*; Chad,
 31, 32, 50; Ebba, 29, 40, 41; Ebryth,
 264; Guthlac, 305, 306, 307, 309;
 Hugh, 317, 317 *n.*; Ives, 51; James,
 197; Jerome, 115; John, 197, 273 *n.*
 Ivo, 51, 219; Mary, B.V., 237 *n.* 257 *n.*
 287 *n.*; M. Magdalen, 339; Margaret,
 325; Michael, 54; Peter, 257 *n.*
 Pega, 305, 307, 310; Remigius, 317;
 Symphorian, 264; Swithin, 221;
 Wilfrid, 116, 274, 293 *n.*; William,
 Bishop, 223; Wulfran, 264; Bartholomew,
 287 *n.*; Neot, 220, 292;
 Oswald, 297 *n.*; Thomas de Cantilupe,
 303; Clara, 351; Januarius,
 351; Firmin, 340 *n.*; Paul, 369.
 Salisbury, Countess of, 329, 336; Earl
 of, 336.
 Salmon, N., 1 *n.* 191, 207, 210; Mrs.,
 361.
 Salt, Mr., 6 *n.*
 Saltmarsh, Mrs., 187.
 Salter, Dr., 27 *n.*; Mr., 303.
 Saltonstall, Sir Peter, 210 *n.*
 Salvius, Marcus Aurelius, 77 *n.*
 Sanderson, Robert, Bishop, 318, 318 *n.*
 Samuel, 355.
 Santering, family of, 264.
 Saumur, Monsr., 380.
 Savil, Sir Henry, 123.
 Say, Theodoric de, 295.
 Saxe, Count, 355 *n.*
 Saxons, the, 51, 81, 98, 181, 250 *n.* 266,
 267, 284, 355, 369.

Scaliger, J. J., 270, 270 *n.*
 Scheuchzer, Dr., 11.
 Scune, Christopher, 320 *n.*
 Scots, the, 81, 335, 337, 369.
 Sea-goat, figure of, 65 *n.*
 Selby, James, 17 *n.*
 Selden, John, 70.
 Sediae, the, 3 *n.*
 Seneca, 264.
 Senhouse, John, 93 *n.* 111 ; Richard,
 Bishop, 93 *n.*
 Servius, 375, 375 *n.*
 Sesac, 262.
 Sesostris, 262.
 Severus, 2, 2 *n.* 62, 62 *n.* 63 *n.* 69 *n.* 93,
 95, 122, 187 *n.* 189, 243, 246.
 Sewera, 40.
 Sewenna, 30, 40, 42. 46.
 Sexburga, 42.
 Sextius, 244.
 Seymour, Jane, Lady, 17 *n.* ; Mr., apo-
 thecary, 348.
 Shaftoe, William, 116.
 Shakespeare, 162 *n.* 359.
 Sheeles, Mr., 163, 318.
 Shilton, watchmaker, 348.
 Short, Dr., 348.
 Sigebert, 37.
 Simon Zelotes, 369.
 Simson, Mr., 315, 317.
 Sisson, Jonathan, 359.
 Sloane, Sir Hans, 11, 99 *n.* 259, 264,
 319, 348, 353, 354, 360, 384.
 Sloper, Mr., 172.
 Slyford, Mr., 276.
 Smailes, Mr., 117.
 Smallwell, Mr., 352.
 Smart, Wake, Dr., 130 *n.*
 Smeaton, John, 380.
 Smelt, Mr., 356.
 Smith, Wayland, 8 ; Sir Thomas, 146,
 150 ; Mr., 229, 248 ; Newton, 263 ;
 William, Bishop, 318, 318 *n.* ; G., 77 *n.*
 108 ; Paley, 162 *n.* ; Thomas, 253 ;
 Mr., 283.
 Snagg, Mr., 18 *n.*
 Snell, Vyner, 20, 52 ; Rev. Mr., 281.
 Sodebury, John de, 302.
 Somerset, Duke of, 116, 144, 144 *n.* 179,
 278 ; John Beaufort, Duke of, 340 *n.* ;
 Earl of, 203 ; Protector, 301 *n.*
 Somerby, family of, 264.
 Somner, Mr., 225.
 Southcomb, Rev. Lewis, 53 *n.*
 Spauheim, Ezekiel, 239.
 Spaniards, the, 284.
 Sparks, Joseph, 264.
 Spedding, Charles, 92 *n.*
 St. Amand, Mr., 6, 6 *n.*
 St. Aubin, 170 *n.*
 Stairs, Mr., Surveyor, 185, 187 *n.*
 Stafford, Sir Henry, 340 *n.*
 Stanley, Sir Henry. Lord Strange,
 321 *n.* ; Thomas. Earl of Derby,
 340 *n.*
 Stephen, King, 3 *n.* 146 *n.* 148 *n.* 199,
 252, 321 *n.* 324 *n.*
 Stephens, Mrs., 51.
 Stephenson, Captain, 3.
 Steward, Mr., 287.
 Stilico, 82.
 Stillingfleet, Bishop, 286.
 St. Marthane, Monsr., 114.
 Stovin, George, 290, 291, 291 *n.* 292,
 329, 344, 345.
 Stow, family of, 314.
 Strachy, Mr., 97.
 Stretes, Guillim, 336 *n.*
 Strype, Rev. John, 145, 145 *n.*
 Stokeley, Rev. William, M.D., 1, 6 *n.*
 7 *n.* 9, 10, 17, 22, 24, 26, 28, 29 *n.* 30,
 31, 32, 35 *n.* 53, 54, 56, 59, 71, 100,
 103 *n.* 113, 114 *n.* 115, 116, 117, 117 *n.*
 128, 129, 132, 146, 146 *n.* 148 *n.* 150,
 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 161 *n.* 162,
 163 *n.*, 168, 169, 172, 172 *n.* 173, 175,
 176, 178 *n.* 181 *n.* 182, 183, 184, 196,
 197, 198, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204,
 204 *n.* 205, 207 *n.* 213, 215, 216, 217,
 218, 224, 225, 226 *n.* 228, 229, 229 *n.*
 232, 233, 240, 241, 242, 246, 252 *n.*
 256, 257, 257 *n.* 258, 259, 261, 263,
 264, 265, 266, 269, 269 *n.* 271, 271 *n.*
 272, 272 *n.* 273, 274 *n.* 276, 278, 279 *n.*
 280, 285, 287, 288, 290, 291, 293, 294,
 300, 300 *n.* 311, 315 *n.* 319 *n.* 321,
 324 *n.* 326, 338, 339, 340, 343, 377 ;
 Mrs. (wife of Dr. S.), 295 ; Miss,

295 ; William (nephew of Dr. S.), 301 ; David, 313, 355 ; Anna, 212 ; Frances, 187, 309 ; John, 318 ; William, 35 *n.* 311 ; Herbert de, 222 ; Joscelin de, 222 ; Sir Nicholas de, 222 ; Edward, 301 ; William de, 355 ; Walter de, 355.

Suetonius, 89.

Suffolk, Thomas, Earl of, 146 *n.*

Sulpicius Secundinus, 94, 95.

Swann, Mr., 35 *n.*

Swedes, the, 283.

Sydenham, John, 130 *n.*

T

TACITUS, 123, 147, 151, 152, 190, 262, 271, 284.

Talbot, Charles, Lord Chancellor, 330, 330 *n.* ; William, Bishop, 330 *n.*

Tathelkin, John de, 298.

Tathwell, Cornwall, 294, 318, 320 ; Burgh, 295 ; John, 295.

Tatwin, Saint, effigy of, 48.

Taylor, Dr., Chancellor of Lincoln, 77 *n.* ; Mr., 183, 185 ; John, 226, 228 ; Dr., 248 ; Alderman, 238.

Tempest, Sir Nicholas, 140, 140 *n.* ; Jane, 140 *n.* ; Francis, 140 *n.*

Tenell, John, Prior, 338.

Terry, Mr., 300 *n.*

Tetha, 288 *n.*

Tetricus, coin, I, 6, 23 *n.* 122, 258, 322.

Theobald, James, 202, 204 ; Mrs., 204.

Theodosius, 2 ; II, 82, 83.

Thomas à Becket, 197 ; John, Bishop, 286, 286 *n.*

Thompson, Mr., 37, 153.

Thoresby, Ralph, 249 *n.*

Thornhill, Sir James, 51, 291 ; Cooper, 221.

Thornley, Rev. Mr., 359.

Thorold, 340 *n.*

Thurlow, Edward, Lord, 239 *n.*

Thwaites, Thomas, 61 *n.* ; Cordelia, 61 *n.*

Tiberius, coin, 271, 271 *n.* 272, 310.

Tilliol, Richard, 64 *n.* ; Robert, 64 *n.*

Tilney, Earl, 154, 155, 165.

Titus Vespasian, coin, 1, 272.

Todd, Rev. Hugh, D.D., 73, 73 *n.*

Todenei, Robert de, 259, 260 *n.*

Toland, John, 302 *n.*

Toly, 327.

Tondebert, Prince, 25, 32, 33, 40, 43, 44, 46, 51.

Torkington, Mrs., 204.

Town, Mr., 359.

Trajan, 2, 142, 245, 272.

Tremblay, Monsr., 363, 365, 371.

Trenchard, Mr., 373.

Trimwell, Rev. David, D.D., 319, 319 *n.*

Trinovantes, the, 190.

Trollop, Mr., 301 ; Mary, 308.

Trollope, Sir Andrew, 325 *n.* ; Sir Thomas, 334 ; Archdeacon, 250 *n.* 339 *n.*

Tully, Jerome, 112.

Tungri, the, 102, 103, 104.

Turner, T. Hudson, 336 *n.* ; Mr., 262 *n.* ; Thomas, 320 *n.*

Turnor, Sir Edward, 323 *n.* ; Edmund, 323, 323 *n.*

Turketyl, 35, 35 *n.* 287, 287 *n.* 288, 308, 309.

Turks, the, 355.

Tyrawley, Lord, 289.

U

ULPHUS, HORN OF, 321.

Upton, Mr., 330.

Usher, Archbishop, 62.

V

VALLIANT, JOHN, F.F., 272.

Valens, coin, 155, 156, 237, 245.

Valentian, 2.

Valentinian, 23 *n.* 214 ; coin, 247.

Vanbrugh, Sir John, 311 *n.*

Vandergucht, Gerome, 188.

Varduli, the, 135, 135 *n.* 136, 138, 139, 142, 143.

Vaughan, George, 215 *n.* ; Sarah, 215 *n.*

Vaux, Hubert de, 64 *n.* ; Rev. Mr., 302.

Vegetius, 83, 83 *n.* 84, 89, 104, 123 *n.*

Vere, Aubrey de, 197, 199 ; Lady Roisia de, 167.

Vernon, Rev. Mr., 248; Admiral, 289.
 Vertue, Mr., 137, 153, 288, 299.
 Vespasian, 1, 20 *n.*, 272, 369.
 Vico, Æneas, engraver, 282.
 Victor, Aurelius, 81; IL, Pope, 33.
 Victorinus, 6, 23 *n.*, 258.
 Victory, figure of, 65 *n.*; winged, 163.
 Villele, Monsr., 360 *n.*
 Villiers, Sir George, Duke of Buckingham, 17 *n.*
 Virgil, 105, 208, 239, 239 *n.*, 283, 375; Polydore, 181.
 Virgin, the Blessed, 18, 237 *n.*, 312, 325.
 Vitruvius, 148, 262.
 Volantius, 93 *n.*
 Volusianus, 94.
 Voss, J. H., 375 *n.*
 Vulcan, 202.
 Vyner, Mr., 210.

W

WADE, MRS., 211.
 Wagstaff, Dr., 233; Mr., 3.
 Wake, Alicia Lady, 222; William, Archbishop, 319 *n.*; Hereward le, 301.
 Wale, Mr., 167.
 Walker, Dr., 37, 359.
 Waller, Mr., 219; Edmund, Dr., 10, 12, 15.
 Walpole, Horace, 167, 167 *n.*; Robert, 306.
 Walton, Brian, Bishop, 270.
 Warburton, Rev. William, 248, 302, 317; John, 329, 329 *n.*, 338; Benjamin, 329 *n.*; Mr., 359.
 Ward, Professor, 3. 6. 184, 185, 187, 187 *n.*; Mr., 68 *n.*, 109, 137.
 Warne, Mr., 130 *n.*
 Warren, Richard de, 236, Dr., 24, 36, 198.
 Waterland, Dr., 38.
 Watkin, Thompson, W., 239 *n.*, 240, 243 *n.*, 244 *n.*
 Watson, Mr., 358, 376.
 Weaver, Edmund, 266, 304, 305, 323.
 Webb, Carteret, 52, 384.
 Webster, Mr., 213.

AA

Weever, John, 12, 14, 16 *n.*, 235, 236.
 Weidelius, 319.
 Welbourne, Treasurer of Lincoln Cathedral, 319 *n.*
 Welby, family of, 261 *n.*, 314.
 Wesley, Rev. John, 238.
 West, Dr., 260, 360; James, 326; Bishop, 19; Hon. James, 184, 185, 186; Gilbert, 359, 359 *n.*, 360; Rev. Dr., 360; Mr., 372.
 Westminster, Richard of, 297.
 Weston, John de, Prior, 277, 278; William de, Prior, 278; Rev. Mr., 338.
 Whatley, Rev. Mr., 343.
 Whichcot, John, M.P., 210, 290, 291, 292, 313, 345; Sir Francis, 301.
 Whiston, Mr., 110.
 White, Rev. George, 239 *n.*; Taylor, 372, 384.
 Whitefield, Rev. George, 238.
 Widdrington, Hon. Mr., 256; Lord, 140 *n.*
 Wilfrid, St., 29, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 327, 332.
 Wilkinson, Rowland, 142 *n.*
 Willes, Rev. Mr., 248.
 William, Conqueror, 9 *n.*, 30, 40, 43, 43 *n.*, 46, 49, 50, 64 *n.*, 115, 222, 260, 260 *n.*, 291, 307; Rufus, 3 *n.*, 64 *n.*, 224; King of Scotland, 317 *n.*
 Williams, Mr., Surgeon, 218, 219; W. G., 261 *n.*
 Williamson, Robert, 296; Sir Hedworth, 113, 113 *n.*
 Willis, Browne, 5 *n.*, 17, 17 *n.*, 38, 178 *n.*, 191, 204, 212, 264, 265, 278, 317 *n.*, 321; Dr. Thomas, 17 *n.*; Richard, 172 *n.*, 176, 182, 183, 186.
 Wilmington, Lord, 200.
 Wilton, William, Lord Grey de, 17 *n.*
 Winchelsea, Lord, 228, 229, 229 *n.*, 232.
 Winchester, Bishop of, 236.
 Wingfield, Lady, 328; Mrs., 328; family of, 329, 336.
 Winstanley, Dr., 147 *n.*
 Wisbeach, John de, Abbot, 307.
 Wise, Mr., 10 *n.*; Rev. Francis, 183.
 Wiseman, Richard, 311.

Wolph, Alderman, 330, 335.
Wolsey, Cardinal, 247 *n.*
Woodward, Dr., 11, 272.
Woolaston, Mr., 51.
Worcester, Bishop of, 376.
Worde, W. de, 160.
Worth, John, 16 *n.*
Wren, Sir Christopher, 381, 381 *n.*
Wright, Mrs., 167.
Wyche, Mr., 218.

Wye, Mr., 220.
Wyng, Tycho, 300 *n.*, 345, 346.
Wynn, Mr., 306.

Y

YARWOOD, WILLIAM, 326.
York, Duke of, 48; Thomas, Archbishop, 115, 330, 331, 352.

INDEX OF PLACES.

A

ABERDEEN, 25.
Abingdon, 5, 5 *n.*
Ad pontes, 188.
Ad Spinæ, 173.
Africa, 353, 374.
Agelocum, 167, 275, 315.
Aggleston, 125, 128, 131, 131 *n.*, 132, 133.
Agincourt, 113 *n.*
Aglionby, 63 *n.*
Alauna, 263, 263 *n.*
Aldermaston, 6, 6 *n.*, 187.
Aldreth, Causeway, 43 *n.*
Alfham, 40.
Alford, 258, 258 *n.*
Alfreton, 117.
Alldersbrook, 154, 155, 155 *n.*, 157, 163, 172.
Allenton, 263.
Allington, 93, 296.
Almondbury, 245.
Alneburgh, 93 *n.*
Alonæ, 244, 244 *n.*
Alsace, 48 *n.*
America, 100.
Amersham, 9, 9 *n.*
Amesbury, 172.
Amport, 174, 180, 181.
Ancaster, 261, 261 *n.*, 262, 296, 296 *n.*
Ancholme, river, 315, 315 *n.*
Anchor Church, or Ankerig, 47 *n.*, 305, 310.
Andaoreon, 173, 180.
Anderida, 250 *n.*
Andover, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 180, 181, 182, 183, 185, 186.
Ank, river, 251.
Ankborough, 253, 253 *n.*

Ankham, 251.

Ann, river, 180, 181 ; Little, 180 ;
Abbots, 180 ; Monks, 180 ; Sarst,
180, 181 ; Port, 180.
Annand, 96.
Antiquarian Society, 384, 385.
Anton, river, 262 ; East, 177, 178, 180.
Appleby, lane, 252, 252 *n.*
Arbrough, or Arbury, banks, 36, 36 *n.*,
192 ; Camp, 149.
Ardoch, 78, 79, 80.
Ariconium, 189, 190.
Armathwaite, 64 *n.*
Armenia, 375.
Arthuret, 88 *n.*
Arthur's Oon, 352.
Ash, 127.
Ashlet coppice, 174.
Ashwell, 191, 192, 193, 194.
Asia, 281.
Aston, 116.
Aswic, 310.
Audry, bridge, 24 *n.*, 47 ; Causeway,
30, 43, 43 *n.* ; town, 46.
Audley-end, 146 *n.*, 147, 150, 167.
Aunsby, 297, 297 *n.*
Avebury, 55, 128, 133, 164.
Averham Park, 296.
Avon, river, 164, 179, 185, 262.
Axelodunum, 63 *n.*, 78, 78 *n.*, 79, 263 *n.*
Aylsford, 225, 233.

B

BABEL, 270.
Badbury, 124 *n.*, 125 ; Rings, 127,
127 *n.*, 183.
Badwell Ash, 16 *n.*
Baghurst, 173.
Bagshot Heath, 188.

Balderton, 296.
 Baldock, 192.
 Barbadoes, 99 *n.*, 369.
 Bardney Abbey, 277 *n.*, 278, 278 *n.*,
 297, 297 *n.*, 298.
 Barham, 237.
 Barkway, 198, 210 *n.*
 Barley, 183.
 Barnack Stone, 44, 270, 305, 341 *n.*,
 342.
 Barnhill, 342.
 Barnet, 100 *n.*
 Barr Ditch, 257.
 Barrington, 170.
 Barrow, town, 251 (Barton). 329, on
 Humber, 280 *n.*, 298, 298 *n.*, 367 ;
 (Suffolk) 15.
 Barrowby, 263.
 Bartlow Hills, 148, 152, 153 *n.*
 Barkway, 202, 202 *n.*
 Basingbourne, 198.
 Basingstoke, 182, 187, 188.
 Basingthorpe, 343.
 Baston Bank, 299, 304.
 Bath, 126, 137, 218 *n.*
 Bayeux, 114, 114 *n.*, 115.
 Beacon Hill, 342.
 Beaufort, 110, 110 *n.*
 Beamstone, 231.
 Bearstead, 228.
 Beaulieu Abbey, 170.
 Beaumont Lees, 278.
 Beanpré Hall, 22.
 Bec Abbey, 200.
 Bedale Beck, 122.
 Bedford, 1 *n.* 3, 3 *n.*, 200 ; Shire, 1, 3,
 192, 199.
 Bedwyn, Great, 17 *n.*, 175, 175 *n.*, 178,
 178 *n.* ; Little, 178 *n.*
 Belsar's Hill, 30, 43, 43 *n.*, 46.
 Belvoir Castle, 248, 260 *n.*, 263 *n.*
 Bengeworth, 179.
 Bennaventa, 193, 193 *n.*, 194
 Benwick, 49.
 Bergen-op-Zoom, 362, 362 *n.*
 Berkshire, 4, 7, 172, 353.
 Beverley Minster, 316.
 Bibracte, 6 *n.* 7 *n.*
 Biggleswade, 1 *n.*, 2 *n.*

Billingborough, 304.
 Billinghay, 304.
 Billington, Long, 296.
 Binchester, 140, 141.
 Birch Coppice, 174.
 Birdlip Hills, 179.
 Birrens, 88 *n.*
 Biscawen-ûn, stone circle, 55, 55 *n.*,
 56, 58.
 Biscay, Bay, 138.
 Bitford, bridge, 179, 180, 185.
 Bittern, 177.
 Blackburn Moor, 140.
 Blackenston Torr, 119.
 Blackheath, 99.
 Blackmore Vale, 129.
 Blandford, 17 *n.*, 127, 133, 185.
 Blankney, 256, 304.
 Blatum Bulgium, 94, 263.
 Bledlow, 10, 10 *n.*
 Blind-lane, 146.
 Blunham, 1, 1 *n.*
 Bluntisham, 36.
 Bocking, 167.
 Bohemia, 48 *n.*
 Bolton, 61, 265.
 Borcovicus, 103 *n.*
 Boreston, 185.
 Borough, 329 ; Hill, 193 *n.*, 247.
 Boston, 257, 257 *n.*, 276, 277, 278, 278 *n.*,
 281, 299, 314, 314 *n.*, 315 ; Friary,
 299, 299 *n.*, 300.
 Botallek, circles, 58 *n.*
 Botsey, 48.
 Bosworth, Field, battle, 78 *n.*, 340 *n.* ;
 Market, 248.
 Bougé, 114, 114 *n.*, 116.
 Boughton, 3, 292, 329 *n.*
 Boulogne, 5.
 Bourne, river, 172, 178, 181, 182 ;
 Abbey, 301 *n.*, 302 ; S. Mary, 174,
 292, 296, 300, 301, 301 *n.*, 303, 304,
 341, 342.
 Bowness, 64, 71, 71 *n.*, 90, 93, 94, 94 *n.*,
 95, 95 *n.*, 102, 108 *n.*, 263, 263 *n.*
 Brabant, 155 *n.*
 Braceborough, 302.
 Bradford-Peverel, 128 *n.*
 Bradwell Pool, 119.

Brage, 177, 182.
 Bramcote, 216 *n.*
 Brampton, 64 *n.*, 65, 95 *n.*, 103, 109 *n.*
 Brandon, 140.
 Brandspeth Park, 140.
 Branston, 304.
 Bratton, Graves, 252.
 Bray, 7, 7 *n.*
 Bregentz, 280 *n.*
 Bremenium, 263, 263 *n.*
 Bremetonacæ, 244, 244 *n.*
 Brigantium, 280 *n.*
 Brigend, 304.
 Brigg, 179 *n.*, 315, 315 *n.*
 Bristol, 169, 169 *n.*
 Britain, 81, 82, 83, 85, 92 *n.*, 95, 100,
 101, 102, 136, 243, 283, 284, 375.
 Brough, 261 *n.*
 Brougham, 73.
 Broughton, 251, 252, 255 *n.*; Brant,
 302, 317.
 Broomlave, 142 *n.*
 Buccanness, 94.
 Buckden, 38, 289, 318 *n.*
 Buckingham, 17 *n.*; Shire, 9, 12, 17,
 273 *n.*
 Burgh-upon-Sands, 78 *n.*, 108 *n.*, 263 *n.*
 Burghley Park, 247.
 Burleston, 128 *n.*
 Burnham, 9 *n.*
 Burnswark Hill, 86.
 Burrill, 61 *n.*
 Burroughfield, 148, 152.
 Burton, 304; Coggles, 303, 303 *n.*
 Burwell, 329.
 Bury, 217, 223, 329, 337; Hill, 180.

C

CAERLEON, 81.
 Caesaromagus, 159, 375.
 Caistor, 184.
 Calcaria, 244, 244 *n.*
 Caldecot, 221.
 Cam, river, 18, 37, 147, 151.
 Cambeck Fort, 64 *n.*, 65, 65 *n.*, 103 *n.*;
 Stream, 65.
 Cambodunum, 244, 244 *n.*, 245.
 Camborne, 120 *n.*

Camboritum, 147.
 Cambridge, 7, 12, 15, 18 *n.*, 22, 24, 24 *n.*,
 25, 26, 27, 35, 35 *n.*, 36, 38, 39, 40,
 43, 46, 47, 49, 51, 147, 149, 150, 153,
 208, 209, 218, 219 *n.*, 281, 287, 309,
 321, 343, 378, 380; Christ's Coll.
 (Rat's Hall), 38; Clare Hall, 27;
 Corpus Christi Coll., 17 *n.*, 51 *n.*, 308,
 358, 378; Caius Coll. Chapel, 149,
 150 *n.*; Catharine Hall, 126 *n.*; St.
 Benet's Church, 35; St. John's Coll.
 12, 27, 36, 139 *n.*, 275, 300 *n.*, 340,
 381; Library, 17 *n.*, 36; King's Coll.
 27, 38; Chapel, 26; Trinity Coll.,
 22 *n.*, 27, 33, 37, 52, 52 *n.*, 61 *n.*, 170,
 198, Library, 27, 37, 37 *n.*, 187 *n.*,
 319 *n.*; Trinity Hall, 36; Emmanuel
 Coll., 38, 262 *n.*, 381; Queen's Coll.,
 123 *n.*, 150 *n.*, 381; Senate House,
 38; School of Pythagoras, 37; Spinning
 House, 35 *n.*; St. Mary's Church
 38, 147; Public Library, 38, 149;
 Hobson Street, 35 *n.*; Workhouse,
 35 *n.*; Magdalen Coll., 381; Shire,
 18, 22, 23, 24, 26, 47, 149; Great
 Level, 22.
 Campi Candidi, 195.
 Camulodunum, 147, 151, 152, 152 *n.*,
 160, 162 *n.*, 165, 271, 271 *n.*
 Canada, 99 *n.*
 Canfield, 151.
 Canonium, 151.
 Canterbury, 50 *n.*, 193, 230 *n.*, 231, 232,
 237, 358.
 Cant's Barrow, 181.
 Canwick, 304.
 Cape Breton, island, 99; Good Hope,
 293.
 Cardike, 37, 39, 43, 46, 47, 48, 50, 209,
 223, 274, 297, 300, 303, 307, 315, 324,
 340 *n.*, 343.
 Careby, 306.
 Carlby, 306.
 Carlisle, 62, 62 *n.*, 63, 63 *n.*, 65, 66, 72,
 73 *n.*, 77, 79, 85, 87, 90, 96, 108 *n.*,
 109, 110, 112, 113, 289, 333, 334;
 Old, 75, 79, 80, 81.
 Carnwath, 335.
 Carvilium, 229, 229 *n.*

Castercliff, 239 *n.*
 Casterton Brig, 258, 258 *n.*, 327.
 Castle Crop, 245.
 Castle Dikes, 193.
 Castleton Well, 251.
 Castlesteads, 65, 65 *n.*, 66, 67, 102, 103,
 103 *n.*, 105, 108.
 Castor, 213 *n.*, 260, 262, 280, 313, 329.
 Castrum Cohortis, 261.
 Causennis, 261, 261 *n.*, 262, 297, 342,
 343.
 Cansey, 140.
 Catchwater, the, 303, 303 *n.*, 305 *n.*
 Catebridge, 342.
 Caversfield, 9.
 Caxton, 34; Crown Inn, 34, 34 *n.*;
 Palace of King John, 34, 34 *n.*
 Caythorp, 304, 305.
 Cerne, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132; Giant,
 129, 130 *n.*, 131, 132.
 Chagford, 120.
 Chalford, 164.
 Chapel-Karn-Brea, 54.
 Charing, 231.
 Charlton, 174, 175.
 Chatteris, 48, 49, 49 *n.*, 291; Church,
 49.
 Cheesewring, the, 55 *n.*
 Chelmsford, 159, 163, 166.
 Chelsea, 360, 371; Hospital, 359 *n.*;
 Waterworks, 360.
 Cheshire, 52, 53, 98, 116, 244 *n.*, 359.
 Chester, 141 *n.*, 243, 244, 244 *n.*, 349;
 West, 193; le Street, 140, 141; St.
 Werburgh's, 141 *n.*
 Chesterfield, 1 *n.*, 192.
 Chesterford, Great, 148, 148 *n.*, 151,
 152; Little, 148, 151.
 Chester's Hall, 141 *n.*
 Chesterton, 7, 36, 37, 213, 213 *n.*, 217,
 218, 219 *n.*, 258; King's Hedges, 36 *n.*
 Cheshunt, 211, 212.
 Chichester, 286.
 Chicksand, Nunnery, 199, 200.
 Chilton Folliott, 178.
 China, 99, 100.
 Chippenham, 164 *n.*
 Chisbury, 178, 178 *n.*
 Chiseldon, 178 *n.*
 Cholderton, 181.
 Chute Causeway, 181, 183, 184, 185;
 Forest, 172, 173, 176, 177, 178, 183;
 Heath, 175.
 Cirencester, 168, 168 *n.*, 169, 179, 185;
 Abbey, 278 *n.*
 Clatford, 178.
 Claudius, Temple of, 147.
 Clauenstum, 177.
 Clayhive, 24 *n.*
 Clerkenwell, 212.
 Cliff, near Kirklington, 65 *n.*
 Clifton, by Perith, 333.
 Clovendon Hill, 181, 182.
 Clyde, the, 96.
 Coccium, 244, 244 *n.*, 245.
 Cockermouth, 106 *n.*
 Cockley Chapel, 245.
 Coggleshall, 176.
 Colberts Hill, 29, 42.
 Colchester, 149, 152 *n.*, 158, 159, 160,
 160 *n.*, 161, 162, 162 *n.*, 165, 166, 176,
 271; Monastery of St. John, 199,
 200; Castle, 274.
 Coldingham, 31, 40, 41, 42.
 College of Arms, 188 *n.*
 Colne Abbots, 167, 223, 239 *n.*
 Colsterworth, 263, 263 *n.*
 Columb Major, 56 *n.*
 Condate, 244, 244 *n.*
 Conholte, 173, 173 *n.*, 178.
 Conington, 187 *n.*; House 52; Church,
 218.
 Constantinopolis, 2.
 Cookham, 7.
 Cooling woods, 356.
 Copford, 161, 161 *n.*
 Coppingsford, 335.
 Corbridge, 92, 115, 116, 117, 117 *n.*,
 144 *n.*
 Corinium, 168 *n.*
 Cornwall, 37, 53, 54, 54 *n.*, 56, 59, 60,
 60 *n.*, 117, 170 *n.*, 182.
 Cossington, 249.
 Cottenham, 17, 17 *n.*, 18 *n.*, 24, 24 *n.*,
 34, 35, 35 *n.*, 47, 287, 309.
 Cottered, 210.
 Countess barrow, 253, 253 *n.*
 Coventry, 333.

Craig-y-park, 98.
 Cramond, 93.
 Cratendon, 46, 46 *n.*
 Crawford, 125.
 Credenhill, 189.
 Cressy, battle, 5.
 Crete, 375, 375 *n.*
 Cricklade, 179, 185.
 Critchill More, 124 *n.*, 125, 185.
 Crockfield, 230.
 Crockwood, 164, 164 *n.*
 Crocolana, 261 *n.*
 Crofton, 175, 175 *n.*, 178 *n.*
 Crowland or Croyland, 18 *n.*, 35, 35 *n.*,
 47, 116, 211, 220, 223, 287, 287 *n.*,
 292, 305, 305 *n.*, 306, 306 *n.*, 307, 309,
 310, 310 *n.*, 321 *n.*, 337 ; Hall, 308.
 Crowle, 290, 291, 292, 344.
 Croydon, 371.
 Crundale, 231.
 Culloden, battle, 334 *n.*, 335.
 Cumberland, 61, 74, 78, 79, 80, 97,
 98, 108, 110, 111, 113.
 Cumcach, 87 *n.*
 Cunetio, 175.

D

DALE ABBEY, 114, 115.
 Dalston, 108 *n.*; Hall, 72 *n.*
 Dance-Maen, Stone Circle, 56 *n.*
 Dantzig, 347, 348.
 Darlington, 144.
 Dartmoor, 117, 118, 119, 120.
 Dartmouth, 120.
 Daventry, 193 *n.*
 Davington, 228 *n.*
 Deeping, Market, or St. Guthlac, 302,
 304 ; West, 250 *n.*, 303, 304, 310 ; Fen,
 310.
 Denmark, 73, 161.
 Denton, 261, 261 *n.*
 Derby, 115, 332, 333.
 Derbyshire, 98, 113, 114, 115, 117, 180,
 355.
 Derventio, 106 *n.*
 Derwent, river, 106 *n.*
 Dettingen, battle, 331, 331 *n.*
 Deva, 244, 244 *n.*

Devizes, 164.
 Devonshire, 53, 118 *n.*, 120.
 Dikeea, 304.
 Dinmore, 191, 191 *n.*
 Diss, 16 *n.*
 Ditton, 59.
 Doddington, 164.
 Doddington, 49, 52, 281.
 Donnington, 315.
 Dorchester, 121, 122, 122 *n.*, 123, 124 *n.*,
 126, 127, 127 *n.*, 128, 128 *n.*, 130, 229.
 Dorsetshire, 17 *n.*, 60, 121, 124, 127, 133,
 339 *n.*
 Douay, 239 *n.*
 Dover, 228, 291 *n.*
 Downham, 43.
 Dowsby, 304.
 Draw Dykes, 63 *n.*
 Drayton, 234.
 Drewstreyton, 119.
 Droitwich, 1 *n.*
 Drove-way, the, 296.
 Drumburgh Castle, 63, 63 *n.*, 64, 64 *n.*,
 263, 263 *n.*
 Drumcrief, 96.
 Duddon, river, 113 *n.*
 Dumfries, 96.
 Dumbarton, 63.
 Dunbury Hill, 181.
 Dunfrome, 122.
 Dunham Magna, 44.
 Dunium, 122, 122 *n.*
 Dunkley Hill, 127.
 Dunmow, 148, 176.
 Dunsby, 304.
 Dunstable, 3, 192, 194, 195, 196.
 Dunston, 304.
 Durham, 98, 134, 139, 139 *n.*, 180, 272,
 273, 293 *n.*; Cathedral Library, 134 *n.*,
 135 *n.* ; Moor, 140.
 Durnovaria, 122, 122 *n.*
 Durobrivis, 7, 166, 218, 222, 260, 261,
 262, 324, 330.
 Durocibrivæ, 192, 193, 194, 195, 204,
 213, 219 *n.*
 Durolevum, 228, 228 *n.*, 231, 232.
 Durolipons, 219 *n.*, 261, 261 *n.*
 Durolithum, 145, 156.
 Dwrlion-Cyfred, 195.

E

EASTON, 174, 175, 337.
 Eastwell, 228, 229, 231, 232.
 Eddystone, Lighthouse, 147 *n.*
 Eden, river, 96, 105, 106.
 Edenside, 61.
 Edgehill, battle, 87 *n.*
 Edinburgh, 2 *n.*, 63, 71 *n.*, 100, 101, 102 *n.*,
 144 *n.*, 270, 271 ; Castle, 335.
 Edmondthorpe, 248.
 Egbury Castle, 174, 177.
 Ege, 48.
 Eggeton Hill, 123, 124, 124 *n.*, 125, 126.
 Egham, 188.
 Egypt, 348 ; Upper, 363, 364.
 Eighton, 141 *n.*
 Einolfsbury, 199.
 Ellenborough, 78, 79, 80, 92 *n.*, 93 *n.*,
 94 *n.*, 111, 112.
 Eltabona, 296.
 Elm, 23, 23 *n.*
 Eltham, 233, 371.
 Elton, 307.
 Elveden, 44.
 Ely, 18, 18 *n.*, 20, 23, 23 *n.*, 24, 29, 30,
 31, 32, 36, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47,
 50, 209 ; Cathedral, 18, 25 *n.*, 29, 30,
 30 *n.*, 34, 41, 44, 208 ; Palace, 20, 44,
 45 ; Priory, 39 *n.*, 44 ; St. Michael's
 Church, 18 ; St. Peter's, 40 ; Trinity
 Church, 18 ; Isle of, 33, 43, 49, 52,
 164, 281 ; Black Bear, Inn, 45.
 Empingham, 338.
 England, 115, 234, 271, 285, 314, 335,
 353.
 Englewood Forest, 61.
 Epping Forest, 164, 166.
 Erith, 49, 223, 233, 235.
 Ermine Street, 149, 150, 178 *n.*, 185,
 199, 208, 214, 218, 250 *n.*, 260 *n.*, 262,
 269, 296, 307, 315, 320, 326, 337,
 340 *n.*, 342.
 Esk, river, 77, 96.
 Eskdale, 87.
 Espersheales, 139 *n.*
 Estcourt, 174.
 Essex, 145, 146, 149, 154, 158, 163, 166,
 168, 176, 234, 235, 289, 374.

Etheldred's Stone, 29, 42.
 Europe, 99, 281, 283, 285.
 Evarshot, 122.
 Evesham, 179.
 Ewelme, 4, 6.
 Exeter, 119, 120, 120 *n.*
 Exning, 41.
 Eyworth, 2 *n.*

F

FARNHAM, 188, 234.
 Feversham, 237.
 Fifield, 157, 157 *n.*
 Figsbury Ring, 182.
 Finkley, 174, 177.
 Flamborough Head, 255 *n.*
 Fleams Dike, 149.
 Fleet, 310, 311.
 Folkingham, 300, 300 *n.*, 301, 302, 341,
 342, 343, 349 ; Castle, 300, 300 *n.*
 Fontenoy, battle, 355, 355 *n.*
 Forth, the, 96.
 Foss Dike, 273, 274, 299.
 Fosset, 223.
 Fotheringay, 48.
 France, 87 *n.*, 99, 114, 115, 116, 136,
 202, 203, 209, 210 *n.*, 363, 364, 378.
 Freemantle Park, 173, 176.
 Fripesbury, 182.
 Frisby-on-the-Wreak, 247.
 Frome, river, 122 ; Vare, 122.
 Froxfield, 178, 179.
 Fulborn, 321.

G

GABROSENTUM, 71 *n.*, 263, 263 *n.*
 Gainstrop, 251.
 Galacum, 244, 244 *n.*
 Gallows Hill, 174.
 Gannock (Stamford), 326, 327.
 Gartres Bridge, 49.
 Gateside Fell, 140, 141 *n.*
 Gaul, 5 *n.*
 Gedney, 261 *n.*, 314.
 Gelt Rock, 109, 109 *n.*
 Geneva, 230 *n.*
 Georgia, 90, 207.
 Germany, 302.

Gilsland, 64 *n.*
 Glanford Bridge, 315 *n.*
 Glannibanta, 134 *n.*
 Glasgow, 26.
 Gleatham, 250 *n.*
 Glen, river, 219, 315.
 Gloucester, 179, 185, 229; Shire, 98,
 100 *n.*, 168, 169.
 Godeby, 247, 248.
 Godmanchester, 150, 204, 219 *n.*
 Gogmagog Hills, 36, 149.
 Goodwin Sands, 224.
 Goole, 291 *n.*
 Gordonstown, 359 *n.*
 Goring, 183.
 Gorn Courtney, 339 *n.*
 Gosberton, 300.
 Graby Gate, 342.
 Gramps Dike, 63.
 Grange, 296.
 Granta, 36, 37, 39; river, 37.
 Grantchester, 7, 24, 24 *n.*, 33, 34, 37,
 149, 219 *n.*
 Grantham, 25, 35 *n.*, 71, 248, 259, 260,
 261, 261 *n.*, 263, 264, 270, 272, 289,
 292, 305, 311, 317, 323, 334, 336, 343.
 Grateley, 174.
 Gravesend, 370.
 Greencroft, 141 *n.*, 142, 142 *n.*
 Greenwich, 49, 369, 370.
 Greetham, 248.
 Greta Bridge, 95.
 Gretford, 311, 341.
 Greys Hoff, 40, 43.
 Grimsthorpe, 306 *n.*, 311, 311 *n.*, 312,
 313; Bishop's Hall, 312.
 Grunty Fen, 37.
 Grymes Ditch, 162 *n.*
 Guipuscoa, 138.
 Gussage, 184.
 Gwydher, 306.

H

HAARLEM, 277 *n.*
 Hackston Well, 296.
 Haddenham, 30, 37, 43, 46, 51; Cross,
 24, 25 *n.*, 29, 31, 40; Hill, 40; Three
 Kings' Inn, 25 *n.*

Haddington, 87 *n.*
 Hadley, 100 *n.*
 Hadstock, 149, 149 *n.*
 Haghause, 140.
 Hail Green, 327; Weston, 218.
 Hakunby, 304.
 Hale, Great, 304; Little, 304.
 Hall Place (St. Neot's), 215 *n.*, 216 *n.*,
 221.
 Ham, east, 168.
 Hambledon Hill, Yorks., 8; Dorset,
 127.
 Hampshire, 170, 172, 176, 178, 183,
 186.
 Hampstead, 370.
 Hampton Court, 191.
 Hannington, 173.
 Harewood, 4.
 Harlaxton, 282.
 Harnesly Hill, 73.
 Harold's Hill, 73.
 Harpswell, 313.
 Harwich, 371.
 Harwood Forest, 178.
 Hatfield, 254.
 Hatherden, 175, 178.
 Heckington, 304.
 Hedley, 140.
 Heighington, 304.
 Helham, 37.
 Helpingham, 304.
 Helpston Heath, 320.
 Hemel Hempsted, 212.
 Henbury, 52.
 Henshaw, 52.
 Henton Hall, 43.
 Herborough Camp, 188.
 Hereford, 188, 189, 215 *n.*, 303; Shire,
 188.
 Hertford, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 370;
 Shire, 149, 191, 195, 202, 206 *n.*, 210,
 213.
 Hexham, 92, 116, 143, 143 *n.*, 272.
 Heyford, 193.
 Hibbaldstow, 251, 251 *n.*
 High Cross, 199, 199 *n.*
 Highgate, 370.
 High Rochester, 263 *n.*
 Hill Tor, 119.

Hippenscomb, 175.
 Hispania, 142.
 Hockley-in-the-hole, 212.
 Hod Hill, 127.
 Hoggesthorpe, 338.
 Holbeach, 49, 150, 153, 292, 301, 309,
 313, 314, 315, 359.
 Holland (Lin.), 84, 101, 234, 265, 281,
 331, 381.
 Horbling, 304, 315.
 Horncastle, 314.
 Horn-lane-end, 296.
 Horsey, Bridge, 47.
 Houghton-le-Spring, 139 *n.*
 Hounslow, 371, 373; Heath, 188.
 Housesteads, 103, 103 *n.*
 Howell, 304.
 Howgill, 91 *n.*
 Hovingham, 294.
 Hull, 249, 249 *n.*, 255.
 Humber, river, 40, 165, 250, 250 *n.*,
 252 *n.*, 253, 275 *n.*, 276, 280, 292, 344.
 Humby, 314, 339.
 Hundred-acres-corner, 174.
 Hungerford, 263 *n.*
 Huntington, 261, 262.
 Huntingdon, 43, 49, 200, 204, 218,
 219 *n.*, 234, 261, 291; Shire, 1 *n.*, 47,
 213, 213 *n.*, 218, 221, 313, 335.
 Hurlers, the, 55, 55 *n.*, 57, 58.
 Hurst, 164.
 Hussy Tower, 257.
 Hyde Park Corner, 182; water-works,
 147 *n.*
 Hyrcania, 375.

I

ICENIAN WAY, 177, 178, 181, 182, 184,
 185.
 Ichin, river, 177.
 Ickleford, 192.
 Ickleton, 149, 152.
 Icknild Street, 148, 149, 172, 176, 177,
 178, 179, 180, 182, 183, 184, 185, 192,
 199, 208, 210, 250 *n.*
 Ilchester, 184.
 Ilford, 163, 371.
 Illuggan, 120 *n.*

Ingleborough, 239 *n.*
 Indies, east, 281, 322, 375; west, 374.
 Inverness, 94, 334.
 Ireland, 99, 284, 314.
 Ireton, 355.
 Irnham, 326 *n.*
 Irthing, river, 65.
 Italy, 83, 167.
 Itunocenum, or Itunocellum, 263, 263 *n.*
 Ives, St., 150, 219.
 Iwerne, Minster, 127.

J

JAMAICA, 99 *n.*, 353.
 Jersey, 160 *n.*
 Jerusalem, Hospital of St. John, 278.
 Julian's Bower, 253 *n.*; Well, 251.

K

KELLAWAYS, 164 *n.*
 Kelvedon, 164.
 Kennet, river, 178, 178 *n.*, 179, 183;
 West, 175.
 Kent, 50 *n.*, 81, 156, 224, 225, 230, 230 *n.*,
 237, 237 *n.*, 238, 358, 374.
 Kentchester, 190, 191.
 Kepyer, 139 *n.*
 Kesteven, 297, 342, 343.
 Ketilthorp, 304.
 Kets Cabin, 213, 218.
 Kettering, 215 *n.*
 Kier, 263 *n.*
 Kilkenny, 99.
 Kimbolton, 3.
 Kimmeridge, 134 *n.*
 Kinderton, 244 *n.*
 Kingsclere, 176.
 King's Dike, 47.
 Kinnibantum, 3.
 Kiplin, 357.
 Kirk Camboc, 64.
 Kirkton, 234.
 Kirton, 314, 314 *n.*
 Kits Cotty House, 225, 226, 227, 228,
 233.
 Kneesworth, 198.
 Knowsley Park, 340 *n.*
 Kyme, north, 304; south, 304.

L

LACTODORUM, 191, 193, 193 *n.*, 194.
 Lancaster, 240, 240 *n.*, 241, 242, 244 *n.*,
 245, 289 ; Duchy, 277.
 Lancashire, 98, 238, 353.
 Lanchester, 74, 134, 134 *n.*, 135, 139,
 139 *n.*, 140, 141, 142, 142 *n.*, 143.
 Landbeach Church, 51, 52.
 Land's End, 53, 58, 182.
 Lanercost, chronicles of, 62.
 Langley, 233 ; King's, 212.
 Langtoft, 304.
 Laregan, 54, 56, 117.
 Lastingham, 31.
 Leadenham Long, 319.
 Leaseys, 356.
 Leavy Coppice, 174.
 Lebanon, 236.
 Leeds, 4.
 Leicester, 234, 246, 247, 249, 278 ; Shire
 51, 98, 199, 246, 249, 249 *n.*, 260 *n.*,
 296 ; St. Mary's Abbey, 247, 247 *n.*
 Leighton Low, 145, 145 *n.*, 156.
 Leith, 93.
 Lenham, 232.
 Lesnes Priory, 233, 235.
 Leucomagus, 176.
 Leominster, 188.
 Lewes, 291 *n.*
 Lewses, the, Cirencester, 168 *n.*
 Lexden Heath, 162, 162 *n.*
 Leyden, 11.
 Lichfield, 24, 25, 44, 51, 174, 174 *n.*, 176,
 177.
 Liege, 99, 100.
 Limoges, 215 *n.*
 Lincoln, 5, 190, 250, 250 *n.*, 255, 258,
 267, 268, 279, 295, 297, 303 *n.*, 304,
 315, 317, 317 *n.*, 318, 318 *n.*, 319, 329,
 340 *n.*, 341 ; Cathedral, 316, 317 *n.*,
 318, 319, 319 *n.* ; Chequer Gate, 279,
 279 *n.*, 316, 317 *n.* ; Heath, 290, 319,
 323 ; Newport Gate, 315, 315 *n.* ; Old
 Palace, 274, 318 *n.* ; Old Town House,
 279 ; St. Mary's Church, 279 ; St.
 Paul's Church, 273, 273 *n.*, 274, 276 ;
 Shire, 234, 249, 250, 250 *n.*, 260 *n.*, 261,

276, 280, 295, 296, 303, 317, 322, 323,
 357.
 Lindum, 261, 262.
 Lindsey, coast, 329.
 Linton, 149.
 Lisbon, 383, 383 *n.*
 Littleborough, 147, 147 *n.*, 151, 167,
 167 *n.*
 Littlecot, 178, 179, 263 *n.*
 Littleport, 45.
 Littleworth, 292.
 Littus Saxonicum, 82.
 Loire, river, 114.
 Lolham Bridges, 307, 340, 340 *n.*
 Londinium, 190.
 London, 20, 21, 35 *n.*, 38, 55, 62, 75, 99,
 113, 121, 152, 154, 158, 169, 176, 182,
 199, 200, 209, 210, 229, 241, 248, 250,
 250 *n.*, 254, 258, 264, 270, 273, 281, 292
 332, 334, 343, 357, 368 *n.*, 379,
 Admiralty, 376, Antiquarian Society
 366, 366 *n.*, 384, 385 ; Bedford Row,
 287 ; Black Bull Inn, Holborn, 299 ;
 Bloomsbury, 116, Square, 11. 258 ;
 British Museum, 2 *n.*, 202 *n.* ; Bridge,
 371 ; Chapel, 278 ; Bow Street,
 Covent Garden, 359 ; Bull Inn,
 Bishopsgate Street, 35 *n.* ; College
 of Arms, 329 *n.* ; Crown and Anchor
 Tavern, Strand, 368 ; Cheapside,
 362 ; Essex House, 2 *n.* ; Fetter Lane,
 167 ; Fleet Street, 170, 361 ; Gloucester
 Street, 52, 349 ; Gracious Street,
 348 ; Grecian Coffee House, 266 ;
 Queen Street, 349 ; Hanover Square,
 11 ; Hill Street, 216 ; Jewry, old,
 154 ; Mall, 376 ; Margaret Street,
 216 ; Orange Street, 298, 367 ;
 Ormond Street, 1, 56, 158, 159, 176,
 225, 228, 232, 258, 361, 373 ;
 Physician's College, 360, 385 ;
 Portland Street, 215 ; Queen Square,
 9, 54, 56, 157, 158, 159, 370 ; Rolls
 buildings, 167 ; Royal Society, 358,
 371, 378, 384, 385 ; St. George's,
 Queen Square, 242 ; St. Paul's
 Cathedral, 326, 320 *n.* ; Sion College,
 376 ; Southampton Row, 49 ; Shore

Ditch Church, 221 ; Surgeon's Hall, 311 ; Surrey Street, 202 ; Smithfield, 202 ; S. John's Church, 278 ; Tower, 47 ; Temple, (middle), 144 *n.* ; White Horse Inn, 170.

Lorraine, 48 *n.*

Losecoat, battle, 289 *n.*

Lostwithiel Church, 60.

Lough, Plumpton Wall, 69 *n.*

Louth, 320, 320 *n.*, 329.

Louvain, 319 *n.*

Lowther, 91 *n.*

Ludgershall, 172, 173, 173 *n.*, 178.

Ludgvan, 54, 56, 117.

Luguallum, 87.

Lumley Castle, 140.

Lustleigh Church, 118, 118 *n.*

Luton Hoo, 2, 2 *n.*, 3.

Lydd, 236.

Lyndwood, 304.

Lynn, 352.

Lyons, 360 *n.*

M

MACCLESFIELD, 52.

Madras, 301.

Madrid, 282 *n.*

Maesgwyn, 195.

Magiovintum, 1 *n.*, 191, 192, 193 *n.*, 194, 195.

Mahon, 348.

Maiden Castle, 122, 123, 127, 127 *n.*

Maidenhead, 6, 7.

Maidens. the nine, 56, 56 *n.*, 59.

Maidstone, 232.

Maine, river, 331.

Maldon, 147, 152, 152 *n.*

Manaton, 118.

Manchester, 244 *n.*, 245, 319, 319 *n.*

Mancunium, 146 *n.*

Marazion, 117.

March, 22, 23 *n.*, 46, 52.

Marchford, 22.

Mareham-le-fen, 320.

Marlborough, 173, 174, 175, 178 *n.*, 179, 183.

Marston Morteyne, 18 *n.* ; Moor, battle, 87 *n.*

Martin, 304.

Marton, (Great Bedwyn), 175.

Maryport, 106 *n.*

Maumbury, 123, 127.

Mauritania, 93 *n.*

Maxey, 340 *n.*

Media, battle, 355.

Medomsley, 139 *n.*

Medway, river, 225, 227.

Melbourn, 198.

Melcombe Horsey, 128 *n.*

Mên-an-tol, 55, 55 *n.*, 56, 58, 59.

Meon East, 170 *n.*

Mepal, 50.

Mercheston, 2 *n.*

Mercia, 46 *n.*, 234, 287 *n.*

Merdon, 119.

Merriworth Castle, 225.

Mersea, island, 162 *n.*

Mersey, river, 53.

Metheringham, 304.

Middleby, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 94, 263.

Mildenhall, 174, 174 *n.*, 178 *n.*

Millom Castle, 113, 113 *n.*

Milton, 246.

Minho, river, 138.

Moffat, 96.

Molton South, 53, 53 *n.*

Monk's Doles Grange, 281.

Monkston, 174, 180 *n.*

Monk Weremouth, 113, 113 *n.*

Monmouthshire, 98.

Morayshire, 359 *n.*

Moreton Hampstead, 119.

Moridunum, 124.

Morpeth, 71 *n.*, 75, 134, 143 *n.*, 144 *n.*

Morstead, 177.

Mortlake, 319, 319 *n.*

Morton, 304.

Mosse Hall, 158 *n.*

Murray Frith, 284.

Muscovy, 353.

N

NAG'S-HEAD, 175.

Naneby, 344.

Naples, 351.

Narborough, 246, 247.

Navestock Common, 157, 157 *n.*, 163.
 164, 165, 166.
 Navione, 329.
 Naworth, 64, 64 *n.*
 Nedbury Hill, 181.
 Netherby, 64 *n.*, 65 *n.*, 77, 77 *n.*, 78, 78 *n.*,
 80, 85, 86, 87, 87 *n.*, 88, 88 *n.*, 89, 90,
 110, 263.
 Netherhall, 93, 93 *n.*, 111.
 Nettleham, 255 *n.*
 Newark, 5, 213, 296, 330, 332, 337,
 344, 353.
 Newbury, 6, 172, 178, 183.
 Newcastle, 62, 71 *n.*, 78, 92, 92 *n.*, 94 *n.*,
 96 *n.*, 98, 99, 100, 103 *n.*, 116, 140,
 140 *n.*, 143, 144 *n.*, 334, 335, 361.
 Newgate, 380.
 Newington, 230.
 Newmarket, 149, 149 *n.*, 203, 209.
 Newport, 147, 151; Pagnel, 9, 10,
 12.
 Newsels, 197.
 Newsted Priory, 251, 320, 320 *n.*, 327.
 Newtonbury, 181.
 Newton Toney, 181 *n.*; water, 221, 222,
 223.
 Nicomedia, 72, 72 *n.*, 74.
 Nighton, 178, 179.
 Nith, river, 96.
 Noeton, 304, 320, 321 *n.*
 Norfolk, 16 *n.*, 22, 24, 45, 258.
 Normandy, 114, 115, 146 *n.*, 234.
 Northallerton, 61, 121.
 Northamptonshire, 213 *n.*, 249 *n.*, 262,
 262 *n.*, 269 *n.*, 313, 341.
 Northumberland, 25, 29, 40, 45, 69 *n.*,
 71 *n.*, 98, 134, 180, 335.
 Northumbria, 31.
 Northwick, 224.
 Norton, near Stockton, 143; Conyers,
 87 *n.*
 Nottingham, 332; shire, 98, 275 *n.*
 Norwich, 116 *n.*; Grammar School,
 126 *n.*
 Nunnington, 87 *n.*
 Nunnery, 63 *n.*, 64, 64 *n.*
 Nuremberg, 302.
 Nyne, or Nene, river, 214, 222, 262,
 305 *n.*

O

OAXES, RIVER, 375.
 Ogbourne St. George, 178 *n.*
 Okehampton, 119.
 Ongar, 157, 157 *n.*, 164, 234.
 Orleans, 114.
 Oxborough, 204 *n.*
 Oxenden, 262 *n.*
 Oxenwood, 175.
 Oxford, 6, 6 *n.*, 10, 171, 184, 282, 285 *n.*,
 337, 359 *n.*, 368; Bodleian Library,
 168 *n.*; Brazen-nose Coll., 318, 318 *n.*;
 Christchurch, 17 *n.*; Merton College,
 37; St. John's College, 171 *n.*; St.
 Peter's in the East, font, 171;
 Queen's Coll., 265; shire, 4, 180, 215 *n.*
 Oxus, river, 375, 375 *n.*
 Oundle, 292, 332.
 Ouse, river, 18.
 Overborough, 244 *n.*
 Overton, Market, 248.

P

PADDINGTON, 383.
 Padua, 150 *n.*
 Paigle dikes, 147.
 Palestine, 51.
 Pamber, 176.
 Papcastle, 106, 106 *n.*
 Paris, 87 *n.*, 351, 359 *n.*; Scots College,
 359 *n.*
 Paunton, 359.
 Paxton, 317.
 Peakirk, 305, 307.
 Pendle Hill, 239, 239 *n.*
 Pendragon Hill, 8.
 Pennycuik, 90, 141 *n.*, 271 *n.*
 Pennygent, 239 *n.*
 Penrith Church yard, 61, 61 *n.*; Old,
 68, 69, 69 *n.*, 70, 72, 73, 73 *n.*, 74, 75, 76.
 Pensylvania, 382.
 Penton, 180, 181.
 Pepperness, 94 *n.*
 Perith, 333.
 Peterborough, 37, 43, 48, 116 *n.*, 203,
 218, 223, 275, 280, 285, 286 *n.*, 297,
 303, 332, 340 *n.*; Cathedral, 40,
 116 *n.*, 316; river, 47, 49.

Petersburgh, Royal Society, 360.
 Peterel, river, 73.
 Petriana, 64 *n.*, 73, 81, 103 *n.*
 Pevensey, 250 *n.*
 Pever, river, 52.
 Peverel Point, 133.
 Penzance, 54, 56.
 Philadelphia, 378.
 Pickworth, 349.
 Piets Wall, the, 62, 63, 65, 65 *n.*, 90,
 95, 95 *n.*, 102, 105.
 Piddleton, 127.
 Pilsgate, 341.
 Pimperne, 133 *n.*
 Pinchbeck, 306.
 Pleshy, 148, 148 *n.*, 165, 166.
 Plumpton Wall, 69 *n.*, 76, 76 *n.*
 Pokeswell, 130, 130 *n.*
 Pomery Camp, 123, 127.
 Ponders bridge, 48.
 Pons *Æ*lii, 141.
 Pontefract, 298 *n.*
 Ponton Great, 261.
 Portisham, 130 *n.*
 Portland, isle, 134.
 Portmead, 218.
 Porton, 124, 174, 181, 182.
 Portway, 177, 178, 180, 181, 182, 183,
 184, 185.
 Postland, 305.
 Postwitham, 346.
 Potterhanworth, 304.
 Potterne, 164. *n.*
 Powis House, London, 225, 228, 232.
 Poynton, 304.
 Praetorium, 255, 255 *n.*, 329.
 Preston, 255, 255 *n.*
 Princes Risborough, 10, 10 *n.*
 Priors Maen, Circle, 128.
 Purbeck, 126, 131, 132.

Q

QUARLEY, 174, 181.
 Queen's Cross, 289, 289 *n.*
 Quernmore, 240 *n.*

R

RADCLIFFE, 249.
 Rain, 176.

Ramsbury, 178, 179.
 Ramsey, 48, 223; Abbey, 49, 49 *n.*,
 217, 219; Mere, 47, 48.
 Ranelagh, 371.
 Rasen Market, 329.
 Ravendale, 329.
 Ravenford Hill, 296.
 Reading, 353.
 Reculver, 50 *n.*, 230.
 Redstone Gowt, 257 *n.*
 Rhine, river, 48, 48 *n.*
 Ribblechester, 245.
 Ribblesworth fields, 140.
 Ribchester, 243, 243 *n.*, 244, 244 *n.*,
 245, 255 *n.*
 Richborough, 81, 224, 238.
 Richmond, Surrey, 370; Yorks, 153,
 315.
 Ricning way, 177, 179, 185.
 Ridge way, the, 126.
 Riechester, 134, 135, 136, 138.
 Ringstead, 130 *n.*
 Rippingale, 304.
 Risley, 114, 115, 116.
 Risington, 170.
 Roads, 245.
 Rochester, 193, 232; Cathedral, 161 *n.*
 Rokeby, 95 *n.*
 Rolrich, stone circle, 202.
 Roman Wall, 52, 63, 63 *n.*, 64, 71, 79,
 82, 140, 179, 329 *n.*
 Rome, 36, 83, 116, 165, 227, 243, 248,
 273.
 Romney, 237.
 Romsey, 186.
 Rooky Wood, 202 *n.*
 Rosetrees, 64 *n.*
 Rotherham, 318 *n.*
 Rough-hell, 46.
 Rowdike-mill-gate, 313.
 Roxby, 252, 253, 253 *n.*, 291.
 Royston, 149, 159 *n.*, 183, 196, 197,
 198, 199, 199 *n.*, 200, 201, 203, 203 *n.*,
 205, 206, 206 *n.*, 207, 207 *n.*, 208, 209,
 210, 211, 234, 236, 250 *n.*, 335; Hos-
 pital of St. Nicholas, 206 *n.*; Priory,
 199, 210, 210 *n.*; King's House, 203 *n.*,
 206 *n.*
 Rudge, 179.

Rutupiæ, 224.
 Rutupinæ, antiquitates, 282.
 Ryhall, 327, 359.

S

SAINTS, Albans, 211, 212, 213; Audry's Church and Monastery, 41; Austle, 118; Chad's Well, 25, 25 *n.*; Eabba's Well, 327; Edmond's, 281; Just. 58 *n.*; Michael's Chapel, on Karn Brea, 54; Neot's, 3, 199, 215, 215 *n.*, 218, 219, 220, 221, 291, 329, 357; Tibba's Well, 327, 337; Shrine, 327.

Salakee Downs, 60 *n.*
 Salinæ, 1 *n.*, 192, 194.
 Salisbury, 124, 125, 182, 229, 286 *n.*
 Salkeld, Great, 69, 69 *n.*, 73.
 Salter's Road, 261 *n.*
 Sandton, 252, 252 *n.*
 Sandwich, 224, 238.
 Sandy, 1, 1 *n.*, 3, 150, 153, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196.
 Sarncoat, 179.
 Sarney, 179.
 Sarston, 174.
 Sarum, Old, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 182, 183, 184.
 Savernake Forest, 174, 178 *n.*
 Saxleyby, 304.
 Scaleby, 64, 64 *n.*, 78.
 Scarborough, 332.
 Scauby Wood, 251.
 Scilly Isles, 60, 60 *n.*
 Scotland, 78, 79, 86, 87 *n.*, 88 *n.*, 92, 94, 96, 98, 136, 239 *n.*, 243, 271, 284, 285, 314, 332, 334, 335, 369.
 Scot's Poor, 175, 183, 185.
 Scruton, 61, 97, 121, 198, 200.
 Seaton, 184.
 Sediæ, 3, 3 *n.*
 Segedunum, 140.
 Segelocum, 167 *n.*
 Selgovarum, 64.
 Sempringham, 304.
 Serpentine, river, 380.
 Severn, river, 99, 100, 179, 262.
 Shaftesbury, 127.
 Shap, 113, 113 *n.*

Shardeloes, 9 *n.*
 Hawk, river, 108; quarries, 108 *n.*
 Sheen, East, 78 *n.*
 Sheffield, 332, 348,
 Shields, South, 71 *n.*, 139, 140, 141, 143 *n.*, 180.
 Shilston, 119.
 Shipston, 200.
 Shire-dike, 342.
 Sho-lane, 296.
 Shooter's Hill, 156.
 Shotgrove, 167 *n.*
 Shotley, 139 *n.*
 Shottesbrook, 8.
 Shottover Hill, 131.
 Shropshire, 48, 215 *n.*
 Shudy Camps, 151.
 Silbury, 132.
 Silchester, 6, 148, 170, 170 *n.*, 173, 175, 176, 183, 185, 186, 187, 187 *n.*
 Sinai mount, 160.
 Skegness, 329.
 Skellingthorp, 304.
 Skendleby, 329.
 Skirbeck, 278; drain, 299.
 Slack, 244 *n.*
 Smithea, 47.
 Soest, 265 *n.*
 Soham, 220.
 Solomon's Temple, 227, 262.
 Solway Firth, 64, 96 *n.*
 Somerby, 263, 264, 339.
 Somersetshire, 98, 126, 137 *n.*
 Somersham, 150, 222.
 Somerton, 344.
 Sorbiodunum, 124 *n.*, 172, 173.
 Southampton, 177, 180, 185, 188.
 Southwell, 275 *n.*, 276, 330, 335, 337.
 Spain, 80, 87 *n.*, 136, 138.
 Spalding, 24, 256, 265, 280, 285, 292, 306, 306 *n.*, 309, 313, 321, 321 *n.*, 322, 332; Literary Society, 321.
 Spinæ (Speen), 6 *n.*
 Spire, 48 *n.*
 Spittal, 250, 250 *n.*, 251, 290, 315.
 Staffordshire, 97, 98, 180.
 Staines, 188.
 Stallingborough, 323, 329.
 Stamford, 24, 26, 28, 113, 158, 196, 197,

203, 204, 211, 213, 238, 248, 258, 260,
 260 *n.*, 265, 270, 271, 272, 273, 276,
 280, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 294, 296,
 299, 300 *n.*, 302, 309, 312, 318, 324,
 326, 328, 330, 332, 333, 334, 335, 337,
 338, 345; Alkfrid's Chapel, 338;
 All Saints, 265, 324, 327, 336; Baron
 (St. Martin), 269, 269 *n.*, 304, 304 *n.*,
 325, 328, 329, 331, 338; Barnhill,
 222, 326, 329, 330, 331, 335, 336;
 Bull gate, 289; Bull Inn, 334, 338;
 Castle, 324, 324 *n.*; Churches, 324,
 325 *n.*, 328; Monasteries, 269 *n.*
 Newgate, 289; Peter's Hill, 26;
 University, 35, 300 *n.*, 309, 312;
 Toft Chapel, 324; Durham Hall, 312,
 327; Black Hall, 212, 326 *n.*, 328;
 Peterborough Hall, 326 *n.*, 328;
 Sempringham Hall, 312, 326, 327;
 Vaudy Hall, 324, 328: St. Leonard's
 Priory, 41, 293, 293 *n.*, 327; St. Mary
 Benwerk, 328, 332; St. Peter's, 274,
 337; Queen's Cross, 288; S. Thomas's
 338; Brazen-nose College, 327;
 Maison Dieu, 327; Brown's Hos-
 pital, 328, 328 *n.*; Thorney College,
 328; St. George's, 331, 339; Crown
 Inn, 332.

Stanefield, 296.

Stanford Hall, 249 *n.*

Stanley, 140, 140 *n.*

Stanwix, 63 *n.*

Stapleton, 127.

Starbury Hill, 150, 151.

Steed's-dike, 47.

Steepleton, 130 *n.*

Stella Hall, 140 *n.*

Stellingley, 140 *n.*

Stennit, the, 296.

Stibbington, 214, 222, 354.

Stilton, 27, 221.

Stockling, 157 *n.*

Stockport, 53.

Stockton-on-Tees, 139 *n.*

Stoke by Grantham, 323, 323 *n.*

Stonehenge, 50, 53, 55, 59, 111, 133,
 188, 202, 280, 348.

Stoneraise, 110.

Stortford Bishop, 191.

Stow-green, 342, 343.

Stratford, 182; Stony, 1 *n.*, 192, 193 *n.*,
 194, 196.

Stratton, 1 *n.*, 2, 2 *n.*, 124, 124 *n.*, 126;
 St. Margaret's, 178 *n.*

Stretham, 36, 45.

Stretton, 179, 189, 216.

St. Catherine's Hill, 177; Edmunds-
 bury, 151.

Studland, 131, 132.

Stukeley, Great, 146, 150, 222, 313;
 Church, 273 *n.*

Sturbich Fair, 207.

Suffolk, 15, 16 *n.*, 44, 234.

Surrey, 78 *n.*, 354.

Sustern, 296.

Swanage, 133.

Swarston Bridge, 332, 333.

Swaton, 304.

Sweden, 101.

Swerds-dike, 47.

Swineshead, 315, 315 *n.*

Switzerland, 280 *n.*

Swyre, 128 *n.*

Syracuse, 360 *n.*

T

TADCASTER, 244 *n.*

Tadley, 173.

Tathwell, 295.

Tanfield (Durham), 140 *n.*

Tangle, 175, 178.

Teign, river, 120.

Temsford, 150, 153.

Terran, 54.

Test, river, 175, 177.

Tewkesbury, 179.

Thames, river, 7, 152, 164, 165, 235,
 370, 380.

Tharfield, 198.

Thistleton, 296.

Thorne, 249 *n.*, 291, 345.

Thorney Abbey, 47, 47 *n.*, 209.

Thornholm Moor, 252; Priory, 252,
 252 *n.*

Thorpe, 340; Hall, 340.

Thurlby, 301, 304, 340, 341, 342, 343.

Tickencote Church, 219, 270, 272, 327.

Tidcombe Hill, 175, 178 *n.*
 Tidworth, 172, 173, 178, 181.
Tigranocerta, 375.
Tilbrig-lane, 315.
Tillington, 189.
Timberland, 304.
Tiovulkingacester, 273, 275, 275 *n.*, 266.
Toft in Lindsey, 343.
Tolethorpe, 327.
Tolmaen, the, 59.
Tooting, 371.
Torksey, 273, 274, 275, 275 *n.*, 276, 299, 304.
Totteridge, 211.
Tottenham Place, 227; brook, 227, 228.
Tottenham Park, 174, 174 *n.*, 178 *n.*
Toulouse, 114, 114 *n.*, 116.
Tournay, 355 *n.*
Towcester, 193 *n.*
Trent, 239 *n.*, 274, 275, 275 *n.*, 276, 299, 304, 315.
Trumpington, 37, 37 *n.*, 51, 149, 153.
Tunnoculum, 71, 71 *n.*, 94.
Tyburn, 301 *n.*
Tyne, river, 139, 140, 144 *n.*, 180.
Tynemouth, 62, 71, 139 *n.*, 140, 141, 177, 180, 185.

U

UFFINGTON, 313, 343, 344; *CASTLE*, 8 *n.*
Unthank, 139 *n.*
Uppingham, 352.
Upton, 116, 223; on *Severn*, 319 *n.*
Ustrina, the, 214.

V

VANDLEBURY, 149, 149 *n.*
Vare Frome, 122; river, 122, 122 *n.*
Vaudy Abbey, 311, 312, 312 *n.*, 313.
Vauxhall, 356.
Vermuden's Drain, 48.
Verulamium, 190, 192, 193, 194.
Vindocladia, 124 *n.*, 185.
Voreda, 70.

W

WAINFLEET, 329.
Walcot, 304, 320.

Walden Saffron, 146, 146 *n.*, 147, 151, 167, 167 *n.*, 200, 271 *n.*
Waldrum Hall, 324.
Wales, 79, 81, 82, 98, 284.
Wallingford, 6, 6 *n.*
Wallington, 210.
Walpole, 23.
Walsham-le-Willows, 16 *n.*
Waltham Abbey, 166, 211, 212; Cross, 211, 212.
Walton, 64, 64 *n.*, 223.
Wanborough, 178 *n.*, 183, 115.
Wansdyke, 178 *n.*
Wanstead, 154.
Wantage, 183.
Warboys, 217, 223.
Wareham, 122, 128, 128 *n.*, 129, 132, 134, 184.
Warwick, 63 *n.*; *Shire*, 179, 180, 183, 185, 199.
Wash, the, 314, 315, 315 *n.*
Washingborough, 304, 340 *n.*
Waterbeach, 24 *n.*, 43.
Watford, 212.
Wath, near *Ripon*, 87 *n.*
Watling Street, 3, 193, 199.
Wayland Smith's Cave, 8, 8 *n.*
Weald, 163; *Hall*, 165; *Church*, 165, 166.
Weedon, 194.
Welbourn, 344.
Weldon, 213, 344.
Well, 23, 121, 258, 258 *n.*
Welland, river, 269 *n.*, 303 *n.*, 305 *n.*, 306, 337, 340 *n.*
Welney, 23.
Wendon, Great, 147 *n.*; Little, 147 *n.*; *Loughts*, or *Lofts*, 147 *n.*
Wentworth, 40, 44, 50.
Westborough, 344.
Westby, 343.
Westerham, 237, 237 *n.*
Westminster, 125, 277, 277 *n.*; *Bridge*, 166, 207; *Dean's Yard*, 2 *n.*; *Henry VII.*, *chapel*, 340 *n.*; *School*, 17 *n.*
Westmoreland, 74, 91 *n.*, 97, 98, 113, 165.
Westphalia, 265 *n.*
Westward, near *Wigton*, 78 *n.*

Westwater, 50.
 Weyhill, 180, 181.
 Weymouth, 124 *n.*, 126.
 Whaddon Hall, 17 *n.*
 Wherwell, 175.
 Whiddon Park, 120.
 Whingill, 91 *n.*
 Whitehaven, 90, 91 *n.*, 92, 92 *n.*, 96, 362.
 White-horse Hill, 8, 8 *n.*, 183.
 White-leaf Hill, 10, 10 *n.*
 Whitestone Tor, 119.
 Whitgift Manor, 277..
 Whitstable, 230.
 Whittlesey, 46, 47 ; Dike, 37 ; Mere, 47.
 Wigan, 244 *n.*
 Wight, isle of, 115.
 Wigton, 78 *n.*, 108 *n.*
 Wilbery Hill, 192, 195.
 Willingale, 163, 166.
 Willingham, 43 *n.*
 Wiltshire, 37, 60, 172, 178, 353.
 Wilton, House, 229 *n.*; (Great Bedwyn), 175.
 Wimborne, 124, 125, 127.
 Wimpole, 39, 51, 51 *n.*, 291.
 Winchester, 173, 174, 175, 177, 183, 184, 185, 187, 286 *n.*; Cathedral, 170, 170 *n.*, 171.
 Windmill Inn, 308.
 Windrush, 169, 170.
 Windsor, 187.
 Winslow, 273 *n.*
 Winterbourne Ford, 182, 182 *n.*; Circle, 128, 130, 130 *n.*, 133.

Winterton, 179 *n.*, 252, 252 *n.*, 253, 253 *n.*, 290, 291 *n.*, 293, 344, 345 ; Ness, 94 *n.*
 Wintringham, 40, 253, 315.
 Wisbeach, 23, 281, 332.
 Wistow, 223.
 Witham, 163, 163 *n.* ; river, 257, 257 *n.*, 303, 303 *n.*, 304, 340 *n.* ; Common, 345.
 Wittering Heath, 327.
 Wixamtree, 1 *n.*
 Woodhay, 172.
 Woolsthorpe, 263 *n.*, 296.
 Woolverton, 73.
 Woolwich, 364, 374, 380.
 Worcestershire, 98, 180.
 Workington, 92.
 Wothrop, 287, 288, 309 ; House, 269, 269 *n.* ; Lane, 327 ; Little, 338 ; Manor, 35.
 Wreken Dike, 140, 141, 141 *n.*
 Wrotham, 237.
 Wye, 231.
 Wyke, 177.

Y

YORK, 37, 49, 80, 82, 135, 255, 267, 277, 279, 289 *n.*, 291, 293, 294, 324, 330, 332, 343, 345 ; Chapter House, 316 ; St. Mary's Abbey, 27 ; Minster, 316 ; Shire, 8, 87 *n.*, 98, 121, 179, 180, 185, 289, 291, 292, 329, 332, 344.

Z

ZEALAND, 224, 287.

ERRATA.

Page 1, note 2, for *Archæologia*, read *Archæologia*.

„ 2, note 8, for *Connington*, read *Conington*.

„ 3, note 10, for *Kinebauton*, read *Kinebanton*.

„ 3, note 12, for *Castle*, read *Castle*.

„ 36, note 7, for *Lyson's*, read *Lysons'*.

„ 112, reference numeral in last note should be 22.

„ 162, note 4, for *CAMA*, read *CAMV*.

„ 164, line 9, for *hardly*, read *hard by*.

„ 185, line 27, for *Deighton*, read *Beighton*.

„ 186, in foot note, after *Winchester*, dele comma.

„ 244, note 5, for *Ambleside*, read *Borrowbridge*.

„ 245, line 17, for *postumus*, read *Postumus*.

„ 280, line 9, for *Roger's*, read *Rogers's*.

„ 286, line 25, after *Occo*, substitute comma for full stop.

„ 299, note 17, for *Holles*, read *Hollis*.

END OF VOLUME II.

RIPON : PRINTED BY WILLIAM HARRISON, MARKET PLACE.



THE  BOUND TO PLEASE
Heckman Bindery INC.

MAY. 66

N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA



